The district redistricting is based on the constitution Number 22 in 1999 about the local government. The constitution had been replaced by new one: Constitution Number 32 in 2004 about the local regional government therefore the items noted in the article 4 of the sentence 3 and 4. In the government regulation number 129 in 2000 elaborated that the formation, redistricting, and the abolition of regional affiliation in order to improve people’s welfare. In the region regulation Number 2 in 2006, the region regulation Number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 2008 and also in the regulation region number 2 in 2012. Problem identifications: 1. Taking advantage of human resources efficiently by having additional positions or high officer positions. 2. The political influence of dynamic growth, people’s aspiration and also the influence of a hard running globalization. 3. Unsupported condition of government resources officer in implementing the region autonomy. 4. Having un-openness of government policy field. 5. The budget and shares are optimized neither nor proportion. 6. The villagers’ economic potency is not maximized though it has banks, schools, hospitals and many others. 7. The area is so wide that it’s difficult to reach. Therefore in having redistricting could make-better service for the public. 8. The people’s willingness to be redistricting in order to get better development especially in the Infrastructures such as play streets, district offices and others. 9. The region will compete with another region in improving the natural resource products and also to improve the economic conditions. 10. If the redistricting happens, some private companies will take a part in economics such as state banks, private banks and other companies. 11. People can sell their products to another game or cities of the countries. 12. Redistricting could make-better infrastructure facilities.

Key word: Decentralization; Regional and Local Autonomy; Administrative Territory Extension.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia gave some authorities to the provinces and kabupaten (district) to regulate and manage their government for the benefit and prosperity of the people in the region based on the laws created by the central government. This is the broad discretion given to the regional and local government by the central government. In the policy of Indonesia decentralization, especially on the distribution of power between central and local government is based on what so called “the principles of broad, real and accountable autonomy”. The broad autonomy means the discretionary power carried out by the local government covering a part of all the authorities of governmental affairs, except the political foreign policies; security and defence; justice; national monetary and fiscal policy, and religion, and other discretions which will be stipulated by law or by the governmental regulations.

The real autonomy means that the implementation of the certain governmental affairs which be real and exist, and it is needed for the benefit of the people, and grow and develop at the region for the prosperous of the
people.

The accountable autonomy means that the manifestation or realization of accountability as the consequences of right and authorities given to local government in terms of functions and obligation carried out by the local government.

In our case, there is a statement stipulated in the Law 22/1999 and updated Law 32/2004 as well, that all the authorities and functions of government have become authorities and functions of Region of Regency and Municipality, except the policy of foreign affairs; security and defense; justice; national monetary and fiscal policy, religion, and other functions relating to the existence of the State and Nation.

Indonesia, after having its independence proclaimed on the 17th of August, 1945 directly created Unitary State of Republic and adopted decentralization principles in its State to show the World that Indonesia is more democratic state compared with during colonial administration. Some Laws on decentralization policies have been created, e.g. Law No.1/1945; Law No. 22/1948; Law No. 1/1957; Presidential Act No. 6/1959; Law No. 18/1965; Law No. 5/1974; Law No. 22/1999, and the last one is updated Law No. 32/2004 and 33/2004.

Seeing the decentralization policy contained in the old Law No 5/1974 on Principles of Government in the Region issued during the administration of the New Order, although it had run for almost 25 years, but the implementation of real and accountable autonomy putting emphasis of regional autonomy at the Second Level of Local Government, ran at choppy rhythm, slow, and in several things even a setback or retreat.

The very basic mistake in the Law No 5/1974, that the governmental regulation as a follow up of the Law No. 5/1974 has been passed very late just finished after 18 years. It was PP No. 45/1992 concerning distribution of power from central government to the Regions, and not directly to the second level of local government, but through the level of provinces.

It was also stated that the distribution of power from provincial of local government to the second level of local government should be finished within two years.

It was not only impossible to finish within two years, but there was also awkward statement in the regulation, that the governmental regulation No.45/1992 was not intended to decrease the position of the provincial government as the first level of the autonomous government. In other words the position of the provincial autonomous government was remain unchanged especially in terms of having discretionary power transferred from the central government comparing with the second level of local government.

In the meantime, the pattern of giving autonomy followed by Law No 5/1974 was “graded proportional”, meaning that all different administration levels, beginning from the Central, Provincial, and Regency/Municipality had basically similar authority to do the same task, function and affairs, but in different proportion. In general, the sharing ratio of authority tended to expand upwards, meaning that the Central would get a far greater proportion, followed by level of Province, and then the Second Level of Government (Regency and Municipality) would get the smallest remaining portion.

It is therefore, to realize the policy of decentralization that the autonomy should be emphasized at the Second Level of Local Government (Regency and Municipality), if this pattern of giving autonomy like this was continued, it would be very difficult to achieve. Since the existence of First Level of Local Government (Provincial government) being an Autonomous Region, which would remain to have greater authority comparing to Second Level of Local Government (Regency and Municipality), so that however it may be the distribution of authority to the autonomous region remain to be an “upside down pyramid” with all of the excesses of duplication and confusion causing the position of Regency/Municipality being an autonomous region closest to the people, to become powerless.

Therefore, in the context of realizing decentralization policy of forming and structuring autonomous region, an autonomous region with large territory often became the prime target for liquidation or broken into smaller entities under pretext of developing.

That way, it would be easily to understand that the “principle of real and accountable autonomy” with emphasis of implementation put at the Second Level of Local Government (Regency and Municipality) adapted by Law No 5/1974 was more used for “rhetoric means” rather than for earnestly materializing the implementation of regional autonomy operationally carried out in the field.

It is therefore, within the framework of Indonesian reformation we changed the policy of decentralization and regional autonomy stipulated in the Law No 5/1974 which is too centralized in character, by the Law No 22/1999 which is more decentralized, more democratic considering aspiration, initiative, and participation of the people, social justice, local differences, potential resources of heterogeneous area, system diversity etc.

**Identify the Problem**

Based on the Background of the problem above mentioned, we would like to identify some problems as follows:

1. the policy of decentralization in our system in some cases are still too centralized;
2. scarcity of human resources in terms of local apparatus having competence in their jobs;
3. the political influences at the local government management are still dominant rather than professional influence;
4. financial proportion between central government and local government is still imbalanced;
5. the public policy stipulated by the central government, in some cases is not consistent with the local condition and situation, in other word the policy from the center is more oriented to the uniformity rather than heterogeneous which is not consistent with our adagium “Unity in diversity”;
6. we are facing the scarcity of infra-structures, such as roads, irrigation, school building, hospital, health center, etc.;
7. The economies of the people are relatively low, as the policy of economy is more emphasize to the macro economy rather than real economy.

LIMITATION OF THE PROBLEM

In order to make our research effectively and efficiently we restricted to the four variables as follows:

1. The public policy implementation;
2. The development of Human Resources, in terms of Local Apparatus and Leadership;
3. Authorities given by the Central Government; and Participation of the people, as independent variables. We selected those variables, because they are very determined to the extension for the sub-district administrative territories as dependent variable effectively.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background, identification and limitation of the problems we conclude to formulation of the problem 1. as follows:

1. How much influences the implementation of public policies to the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately?
2. How much influences the Local Apparatus and Leadership to the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately?
3. How much influences the authorities given by the Central Government to the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately?
4. How much influences the participation of the people to the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately?
5. How much influences the implementation of public policy, local apparatus and leadership, authorities and participation of the people to the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, comprehensively?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to examine and review how much influences the four independent variables to the extension for sub-district administrative territory as dependent variable in Bau-Bau Municipality, as well as separately and comprehensively.

RESEARCH UTILITY

It is useful by doing this study, theoretically and practically as well. Theoretically, the result of this study will contribute to the development sciences and knowledge, especially the knowledge of governmental sciences. It is also important for the practical usage, especially for the Head of Local Government and Representative Council of Local Government to consider that extension of the region and create the news region, would be better more emphasize to the administrative territory rather than to the autonomous government, because the later would cost a lot of money and more oriented to political consideration rather than benefited to the prosperous people and justice.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis of this study principally is answering for the time being formulation of the problems, as follows:

The more effective of public policy implementation, will be more effective the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately.
The more effective of local government apparatus and leadership, will be more effective the extension for sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately.
The broader authority given by central government, will more effective the extension for the sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately.
The higher participation of the people. Will be more effective the extension for the sub-district administrative territory in Bau-Bau Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi Province, separately.
The more effective of public policy implementation, the more effective of local government apparatus and leadership, the broader authority given by central government, and the higher participation, will be more effective extension for the sub-district administrative
Theory of Government

Government Science. Said by Koswara (2002: 29) that the government in question is:

(1) In a broad sense covering all activities of the government, either in relation to the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

(2) In the narrow sense that the government only covers activities involving the executive branch.

Furthermore Koswara (2002: 5) explains that the science of government is: The science of self-organized study of the ways in which state government organized and functioned, both internally and externally in order to achieve the goal state. There are doubts about the science of government positions in science. Some time ago the independence of government science in science is still in doubt, due to the symptoms of administration studied by various sciences that belong to the group of social sciences. At the present stage of development, the actual science of government has reached a position as an independent science, because they have the object, subject, theme and methodology, although the experts still see the phenomenon of governance aspects of each discipline of science, as the science of government as a legal notice symptoms enforcement regulations; obedience of citizens to obey the rules of law in force; usage sanctions law, the use of power derived law. While sociologists see as a symptom of government regulation of business community; social change in society; efforts relationships social life; application of societal norms; social interaction within the community. Later, economists see the symptoms of government in an attempt to reach the greatest possible benefits and economical use of resources-thrifty with maximum results; prioritization taking into account the efficiency and effectiveness; choose the alternative that impact purchasing power and prices that are accessible to the public; rising prices of basic commodities in the market; rise and fall of the currency index and the stock exchange. As with the political experts see the symptoms reign as government policies aimed to achieve political goals: interference in the governance of political life; activities or events and the legal, economic and social, always viewed from the political aspect of the affairs of the state. Throughout the 90's going on and academic events around the science of government in Indonesia. (Ndraha, 2003).

First, changes in government science as an integral part of political science to be the science of government air-interfaces with other disciplines within the social sciences, particularly political science and public administration.
program. Science is the applied science of government as priority in terms of uses in practice, ie in terms of the relationship between the rules with the governed (the people).

Materials object of government science coincidentally the same as the material object political science, public administration, constitutional law and state science itself, namely the state. Objects are special forms of government science and distinctive, the government relations with sub-subnya (good relations between the Central Region, the relationship between the governed by the rule, the relationship between institutions and the relationship between departments), including discussion of government output as function -functions, systems, activities and events, symptoms and actions of government and the events of the reign of the ruling elite.

The principle is basic, guidelines or something called the truth, which is the goal of thinking and the principles that hold true. There are several principles of government, among others: the active principle, the principle of 'fill in the blank "or Bestuur Vrij, guiding principles, Freies Ermessen principle, the principle of" by itself ", the principle of historical, ethical principles, and the principle of de tournament de pouvoir. According Taliziduhu Ndraha (2003), the government can be classified into two major categories, namely government and Dekonsentratif concentrative. Dekonsentratif government is divided into domestic government and foreign governments. Domestic governance is divided into central and decentralized government. The central government can be itemized on the general government and not the general rule. Which belong to the general government is the security defense, justice, foreign affairs and monetary. Ermaya (2008: 6-7) distinguishes sharply in government and governance.

Government is an agency or political bodies that have the function of making efforts to achieve the goal state. Governance is all the activities of the institution or the public bodies in carrying out their functions to achieve the goal state. From that sense, it can be concluded that the government is essentially static aspects, while the government is the dynamic aspect.

**AUTHORITY**

Authority is legitimate power of a person to rule other people do or not do. Authority is the right to do something or other Ormag reign to do or not do something, in order to achieve certain goals. So is the basic authority to act, act, and perform activities/activities within the organization (company). Without authority, the people in the organization cannot do anything AAPA. Power is always contained in the authority (power) and Right (right), but the power and authority contained belun certainly right. Power (power) is the ability to perform the rights, or the ability to influence individuals, groups, decision or event. The authority of the state organization concept is an entity that is very complex and a lot to be taken care of. Division of tasks and authority is something that may not be avoided (Syaukani, 2007: 20-21). As authorized by Gie defined as legitimate power to order something or doing something action. An opponent of the authority is mandatory with other terms can be expressed as a "duty" to authority and "responsibility" for liability.

Unclear concept of authority and submission, system will be fatal to the achievement of organizational goals. All the smaller organizations of a country such as the autonomous region will not be able to perform its duties properly in accordance with the larger goals of the organization that is the state, if there is no division and delegation of authority. Failure of autonomy will also occur when the autonomous regions cannot perform its duties or authority well.

Finally, the achievement of the nation will be increasingly distant as a result of the implementation of the concept of decentralization and delegations of authority are blurred system. (Gie, 1968). Even Bhenyamin Hoessein (1993) says that the centralization and decentralization is one unit, with the argument that after the end of Megara-town almost no country which adheres solely centralization, otherwise the nation-state, may not only be implemented with no centralized decentralization. The statement indirectly implies that the division of authority is something that is not bias inevitable in a country. According Syaukani, and Rashid Gaffar (2007: 21), there are certain things that must be held in which the local government will organize it better than do nationally and centralized. National government in this case will serve to prepare general guidelines used as a parameter for the administration of local government in order not to deviate from the principle of the unitary state.

Decentralization is a principle of power settings that are often opposed to centralization, although the opposition is not appropriate in today's practice of modern statehood. There is no single country that applies the absolute centralization of power, because "the principle of power should be distributed" for the sake of efficiency and effectiveness of government. Desentralisasi is a form of transfer of responsibility, authority and resources from central government to local government level. Throughout its history the distribution of governmental affairs has two basic principles, namely: a) there is always an absolute government affairs cannot be left to the area because it involves the interest of the survival of the nation and the state, and b) no matter which government is fully delegated to the regions.

Parts of government affairs were handed over to the area of interest to the local community. This means that there are parts of certain government affairs conducted by the district/city, there are parts administered by the
province and even some that held by the central government Resources Authority a. Theory of formal authority. Authorized person has derived from the goods it possesses, as provided by statute, law, and custom ias of the institution. Example: the shareholders have the authority because the shares they own. B.Teori acceptance of authority. Authority comes from acceptance, compliance, and recognition of the subordinates of the command, and the policies of the power he held. Example: the people elect the president, so the president has the authority to rule. The President has the authority for the people to obey and observe His commandments. If people no longer obey his orders then the authority will be lost.

Wewenang of the situation. Sourced from authorized emergency or extraordinary events. Leader whose authority is derived from a situation often called a true leader and selfless, so normal situation back then his authority will be lost. For example: a ship on fire, then a passenger ordered the lifeboats lowered and this Perinyaahnya adhered to and implemented other passengers. The person having authority only because of the situation, and took over the captain's authority. d. Authority of the office. Authority comes from the position which he held in the respective organization. For example: A teacher has the authority to pass a student, because he has the authority (position = position) to it. e. Authority of the technical lasa authority derived from computer uses to process data. Operators inform authorities and explaining the results of the data processing, it becomes a decision accepted by others. f. Authority of law

Authority comes from its or applicable law. Examples Police directing traffic as there are laws that govern them. Authority is right to do something or ordering others to do or not do something in order to achieve the purpose. Penggunaan authority wisely is a critical factor for effective organization. Essential role in the function of organizing authority, the authority and power as formal methods, which managers use to achieve individual goals as well as the formal organisation. Wewenang must also be supported by the fundamentals of informal power and influence. Managers need to use more than his official authority to obtain co-operation with their subordinates, as well as depending on the capabilities of knowledge, experience and leadership. Very closely associated with the power authority. But these two concepts should be distinguished. Power involves force and coercion, authority is part of the scope of power over sempit Wewenang no power implications. Formal authority is the power held by a person for the position held within the organization. So a subordinate must obey the manager because the manager's position has given authority to rule legitimately. Element that is in authority

1. Authority invested in one position. Someone has authority because the position occupied, not because of his personal characteristics.
2. The authority accepted by subordinates. Individuals in positions of legitimate authority and exercise authority subordinate obeyed because he had a legal right.
3. Authority used vertically. Authority flows from top to bottom following the organizational hierarchy.

People Participation

According to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), referred to under Harahap (2001), participation is the involvement of local people in planning and making decisions about what is done, in the implementation of programs and resources to contribute to decision-making or working in the organization or special event, sharing the benefits of program development and evaluation of development programs. Meanwhile, according to Ndraha (1990), referenced in Lugiarti (2004), public participation in the development process can be divided include:

(1) Participation in/through contact with others as the beginning of social change
(2) Participation in attention/absorb and give us your feedback to information, both in terms of receiving, accepting the terms, or in terms of resist
(3) Participation in decision making including planning
(4) Participation in the implementation of operations
(5) Participation in receiving, maintaining and developing the fruits of development, namely the involvement community in assessing the level of development.

Survey participation by The International Association of Public Participation has identified the following core values of participation (Delli Priscolli, 1997), referred to in Daniels and Walker (2005): The public should have a say in decisions about actions that affect their lives. Public participation includes the assurance that the public contribution will influence the decision. Public participation process communicates and meets the needs of all participants. Seeks public participation process and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected. Public participation process involves participants in defining how they participate. Public participation process communicates to participants how their input is used or not used. Public participation process provides participants with the information they need meaningful way. According Siagian (2001: 324) containing the keywords participatory democracy. Terms of participation, which is taking part or role in it? The difference lies only in the resources, the participation is a term derived from the Indonesian language, while the participation derived from English, namely Participation. Participation or participation is viewed the same and used interchangeably in use. In accordance with the principles
of democracy, it can be said that the government belongs to the people. According Mardiasmo (2002: 26) community participation is defined as: "a process, a way, a means for the citizens, especially the poor and marginal to get involved and contribute to control of resources (allocation) through a variety of public policy-making processes that directly affect their lives. According to Indra (2003: 268) participation is strengthening dialogue between the community and the staff who do the preparation, implementation, monitoring, in order to obtain information about the local context and social impacts.

According Wasistiono (2002: 33) participation is voluntary involvement by the community in a self-determined change in the absence of external driving factors. According Atmosudirjo (2001: 270) community participation is an active process, which means that a person or a group of related, take the initiative and use the freedom to do just that. According Sumarto (2004: 190) is the involvement of community participation voluntarily without pressure and away from command. No matter how great one's intention to participate, if there is no channel and container, it will be buried and intentions or goals are not channeled in the right. Therefore there needs to drive participation and generation activities. Korten (2008) in his discussion of the various paradigms of development revealed that the paradigm of people-centered development, participation is the process of giving a role to the individual not only as a subject but as an actor who set goals, resource control and direct the processes that affect their lives. While Migley (1986) saw participation as an effort to strengthen the capacity of individuals and communities to encourage them to solve the problems they face.

**Effectiveness of the Extension for the Sub-district Administrative Territory**

Effectiveness is one achievement to be achieved by an organization. In order to obtain the effectiveness of the theory researchers can use the concepts in management theory and organizational theory in particular with regard to effectiveness. Effectiveness cannot be equated with efficiency. Because both have different meanings, although in different use of the word attached to the word efficiency effectiveness. Efficiency implies a comparison between costs and outcomes, while effectiveness is directly linked to the achievement of objectives. Atmoosoprapto (2002: 139) claimed effectiveness is doing the right things, while efficiency is doing things right, or effectiveness is the extent to which we achieve the targets and efficiency is how we mix all the resources carefully. The word is often associated with the effectiveness of an activity in order to achieve certain goals. According to Maier (2002: 333) is the effectiveness of a level/limit where the functions of human resources to support the successful implementation of ideas and plans as well as the organization's long-term strategy. These definitions relate to the results achieved for each strategy and human resource permaalahan. Wursanto (2005: 16) argues that "effectiveness is a measurement in terms of the achievement of goals or objectives predetermined". Pariati Westra (2005: 108), the effectiveness of proposed definition as follows: "Effectiveness is a condition that implies something about the effects or consequences backfire. If someone did with the specific intent that it pleases that person is said to be effective if the cause of or have an intention as he pleases ."

**RESEARCH METHODS**

Research Design. The method used in this study is a quantitative analysis method, which aims to determine how much influence the independent variable on the dependent variable, either individually or jointly. Determination of the independent variables (predictors) should be based on theory or previous research results, but for explanatory research, researchers experience required as a handle to select the dependent variable. The experiment was conducted according to the level of explanation that reveals the variables under study and describes the objects through the data collected. This study used quantitative data in the form of numbers or qualitative data diangkakan.

Thus the data obtained and the integrated complementary to each other, so it can be accounted for and can solve the problem as formulated in Chapter I. Operational Definition of Variables According to Effendi and Singarimbun (2002: 17) variables are the most important element of research and is the definition used by researchers to describe abstractly a social phenomenon, or phenomena alami. Variabel study will be operationalized in this study are the variables contained in the proposed hypothesis. Variables of the study were classified into five parts, namely the independent variable Policy Implementation (X1), HR Apparatus (X2), Authority (X3), and Public Participation (X4), and the dependent variable sub division Effectiveness (Y). Implementation of the policy is a decision made by the government, or the authorities to solve the problem, or to realize the desired goals Abidin (2002: 15). Resource development potential of the entire apparatus is the labor contained in any government organization Ancok (2005: 107) Table 3.2 Variable Grid Resource Development Officers (X2) participation among citizens, or groups in influencing decision-making Nierras, et., (2002) Table 3.4 Variable Grating Public Participation (X4) Gunawan (2005: 103). Techniques and Data Collection Tool. Data Collection Techniques. To obtain complete data in the object of this study, the authors use two (2) ways in which data
collection techniques used in this study are: a. Literature research, conducted to support the theoretical and conceptual ideas regarding the research variables, which in this case is supported by the technique:

1) Research bibliography, a research text books or literature that can be used as study materials in this study.
2) Study the documentation, this technique can be briefly described as the observation of the symptoms of the object under study, to examine the documents at City Baubau.

Field research, which is done by distributing questionnaires or questionnaire. The questionnaire is a tool or technique of data collection in the form factor of the questions asked about the factors that influence the effectiveness of the sub division.

Data Collection Tool
Data collection will be done by distributing questionnaires to the respondents, namely:

a. The questionnaire covered the questions and answers presented to respondents. Respondents simply choose one of the answers provided.
b. Interview question and answer is to do directly with some of the respondents. This interview only to reinforce the answer to the question is closed.

Based on the opinions Sugiyono (2006: 98), then the answers to the questionnaire using Likert Scale technique developed by Likert Rensis. This technique is used to find out the answer of the respondent by summing the numbers of each statement, so that the response is in the same position would receive a consistent basis is always the same number of values, by giving the following values:

• Strongly disagree given a score of 1
• Do not agree given a score of 2
• Less Agree given a score of 3
• Agree given a score of 4
• Strongly agree was given a score of 5

Population and Sample
Population
According Sugiyono (2006: 90) population is a "generalization region objects/subjects that have a certain quantity and characteristics defined by the researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions". The population in this study is Parliament, the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Head of sub-district and community leaders.

Samples
According Sugiyono (2006: 91) the sample is "part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. To determine the sample size, used proportionate stratified random sampling method, i.e by random sampling, in which each subject viewed the same population in proportion to stratanya. Method of sampling using this method can be seen in the following table.

Data Analysis Techniques
The data has been collected, processed and analyzed with the program package Statistical Package For Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0 for Windows. The processed data is presented in the form of tabulations with descriptive explanations and quantitative analysis.

Locations and Schedule Research
Research Sites
The research was conducted in the City of Baubau. The duration of the study is estimated to take four (4) months from the start of activities until the completion of a preparation in the form of research reports, as well as the estimated time of dissertation examination.

Results
Overview City Bau-Bau
Geographical and Administrative Boundary Conditions
Baubau city geographically located in the southern part of South East Sulawesi province to coordinate positions around 0.5015 'to 050 32' South Latitude and East Longitude 122 046. Climatic conditions Baubau city generally similar to other areas in Sulawesi, which has two seasons: the rainy season and a dry season with temperatures ranging from 200C - 330C. Rainy season occurred in December and March, while the dry season occurs from May to October. Land area of approximately 221.00 km2 Baubau City, with a long coastline of about 42 km, as well as limited-border region as follows:

- Northern District bordering kapuntori, Buton;
- To the East with the District Pasarwajo, Buton;
- South side adjacent to the District Batauga, Buton;
- And West side bordering straits Buton.
Baubau City area administrative area covers 7 districts which include:
- Wolio District consists of 7 villages namely: Village Bataraguru, Tomba, Wale, Batulo, Wangkanapi, Kadolokatapi and Wolio Bukit Indah.
- Betoambari District consists of 5 villages covering Sulaka, Waborobo, Lipedu, katobengke and Labalawa.
- Bungi subdistrict consists of 5 villages including the Village Ngkaring-Ngkaring, Kampeonaho, Liabuku, Waliabuku and Tampuna.
- Sorawolio District consists of 4 villages which include New Kaisabu Village, New Work, New Bugi and Gonda.
- Murhum district consists of 11 villages which include the Village Waruruma, lakologou, Liwuto, Sukanaeyo, kadolomoko and Kadolo.
- Lealea District consists of 5 villages, the village Palabusa, Kalialia, Colleges, Lowu-Lowu and Kantalai.

GOVERNMENT

 Territory Government

Local government is the Regional Executive and the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD). Regional Executive responsible for the executive and Parliament as a legislative responsibility. Baubau city is headed by a mayor. To perform their duties, in formulating policy governance and development, as well as community service are the elements of the Local Government Leaders maid Regional Secretary (Secretariat) and the Regional Technical Institute as Bureaus, Agencies and Offices. Region of Baubau state in 2010 consisted of 7 districts and 43 villages, 189 neighborhoods. If seen from the development of districts and villages, since the beginning of Baubau has 4 districts, namely District Betoambari, Wolio District, District and Sub-district Sorawolio Bungi with 9 villages and 29 villages, then in 2004 turned into 38 villages until in 2006 there is a new formation 2 new districts, namely District Marhum (fraction of Betoambari District) and District Kokalukuna (fractions of sub Wolio). In 2008 Lea-Lea formed Sub Sub fraction of Bungi, thus forming 7 districts and 43 urban villages in the city Baubau. The number of villages according to the classification of village headman shows the number of the sexes in which 33 people Baubau City Headman Male and 10 Female person Headman.

Regional Economy

Economic conditions of Baubau can be described, among others, by observing the development GDP, economic structure and economic growth. Gross Regional Domestic Product GDP. GDP is one of the indicators used to assess the economic situation of a region in a given period. GDP is calculated based on current prices and constant prices, where the GDP at constant prices are used to determine the economic growth from year to year. In 2010, GDP of Baubau the current price of Rp. 2,082,613 (million), an increase of 10.95% from 2009 to reach Rp. 1,876,995 (million), it also occurs on top of Baubau GDP at constant 2000 prices in 2010 amounted to Rp. 763 985 (million), an increase of 9.12% from 2009 to reach Rp. 700 158 (million).

Implications of Research Findings

From the results of the study found that the implementation of the policy, resource development officer, authority and participation in decision-making can be used as a factor affecting the effectiveness of the division in the district of Bau smell. Is the local districts established under the law. As the regional district organization led by a Head who carry out most of the affairs of Regents delegated autonomy and general administrative tasks. In the implementation of regional autonomy District organization spearheading community service. This is due to a connector District government policy with the wider community. Coordinative functions and coaching at the village and sub-district level the responsibility of the District. Therefore, developments of district institutions become urgent to be implemented. Local Government is the Regional Executive and the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD). Regional Leadership Council is responsible as an executive and as an executive responsible and accountable Parliament as the legislature. Baubau city is headed by a mayor. To perform their duties, in formulating policy governance and development, as well as community service are the elements of the Local Government Leaders maid Regional Secretariat (Secretariat) and the Regional Technical Institute as departments, agencies and offices. In order to carry out the functions of government as a form of granting broad autonomy to the autonomous regions, local governments are required to provide optimum service to the community, it is necessary for changes in strategy and fundamental orientation in response to these demands. Services are only based on the rules, both guidelines (guidelines) as well as technical guidelines (guidelines) are appropriately modified with mission-driven services and orientation to the community, so it is expected that the effectiveness and efficiency of public services. Effectiveness of governance, especially in an effort to increase services to the community can be achieved either by splitting the sub-division of the organization. Development efforts of the region and the government organizations are considered service areas have become too broad to be able to guarantee
encashment and development tasks. For that we need an effort to bring government closer to the people, because the area is very crucial in the effectiveness and efficiency of public services. Therefore, local governments must optimize regional development-oriented public interest in the more empowered once given greater responsibility to accelerate the growth rate of development in the area. Since regional autonomy rolled out, a lot of efforts to establish new districts/cities through expansion. One reason of division is the efficiency and effectiveness of government services closer to the community. However, in reality it is not a number of new areas of the division do not show escalation of public service.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

1. Areas of government policy implementation has a positive and significant effect (17.8%), of the effectiveness of the division in the district of Bau-Bau, areas of government policy implementation is a factor of the amplifier in the sub-division of the effectiveness of Bau smell, associated with the agreement, objectives, implementation, division of labor, division of powers, division of labor, mental attitude, accept, support, confidence, organizational units, interpretation, and application of the substance.

2. Development of the effectiveness of resource officers in the district division of Bau-Bau has a positive and significant effect (18.8%), due to resource officer is a factor of the amplifier sub-division of effectiveness, associated personality, honesty, responsibility, solidarity, loyalty, learning, creativity, innovation, knowledge, courage, service orientation, participation, soul entrepreneur, collaboration and quality improvement.

3. Authority of the effectiveness of the division in the district of Bau-Bau has a positive and significant influence (24%), of the effectiveness of the division in the district of Bau-Bau, the authority is the main factor of the effectiveness of the sub division, associated goals, power, mastery, argumentation, delegate, action, change, decisions, successes, goals achieved, complete the work, achieving goals, opportunities to compete, abilities and characteristics.

4. Community participation in the sub-division of the effectiveness of Bau-Bau has a positive and significant effect (1.7%), community participation is a major contributing factor to the effectiveness of sub-division, associated order, political, economic, social, cultural, policy creation, increase confidence, efficiency, concept development, opening up, drafting regulations, build awareness, training, building information systems and budgeting. Community participation in improving the effectiveness of the sub-division of the order to be started with the preparation of the budget, meaning the government in preparing the budget should involve the community.

5. Areas of government policy implementation, development of human resources, authority and community participation together have a positive and significant effect (34.3%), of the effectiveness of the division in the district of Bau-Bau. Related to strengthen institutions and community organizations, developing community capacity, develop a system of social protection, reducing various forms of regulation, open space broadest, bring services, participation and ownership, efficiency, productivity, accumulation value, the principle of fairness in welfare, the ability of the economy, the potential for regional, social, cultural, demographic, and the area.

Suggestion

In line with the conclusions that have been drawn from the results of this study, some suggestions that may be implemented to improve the effectiveness of the division of districts in the city smell odors as follows:

Expansion district is one of the measures taken by the Government in an effort to create a government that is more effective and efficient in order to realize the acceleration of public welfare.

The District smell odors as one sub-division should be able to provide better service to the public the maximum again, by way of increasing discipline when performing their duties, there needs to be an oversight and firmness on the part of leadership to employees in the form of sanctions or reprimands for employees can work with the maximum.

In order to achieve a successful, should lead in taking a decision should consider the impact it will have a good, positive and negative nature and gives broad authority to the employee in completing the work, through the ability to rapidly catching capacity of the apparatus to receive any employment matter.

Should governments need to increase community participation through empowerment so that people can absorb its advantages and can meet the needs of the community.

Efforts sub division is seen as a breakthrough to accelerate development by improving the quality and ease of obtaining public services for the community.

Redistricting district is also part of an effort to improve the ability of local governments to shorten the span of control of the government so as to improve the effectiveness of governance and development management.

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