

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION ON PUBLIC WELFARE OF HASUNDUTAN HUMBANG DISTRICT

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Abstract

Humbang Hasundutan is a district located in North Sumatra Province . Before the division of the region, Humbang Hasundutan was still a capital city in Tarutung, North Tapanuli Regency and all administrations were centered in North Tapanuli Regency. After the division of the region in 2002, Humbang Hasundutan District began to focus on development and community welfare. Then the study aims to analyze effectiveness of regional divisions on economic growth Humbang Hasundutan the terms of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) and for analyze effectiveness of regional divisions in community welfare Humbang Hasundutan. The research method used is descriptive quantitative. Using data collection techniques with interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of the study show that the division of the Humbang Hasundutan district from North Tapanuli district as the parent district shows that it is effective when viewed from economic growth (PDRB ADHK). Then based on the average difference test or Paired Sample Test, it shows the effectiveness of regional expansion on economic growth before and after the expansion of Humbang Hasundutan Regency that the significance value is $0.030 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there are differences in Humbang Hasundutan district before and after regional expansion on economic growth or hypotheses received. The division of Humbang Hasundutan district from North Tapanuli district as the main district has effectively influenced the welfare of the people of Humabang Hasundutan district with welfare indicators, namely human development index (IPM), poverty, population and unemployment. human development index (IPM) regression coefficient (X1) of 1.87 percent, poverty regression coefficient (X2) of 0,92 percent, regression of the total population coefficient (X3) of 1,68 percent and regre the Unemployment coefficient (X4) of -0,194 percent.

Keywords: *Effectiveness , Regional Expansion , Welfare*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed on August 17 1945 has national goals and ideals. The national goal of the Indonesian people is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood, promote general welfare and make the life of the nation intelligent and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. The development of social welfare today shows that there are citizens whose basic needs have not been fulfilled properly because they have not received social services from the state. As a result, there are still citizens who experience obstacles in the implementation of their social functions and are unable to live a life in a decent and dignified manner. Social Welfare is the fulfillment of rights to basic needs, the implementation of social welfare, comprehensively and professionally, as well as the protection of society. To avoid abuse of authority in administering social welfare, Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare also regulates registration and licensing as well as sanctions for institutions that organize social welfare. Therefore,

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION ON PUBLIC WELFARE OF HASUNDUTAN HUMBANG DISTRICT

Darmo Hasugian, sirojuzilam, Rujiman

Intensive regional expansion has now developed in Indonesia as a way to equalize development and improve community welfare, such as in the fields of economics, finance, public services and government apparatus, including socio-political aspects, territorial boundaries and security and has become the main pillar. development in the long term. Therefore, the public bureaucracy is obliged and responsible to provide fast, precise and professional public services. The services provided by the government to the community must of course pay attention to the dynamics of community development, especially in the era of globalization where information is increasingly easy to obtain. This makes people intelligent and critical. Increasing people's reasoning and critical power makes people more courageous in conveying their demands. This condition must of course be balanced by the government by being more responsive and aspirational towards various community demands.

Based on historical factors and the desire to accelerate development with services closer to the community, the hopes contained so far crystallized into a proposal for the formation of Humbang Hasundutan Regency through the formation of the Humbang Hasundutan Regency Establishment Committee. The issuance of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which is complemented by Government Regulation Number 129 of 2000 concerning Requirements for the Establishment and Criteria for Expansion, Abolition and Merger of Regions, has become an opportunity for the emergence of discourse on the need for expansion through the formation of Regencies. Armed with the desire to aspire to improve community welfare, this opportunity was utilized appropriately by the community in the Humbang Hasundutan area through the Humbang Hasundutan Regency Establishment Committee. It turns out that in line with the demands of modern progress, it has been able to foster community aspirations to propose the expansion of North Tapanuli Regency, through the proposal to establish Humbang Hasundutan Regency. The genuine aspirations of the community were welcomed and facilitated by the North Tapanuli Regency government, as well as the support of the North Tapanuli Regency DPRD, which then received the support of the Governor of North Sumatra and the DPRD of North Sumatra Province. Law Number 9 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of South Nias, Pakpak Bharat Regency and Humbang Hasundutan Regency in North Sumatra Province. The success of forming a new Regency has further spurred improvements in the performance of state servants and the role of the community in realizing accelerated development and improving public services to create stability in social life and improve community welfare.

The problem that is of serious concern to the government at the moment is that many regions after being expanded do not provide a level of welfare to their people, some are even worse than before they were expanded. In some cases, the phenomenon of regional expansion tends to shift into a means of sharing power for political interests, which is in direct contrast to the aim of regional expansion, namely for the welfare of the community. However, regional expansion is not just a plan whose progress can be quickly felt. It is possible that regional expansion will actually lead to a setback in development because it is vulnerable and tends to have to start from the starting point for all the needs of a government formation. Based on the description of the background of the problem, researchers are interested in researching the title "The Effectiveness of Regional Expansion on the Welfare of the People of Humbang Hasundutan Regency".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Effectiveness

Effectiveness comes from the word effective which means achieving success in achieving predetermined goals. Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between the expected results and the results actually achieved. The definition of effectiveness according to experts is:

- a. According to Ravianto in Masruri 2014, effectiveness is how much work is done, the extent to which people produce output as expected.
- b. According to Gibson et.al (Bungkaes: 2013), effectiveness is an assessment made regarding individual, group and organizational achievements.

Effectiveness is the utilization of resources, facilities and infrastructure in a certain amount that is consciously determined in advance to produce a number of goods for the services of the activities carried out. Effectiveness is a measure that can show whether a program is successful or not. Effectiveness shows success in terms of whether or not the targets that have been set are achieved (Siagian, 2001). The concept of effectiveness is used to refer to the degree of achievement of goals. Therefore, organizational effectiveness can be interpreted as achieving organizational goals that have been determined as a collaborative effort (Dharma: 2003).

2.2 Area expansion

Etymologically, the term pemekaran comes from the original word, namely blooming. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, expansion means:

- 1) Developing to be open,
- 2) It becomes wider, bigger, busier, better and more
- 3) Starting to emerge and develop.

The most classic regional concept classifies regions into three typologies, namely:

- a) A homogeneous region is a region that is viewed from one aspect as having homogeneous characteristics and/or characteristics, such as in terms of economy (homogeneous production structure or consumption patterns), geography (same topography or climate), religion, ethnicity, and so on. Homogeneous areas are also defined based on their internal uniformity, such as coastal areas, mountainous areas and so on.
- b) Nodal areas are areas that are functionally dependent between the center and back areas (hinterland). This level of dependence can be seen from population flows, production factors, goods and services, communication and transportation.
- c) A planning area is defined as an area that shows coherence or unity of economic decisions. The planning area is limited based on the fact that certain characteristics of the area are natural or non-natural in such a way that they need to be planned in a planning unit.
- d) Administrative regions are areas whose boundaries are determined based on government or political administrative interests, such as: Province, Regency and District.
- e) Coastal areas are areas where land and sea meet

The definition of regional/territorial expansion from the Big Indonesian Dictionary is still being debated, because it is felt that it is not yet relevant to the meaning of regional expansion, which in reality actually narrows down the region or makes the region smaller than before because

often regional expansion is not a merger of two or more autonomies that form a region. new autonomy. However, the splitting of the autonomous region into two or more new autonomous regions.

2.3 Economic Growth in terms of GRDP

Tambunan (2003) states that there are several indicators that can be used to analyze equitable economic development, namely GRDP per district, distribution of district GRDP in the formation of provincial GRDP, GRDP per capita, sectoral contribution to the formation of GRDP, and poverty levels. GRDP is the total value added (value added) produced by all business units or the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic activity units in an area (BPS, 2008). There are two ways to calculate GRDP, namely on the basis of current prices (at current price) and on the basis of constant prices (at constant price). GRDP based on current prices is used to see changes in economic structure, while GRDP based on constant prices is used to see real economic growth (Tambunan, 2003).

The distribution of provincial GRDP by district/city area is an indicator to determine the degree of distribution of development results. The relatively equal GRDP in each district/city indicates that the distribution of provincial GRDP is relatively even in each district/city. This shows that the gap that occurs in each district/city in Indonesia is getting smaller. However, to assess whether a development is going well or not, it is not enough to look at the economic disparities that occur, but also to look at the level of welfare of the community. Apart from determining the success of economic development, apart from looking at the distribution of GRDP by region, it can also be seen from the size of GRDP per capita. GDP per capita is the division between GRDP and the mid-year population living in an area. GDP per capita describes average household consumption expenditure per capita. A higher GDP per capita indicates a higher level of social welfare, as long as the level of distribution is fairly even. This level of equality can be seen based on the Lorenz curve, Gini index, and World Bank criteria.

2.4 Public welfare

According to Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, Chapter I Article 1 number 1 emphasizes that "Social Welfare is the condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live a decent life and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions". Community/social welfare (Rudy: 2012) is a condition that shows the condition of people's lives which can be seen from the community's standard of living. According to Sen in Pressman (2000:273) community welfare is the sum of the choices that people have and the freedom to choose between these options and will be maximum if people can read, eat and vote. According to Suryanto et al. (2005:10) and Soesilowati et al. (2000:6), community welfare is a condition where basic needs are met which are reflected in adequate housing, adequate clothing and food needs,

Regional expansion is one way out of the problem of unequal social welfare. This problem arises because of the problem of too wide a span of control in government. A span of control that is too wide means that the center of government is difficult to reach for the entire community, either because of the long distance or because of inadequate transportation facilities. So the final impact is that the development of public services, such as schools and health centers, becomes uneven, as well as population inequality due to the high number of poor people in certain areas. According to

Widjaja (2004) regional autonomy is not seen solely as a right and authority, but rather as an obligation and responsibility, so that regions are required to develop and improve Human Resources (HR), institutional management, personal quality (bureaucrats), organizational feasibility and administrative sophistication.

2.5 Area Development

Regional development (2016:1) is an effort to harmoniously combine natural, human and technological resources by taking into account the environmental capacity itself. The concept of regional development is intended to reduce growth gaps and welfare disparities between regions.

Development targets include 3 (three) important things, namely:

- a) Increase supplies and expand distribution of basic materials such as food, clothing, housing, health and protection
- b) Improving the standard of living includes increasing income, providing employment opportunities, better education and greater attention to cultural and human values not only to meet material needs, but also to increase awareness and self-esteem,
- c) Expanding the range of social economic choices for each individual by freeing society from attitudes of slavery and dependency.

According to the Director General of Spatial Planning (2003), the basic principles in regional development are:

- a) As a growth center. Regional development is not only internal to the region, but attention must be paid to the distribution or spread effect that growth can have on the surrounding region.
- b) Regional development requires cooperative development efforts between regions and is the main requirement for successful regional development,
- c) The regional development pattern is integral, which is the integration of the regions within the region through an equality approach,
- d) In regional development, market mechanisms must also be a prerequisite for regional development planning.

2.6 Previous Research

Saifan (2011) "The Impact of the Expansion of the Government's Administrative Area on the Welfare of the Pakpak Bharat Regency Community" this research uses quantitative methods with research results that the impact of the expansion of the government's administrative area on the welfare of the Pakpak Bharat Regency community on economic growth has a positive impact. The average growth rate after the expansion of the government administrative area in 2004 was 6.66%, an increase of 1.57% and the impact of the expansion of the Pakpak Bharat Regency government administrative area had a positive impact on community welfare by increasing community income, educational facilities, health and labor absorption. Susanti (2014) "The Impact of Regional Expansion on Welfare in North Lampung Regency". Analyzing the impact of regional expansion according to experts and according to the community on welfare in North Lampung Regency using the AHP Analysis method (Analysis Hierarchy Process) with the research results namely that there is a shift in the economic structure in North Lampung Regency, namely from agriculture to processing industry.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research sites

The research was conducted in Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Sumatra Province, which is an area resulting from the expansion of North Tapanuli Regency. The regions analyzed are regions that were expanded in 2003, because they have implemented regional autonomy for more than five years. The choice of the five year period was based on the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (RJPM) at the beginning of the New Autonomous Region (ODB) government.

3.2 Types of research

This research was conducted using a descriptive method using quantitative research. Quantitative research is research by obtaining data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is summarized as well one type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and clearly structured from the beginning until the creation of the research design

3.3 Data source

Source The data used in this research are primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary data was obtained through direct observation in the field and interviews.

b. Secondary data is time series data from 1995 to 2002 before expansion and 2012 to 2017 after expansion. Data source obtained from the publication of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of North Sumatra Province. The two main sources are statistics:

- 1) North Sumatra in Numbers,
- 2) GRDP of North Sumatra Province.

3.4 Data Processing Techniques

After the data is collected, the writer then analyzes the data so that conclusions can be drawn. In this analysis, the author uses a deductive thinking method, namely starting from general facts and concrete events, then from general and concrete facts and events, generalizations are drawn that have special characteristics. The analytical method used is a quantitative descriptive approach with case study research which is used to collect, manage and then present observation data so that other parties can easily get an idea of the object of the research. Quantitative descriptives were carried out to answer research questions, namely analyzing the influence between variables.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Humbang Hasundutan Regency GRDP

GRDP of a region (district or city or province) is the gross added value of all economic sectors of the region concerned. Therefore, Humbang Hasundutan Regency's GRDP comes from 9 main economic sectors. In line with this, the contribution of each sector to GRDP can be calculated by dividing the gross value added of each sector to the district's GRDP. Regional sectoral contributions listed in GRDP are divided into nine sectors. Each sector shows its contribution to the economy in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. The main economic sectors in GRDP include: 1) agriculture; 2) mining and quarrying; 3) processing industry; 4) electricity, gas and clean water; 5) buildings 6) trade, hotels and restaurants; 7) transportation and communications 8) finance, rental and corporate services 9) services.

1. Comparison of the Economic Growth Rate of Humbang Hasundutan Regency Before and After Regional Expansion

The economic growth rate of Humbang Hasundutan Regency in the period after regional expansion experienced a decline except for the services sector which experienced an increase in the growth rate.

Table 1 GRDP Per Capita / District (Million Rupiah) Before Expansion

Year	North Tapanuli	%
1995	208337.04	22.65%
1996	235825.06	13.19%
1997	270906.86	14.88%
1998	410285.54	51.45%
1999	477091.29	16.28%
2000	527295.53	10.52%
2001	607124.65	15.14%
2002	606074.59	-0.17%
	Average	17.99%

*District names: Pakkat, Onan Ganjan, Dolok Sanggul, Lintong Nihuta, Pollung and Parlilitan

Table 2 GRDP Based on Current Prices (Million Rupiah) After Expansion

Year	Humbang Hasundutan	%
2008	1283252.3	11.45%
2009	1290061.5	11.31%
2010	2652189.05	11.48%
2011	2762128.15	11.17%
2012	2918175.88	12.50%
2013	3085197.62	12.21%
2014	3256188.8	12.46%
2015	3406801.7	12.78%
2016	3577749.06	12.81%
2017	3756663.71	13.16%
	Average	12.13%

Source: BPS Humbang Hasundutan 2018

2. Calculation of Economic Growth Rate

Table 3 Calculation of PDRB Per Capita / District (Million Rupiah) Before Expansion

Year	Humbang Hasundutan	GRDP _x --GRDP _{x-1}	/GRDP _{x-1} *100%
1995	208337.04	38472.94	22.65%
1996	235825.06	27488.02	13.19%
1997	270906.86	35081.8	14.88%
1998	410285.54	139378.68	51.45%
1999	477091.29	66805.75	16.28%

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION ON PUBLIC WELFARE OF HASUNDUTAN HUMBANG DISTRICT

Darmo Hasugian, sirojuzilam, Rujiman

2000	527295.53	50204.24	10.52%
2001	607124.65	79829.12	15.14%
2002	606074.59	-1050.06	-0.17%

Source: Data processed 2020

Table 4 Calculation of GRDP on the Basis of Current Prices (Million Rupiah) After Expansion

Year	Humbang Hasundutan	GRDP _x --GRDP _{x-1}	/GRDP _{x-1} *100%
2008	11590060	1190554	11.45%
2009	12900615	1310555	11.31%
2010	14381889	1481274	11.48%
2011	15988874	1606985	11.17%
2012	17987365	1998491	12.50%
2013	20183211	2195846	12.21%
2014	22698199	2514988	12.46%
2015	25599212	2901013	12.78%
2016	28879201	3279989	12.81%
2017	32679722	3800521	13.16%

Source: Data Processed 2020

The total GRDP contribution of Humbang Hasundutan Regency from 2008 to 2017 has always increased.

Graph of GRDP of North Tapanuli Regency and GRDP of Humbang Hasundutan Regency (Before and After Expansion)

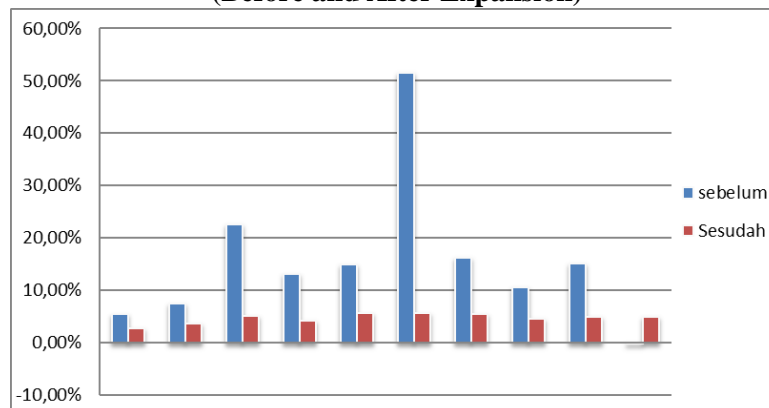


Figure 1 GRDP graph of North Tapanuli Regency and Humbang Hasundutan Regency

The total GRDP contribution of North Tapanuli Regency from 1995 to 2002 always increased. However, in 2002 it experienced a very significant decline, namely -0.17%. Meanwhile, the total GRDP contribution of Humbang Hasundutan Regency after expansion from 2008 to 2017 has not consistently increased or decreased.

4.2 Public welfare

1 Human Development Index (HDI)

Table 5 Humbang Hasundutan Regency HDI 2008-2017

Year	AHH	HLS	RLS	Expenditure	IPM
2008	66.23	11.44	8.23	6286.98	62.78
2009	66.92	11.89	8.4	6301.76	62.99

2010	67.42	12.07	8.57	6351.05	63.40
2011	67.52	12.42	8.65	6455.66	64.06
2012	67.63	12.55	8.76	6561.99	64.54
2013	67.7	12.67	8.8	6670.08	64.92
2014	67.8	13.13	8.88	6735.78	65.59
2015	68.1	13.15	8.9	6888.62	66.03
2016	68.26	13.21	8.91	7135	66.56
2017	68.41	13.24	9.1	7412	68.41

Source: BPS Humbang Hasundutan 2018

Based on Table 5 above, it can be seen that the HDI achievement of Humbang Hasundutan Regency during 2008 to 2017 tends to continue to increase from year to year. UNDP states that IP is grouped into four classifications, namely low ($HDI < 50$), lowermedium ($50 - 65.99$), upper-medium ($HDI 66-79.99$) and high (HDI and above). Based on HDI data for Humbang Hasundutan Regency during 2008 to 2017, the average HDI was 64.46, so the HDI for Humbang Hasundutan Regency is in the Lower-medium HDI category.

2 Total population

The population of Humbang Hasundutan district is predominantly Batak. The diversity of the population consists of several tribes including Toba Batak, Pakpak, Simalungun, Nias, Javanese and Mandailing which are spread across a number of sub-districts.. In 2017, the population of Humbang Hasundutan Regency was 186,694 people, consisting of 92,702 men and 93,992 women.

Table 6 Population of Humbang Hasundutan Regency 2008-2017

No	Year	Amount	%
1	2008	155,290	8.87
2	2009	158,070	9.02
3	2010	172,326	9.84
4	2011	174,615	9.97
5	2012	176,767	10.09
6	2013	178,972	10.22
7	2014	181,026	10.33
8	2015	182,991	10.45
9	2016	184,915	10.56
10	2017	186,694	10.66
Total number		1,751,666	100%

3 Poverty

The local government together with the community in Humbang Hasundutan Regency have made the problem of poverty their main focus to be resolved together. The objectives of poverty alleviation include, among other things, ensuring the protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of poor people and households, accelerating the reduction in the number of poor people and households, as well as increasing community participation in poverty alleviation and improving the living standards of poor people. Poverty alleviation is implemented in the form of social counseling and guidance, social services, providing access to employment and business opportunities, providing access to basic health services, providing access to basic education services, providing access to housing and settlement services and/or providing access to training, business capital and marketing of results. business.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION ON PUBLIC WELFARE OF HASUNDUTAN HUMBANG DISTRICT

Darmo Hasugian, sirojuzilam, Rujiman

Table 7 Number of Poor Population in Humbang Hasundutan Regency 2008-2017

Year	Number of Poor People	% Poor Population	Poverty Line (Rupiah)
2008	19.98	12.99	184341
2009	17.65	11.31	187938
2010	18.2	10.61	208826
2011	17.5	10.09	229594
2012	17.2	9.73	238013
2013	17.9	10	247658
2014	17.14	9.44	254633
2015	18.04	9.85	262317
2016	18.04	9.78	301663
2017	18.35	9.85	3033545

Source: BPS Humbang Hasundutan 2018

Based on Table 4.8 and graphic image 4.7 the proportion of poor people is obtained by dividing the number of poor people by the total population expressed as a percentage. The number of poor people in Humbang Hasundutan Regency during the period 2008 to 2017 experienced a relative decline. In 2008 the number of poor people in Humbang Hasundutan Regency was 12.99% to 11.31% in 2009. In 2010 it fell to 10.61%, in 2011 it decreased to 10.09%. Then in 2012 it fell by 9.73%, but in 2013 it rose to 10%. Then successively in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 the poverty rate in Humbang Hasundutan Regency rose and fell to 9.44%, 9.85%, 9.78% and 9.85%. The cause of the decline in poverty rates in Humbang Hasundutan Regency cannot be separated from the existence of poverty programs such as National Community Empowerment (PNPM) Mandiri, Jamkesmas, Raskin, Direct Cash Assistance, and School Operational Costs.

4 Gini Coefficient (Gini Ratio)

Table 8 Humbang Hasundutan Regency Gini Coefficient Value 2008-2017

No	Year	Index Value	World Bank Criteria 2014			World Bank Criteria 2015			World Bank Criteria 2016		
			Bottom 40%	40 % Medium	Top 20%	Bottom 40%	40 % Medium	Top 20%	Bottom 40%	40 % Medium	Top 20%
1	2008	0.2434	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
2	2009	0.3117	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
3	2010	0.2818	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
4	2011	0.3014	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
5	2012	0.2755	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
6	2013	0.2762	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
7	2014	0.2565	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
8	2015	0.2226	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
9	2016	0.2666	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79
10	2017	0.2750	26.26	39.99	33.75	24.07	38.57	37.35	23.46	38.75	37.79

Source: BPS North Sumatra 2018

5 Unemployment

Unemployment is a major economic problem facing every society. These economic problems can create several bad effects of an economic, political and social nature. The unemployment rate in Humbang Hasundutan Regency is still high. To avoid various bad effects that may arise, various economic policies need to be implemented, namely fiscal policy, monetary policy and supply side policy to increase economic growth. So, if economic growth increases, the unemployment rate will decrease and conversely, if economic growth decreases, the unemployment rate will increase. The increase in population experienced in a region results in an increase in the number of labor forces in that region. However, The increase in the number of the labor force is not followed by an increase in employment opportunities and ultimately the increasing number of the

labor force cannot be distributed as a whole into employment opportunities. This will have an impact on the number of unemployed increasing.

Decision making in the Multiple Linear Analysis Test occurs if it is based on the results obtained and shows the following values:

1. If the significance value (sig). < probability 0.05), then there is an influence of the independent variable (x) on the dependent variable (y) or the hypothesis is accepted.
2. If the significance value (sig). > probability 0.05), then there is no influence of the independent variable (x) on the dependent variable (y) or the hypothesis is accepted.

The regression equation formed in this research is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + e$$

$$Y = -1.257 + 1.870X_1 + 0.926X_2 + 1.683X_3 + (-0.194)X_4 + e$$

$$Y = -1.257 + 1.870X_1 + 0.926X_2 + 1.683X_3 - 0.194X_4$$

The interpretation of the regression equation model above is as follows:

- a. Constant of -1,257, meaning that if the HDI (X1) and poverty (X2) values are each constant (fixed), then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) is -1,257 percent.
- b. The HDI regression coefficient (X1) is 1.87 means that if the HDI value increases by 1 unit, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will decrease by 1.87 percent assuming the other independent variables remain constant.
- c. The poverty regression coefficient (X2) is 0.92 This means that if the poverty value increases by 1 unit, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will increase by 0.92 percent assuming other independent variables remain constant.
- d. The population regression coefficient (X3) is 1.68 means that if the population increases by 1000 people, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will increase by 1.68 percent assuming the other independent variables remain constant.
- e. The Unemployment regression coefficient (X4) is -0.194 means that if the unemployment value increases by 1 unit, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will decrease by -0.194 percent assuming the other independent variables remain constant.

The population is an important part of the economy because the population is an actor in economic activities and provides labor. Population growth and labor force growth are considered positive factors that spur economic growth because a larger workforce means an increase in the number of productive forces and greater population growth will increase the breadth of the domestic market. Based on the results of regression testing, the population variable has an effect on economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. Population variable, significant value is smaller than alpha 0.05% ($0.040 < 0.05$). This is one of the reasons why the population in Humbang Hasundutan Regency does not all come from Humbang Hasundutan Regency itself, but from outside Humbang Hasundutan Regency, and some work or are placed not in accordance with their respective education and skills, so it is said that the population has a negative relationship with economic growth.

Human development is a development paradigm that places humans (population) as the focus and final target of all development activities, namely achieving control over resources (income to achieve a decent life), improving health status (long and healthy life span) and improving education. This shows the importance of developing human capital (human resources) in order to stimulate economic growth to an optimal point. Based on results regression analysis of the Human Development Index (HDI) variable has a significant effect on Economic Growth in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. The HDI variable has a significant value greater than alpha 0.05% ($0.013 > 0.05$). Human development is one indicator of the creation of development that is able to encourage economic growth. To measure the quality of human capital, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) introduced the concept of human capital quality which was named

the Human Development Index or HDI. A high level of human development greatly determines the population's ability to absorb and manage sources of economic growth.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this research, the conclusions drawn are as follows:

1. The expansion of the Humbang Hasundutan district from North Tapanuli district as the parent district has shown to be effective when viewed from economic growth. Then, based on the average difference test or Paired Sample Test, it shows the effectiveness of regional expansion on economic growth before and after the expansion of Humbang Hasundutan Regency, that the significance value is $0.030 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a difference in Humbang Hasundutan district before and after regional expansion on economic growth or hypothesis accepted.
2. The expansion of the Humbang Hasundutan district from North Tapanuli district as the parent district effectively influences the welfare of the people of Humabang Hasundutan district with welfare indicators, namely HDI, poverty, population and unemployment. The HDI regression coefficient (X1) is 1.87 means that if the HDI value increases by 1 unit, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will increase by 1.87 percent assuming the other independent variables remain constant. The poverty regression coefficient (X2) is 0.92 This means that if the poverty value increases by 1 unit, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will increase by 0.92 percent assuming other independent variables remain constant. The population regression coefficient (X3) is 1.68 means that if the population increases by 1000 people, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will increase by 1.68 percent assuming the other independent variables remain constant. The Unemployment regression coefficient (X4) is -0.194 means that if the unemployment value increases by 1 unit, then economic growth in Humbang Hasundutan (Y) will decrease by -0.19 percent assuming the other independent variables remain constant.

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