

ABSTRACT

Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure in assessing how well the achievement of a country. According to UNDP, not only of the HDI but there are other measurement as an alternative to purely national progress assessment i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). But the investigation by those values there are still areas that are below average. It shows the development in Indonesia is still not evenly distributed.

Clustering is one of the data mining technique which aims to classify the objects have in common/similarities into clusters and different objects into another cluster. Clustering algorithms used to process data of the HDI and GDP in this study is that produces clusters of DBSCAN based on density data.

Based on the clustering of the data of the HDI and GDP of kabupaten/kota in Indonesia gained as much as 2 cluster and generates 7 noise. It was concluded that based on the results of clustering, development in Indonesia is still not equitable because there are other area groups that have a higher value. Besides the resulting noise is an area that has the highest value among the cluster has been formed.

In realizing equitable development, Governments need to do development in accordance with the management development that started with the planning, direction, moving the resources public participation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as the supervision of implementing sustainable development. Not only is it the Government's kabupaten/kota must build human resources competencies among them in terms of planning, implementation plans, organizing, leadership, human resources and manajemen technology, the ability to build teamwork, empowering the public/private participation, monitoring and control of development and so on.

Keywords: data mining, clustering, development, DBSCAN