

REGIONAL ARRANGE IN THE PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA: A FORMULATION POLICY

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ABSTRACT. This study analyzes regional structuring policies with the formation of candidates for the New Autonomous Region (DOB) in West Java Province. The territorial arrangement is considered important to improve public services, increase welfare, equitable development, and bring the span of control closer. There are currently 27 district and city governments in West Java Province that are considered unequal to serve 49.94 million inhabitants (2020). Several problems and the imbalance between the number of regions and the population (1: 1.85 million) require policy formulation. The method used in this study is the tailor-made method. Collecting data using participatory observation techniques, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Although the conclusions of this study are still preliminary findings (new paradigm), based on the tailor-made method that we use (Lee, 2006; Milotay, 2016; Pawson & Wong, 2013; Rohmadin et al., 2017) it is hoped that it can be a major consideration in the formulation of regional structuring policies in West Java. The implication of this research is that the interests (aspirations) of the community are channel (bottom-up) and the executive and legislature in West Java Province, and the center (top-down) are also actively involved so that regional planning is beneficial for improving the quality of public services and sustainable regional development. The results showed that the formulation of regional structuring policies to realize increased public services, welfare, equitable development, and control and consideration of rapid population growth is urgently needed by the West Java Provincial Government. Considering the population growth rate of 1.39% per year, the policy formulation that we recommend is to organize 27 existing regions and form 26 new autonomous regions. Until 2030, West Java Province has at least 53 regencies/cities, while in 2045 at least 65 regencies/cities.

Keywords: policy formulation; regional arrangement; the province of west java

PENATAAN DAERAH DI PROVINSI JAWA BARAT: SEBUAH FORMULASI KEBIJAKAN

ABSTRAK. Penelitian ini menganalisis kebijakan penataan daerah dalam pembentukan calon Daerah Otonom Baru (DOB) di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Penataan wilayah dianggap penting untuk meningkatkan pelayanan publik, meningkatkan kesejahteraan, pemerataan pembangunan, dan mendekatkan rentang kendali. Saat ini terdapat 27 kabupaten dan kota di Provinsi Jawa Barat yang dinilai belum seimbang untuk melayani 49,94 juta penduduk (2020). Beberapa permasalahan dan ketimpangan antara jumlah daerah dengan jumlah penduduk (1:1,85 juta) memerlukan perumusan kebijakan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode tailor-made. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Meskipun kesimpulan penelitian ini masih merupakan temuan awal (paradigma baru), berdasarkan metode tailor-made yang kami gunakan (Lee, 2006; Milotay, 2016; Pawson & Wong, 2013; Rohmadin et al., 2017) diharapkan dapat menjadi pertimbangan utama dalam perumusan kebijakan penataan wilayah di Jawa Barat. Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah tersalurkannya kepentingan (aspirasi) masyarakat (bottom-up), keterlibatan eksekutif dan legislatif daerah serta pemerintah pusat (top-down) yang bermanfaat bagi peningkatan kualitas pelayanan publik dan pembangunan daerah secara berkelanjutan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perumusan kebijakan penataan wilayah untuk mewujudkan peningkatan pelayanan publik, kesejahteraan, pemerataan pembangunan, serta pengendalian dan pertimbangan pertumbuhan penduduk yang pesat sangat dibutuhkan oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat. Dengan pertimbangan laju pertumbuhan penduduk 1,39% per tahun, formulasi kebijakan yang kami rekomendasikan adalah menata 27 daerah eksisting dan membentuk 26 DOB. Hingga 2030, Provinsi Jawa Barat minimal memiliki 53 kabupaten/kota, sedangkan pada 2045 minimal 65 kabupaten/kota.

Kata kunci: formulasi kebijakan; penataan wilayah; provinsi jawa barat

INTRODUCTION

Several problems in West Java Province related to regional arrangement include the imbalance between the number of districts/cities and the population (Saputra, 2017) and (Kamil, 2019b), indicators of the span of control and the distance to

the center of government is too far so that it hampers public services (Noldy Tuerah, et al., 2006), (Eddy Suratman, et al., 2012), and (Gunawan Undang, 2011).

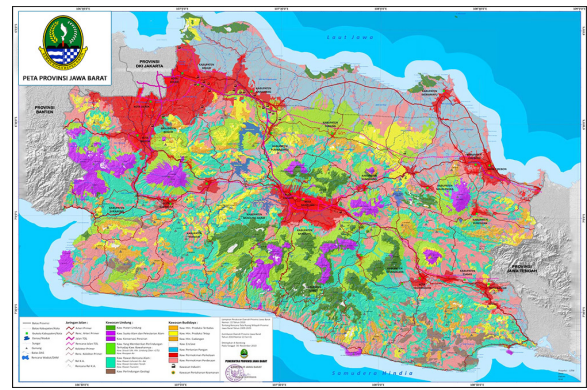
Apart from these problems, regional expansion is a logical consequence of local political dynamics that have resulted in the community's desire to

develop the potential of local resources independently. Regional expansion in Indonesia is regulated by the laws and regulations concerning expansion, namely Government Regulation (PP) Number 129 of 2000 and PP Number 78 of 2007 (Rohmadin et al., 2017). Meanwhile, PP is a derivative of the latest law, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, until 2020 the government has not yet determined it. The term for the New Autonomous Region has also undergone several changes, in Government Regulation (PP) Number 129 of 2000 and PP Number 78 of 2007, and it is referred to as DOB. While in Law No. 23 of 2014, changed to a new autonomous candidate.

The number of regional expansion or the formation of new autonomous regions has the main objective of improving the community's welfare by providing better community services and increasing democratization at the regional level (Haris, 2005; Kusnadi & Dewansyah, 2010). However, the uncontrolled regional expansion will have implications for various aspects of national and state life, such as aspects of political stability, economy, social, culture, defense and security, state finances, and public services (Santoso, 2012). Regional expansion is one way to accelerate development acceleration, overcome inequality factors in economic development and area size (Saputra, 2021), to strengthen local (regional) institutions, including increasing the competence of local human resources (Nasution et al., 2021), as well as increasing community participation (aspirations), because the community's role in development has a different response between mobilized (requested participation) and voluntary participation based on their own initiative (Hutagalung & Hermawan, 2021).

Currently there are 27 autonomous regions in West Java Province consisting of 18 districts and 9 cities, namely; Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bandung Regency West Regency and Pangandaran Regency. Meanwhile, 9 cities consist of Bandung City, Bogor City, Cirebon City, Sukabumi City, Bekasi City, Depok City, Tasikmalaya City, Cimahi City, and Banjar City.

Geographically, the West Java region covers 35,377.76 square kilometers, or around 1.85 percent of Indonesia's land area. West Java is the second largest in Java after East Java (47,921 km²). The map of West Java is shown in Figure 1.



Source: (Profil Jawa Barat, 2020)

Figure 1. Map of West Java Province

Demographically, the population of West Java currently reaches 49.94 million and is the largest in Indonesia (BPS, 2020a). The population growth rate (LPP) of West Java Province is high. Data from BPS West Java LPP West Java Province by Regency / City in 2014-2020 was 1.52% in 2014; 1.48% in 2015; 1.43% in 2016; 1.39% in 2017; 1.34% in 2018; 1.30% in 2019, and 1.26 percent in 2020 (BPS, 2020b). So, in the last 7 years, the LPP in West Java was 9.72% or an average of 1.39% per year. Many people in the autonomous region can hinder the effectiveness of the implementation of the Regional Government. Increasing public welfare, improving the quality of public services, improving government quality, and increasing national and regional competitiveness will not be maximized (Aziz, 2016). The large population in West Java is an important indicator in regional planning with new autonomous regions.

The government policy of the Republic of Indonesia regarding regional planning is stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government (Yustisia, 2015). Article 31 explains that in the implementation of decentralization, regional structuring is carried out, regional structuring is aimed at realizing the effectiveness of the administration of the Regional Government, accelerating the improvement of public welfare, accelerating the improvement of the quality of public services, improving quality, administering governance, increasing national competitiveness and regional competitiveness, as well as maintaining uniqueness. Local customs, traditions, and culture. This article also regulates regional structuring consisting of regional formation and regional adjustment, based on national strategic interests. Besides, Article 32 regulates that regional formation is in the form of regional expansion and merger of regions, including the formation of provinces and the formation of districts/cities (Republik Indonesia, 2014).

Through the joint approval of the Provincial People's Representative Council, the Governor can

propose forming regions in the form of provinces, districts, or cities to the central government. This is regulated in Article 46 (Republik Indonesia, 2014). Concerning regional structuring strategies, the Central Government formulates a Regional structuring strategy to implement Regional structuring, and the Central Government submits a Regional structuring strategy to the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia. The regional planning strategy is outlined in the regional grand design plan. The grand design of the regional planning contains an estimate of the number of regional expansions in a certain period. The grand design of regional planning is used as a reference in the expansion of new areas. Government regulations govern regional grand design. This rule is contained in Article 56 (Republik Indonesia, 2014).

As a policy basis, existing laws are sufficient to regulate regional planning. The governor has the authority to make a grand design for regional planning in West Java Province to be proposed to the central government. Problem identification - as the basis for the proposal - includes:

- 1) The West Java Provincial Government still does not have a formal regulation in the form of a Regional Regulation that specifically regulates the design of regencies and cities in West Java.
- 2) The number of districts and cities in West Java Province, as many as 27 districts/cities, has not been matched by the population in West Java, which in 2020 almost reached 50 million people (Saputra, 2017).
- 3) The average population per district/city in West Java is around 1.85 million people per district/city; even the total population of Bogor Regency is more than 5.7 million people. Conversely, ideally an average of 1 million people per district/city (Dinas Bina Marga dan Penataan Ruang, 2019; Kamil, 2019b).
- 4) The effectiveness and efficiency of the span of control in implementing service tasks by the local government to the community are one of the main requirements for regional governments to carry out regional autonomy. Indicators of the average distance of the sub-district to the center of government and the average travel time from the sub-district to the center of government are relevant for assessing the division of provinces, districts, and cities (Noldy Tuerah et al., 2016). It is believed that expansion will shorten the range of control of public services to accelerate social welfare improvement in society (Suratman et al., 2012). To accelerate public services, shorten

the span of control, and improve welfare 5 new autonomous regions (DOB) are immediately established in South West Java (Undang, 2011).

- 5) Inequality in development, especially in the southern part of West Java, is still lagging with the northern and central parts of West Java, which hinders the acceleration of improving people's welfare and increasing national and regional competitiveness (Aprianoor & Muktiali, 2015).

This study aims to formulate the regional arrangement of districts and cities in West Java Province. Mapping the number of new autonomous regions in districts and cities in West Java Province. Compilation of priority scales for district and city planning in West Java Province based on indicators of population size and range of control.

METHOD

The method used in this study is the tailor-made method, which is a method that directs the results of a comprehensive study to become the main consideration for policymakers in policy formulation (Lee, 2006; Milotay, 2016; Pawson & Wong, 2013; Rohmadin et al., 2017).

This research is a measurement and formulation model application of potential capabilities that will describe and explain the level of strength or influence of the observed variables on governance's success to improve public services, development, and society. Collecting data using participatory observation techniques (direct observer observation), in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was carried out through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, data verification, and conclusions. To maintain data reliability and objectivity, data triangulation techniques are used in data validation.

The research data is obtained from official government documents, such as meeting minutes, official government websites, and trusted online mass media websites. Besides, data was obtained through participatory observation, such as observer participation in official meetings, working visits of executive or legislative officials, discussions, and participation as resource persons in discussions on planning the formation of autonomous regions. Meanwhile, data obtained from online media that are considered less credible, data triangulation is carried out through interviews to confirm the data obtained or confirm through the source's official event. The variables of community participation and village government responsiveness and collaboration are key factors for the successful implementation of rural

development policies (Wargadinata & Sartika, 2019). This approach can be known objectively and in-depth at the level of the potential capacity of districts/cities in governance by measuring indicators and sub-indicators of various variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Existing Autonomous Region

The demands of the people of the Dutch East Indies (1925-1942) to implement greater political autonomy was one of the reasons for the formation of the Province of West Java. In addition, the indigenous population also demands improved government services. This period was an early opportunity for the indigenous elite to be involved in the modern government bureaucracy (Ismarini, 2014).

West Java Province was established on July 4, 1950, through Law Number 11 of 1950 (Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 1950 tentang Pembentukan Provinsi Jawa Barat, 1950). The government administration is based on Law Number 5 of 1974 concerning the Principles of Government in the Regions. Since 1990, West Java Province has determined the area's arrangement through the Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 30 of 1990, concerning the Master Pattern for Regional Development of West Java Province (25-30 years). This arrangement is directed at developing Level II Regions (regencies/cities) from 24 to 42 Regions.

Until 2000, the master pattern of regional structuring had only been achieved in 4 autonomous regions, namely Tangerang Municipality in 1993, Bekasi Municipality in 1996, Depok Municipality in 1999, and Cilegon Municipality in 1999. The number of districts and cities in West Java Province is still not achieved under the master pattern, namely from the plan to add 18 districts/cities, only 4 cities have been achieved. Thus, the number of autonomous regions in West Java Province until 1999 was 20 districts and 8 cities. The district autonomous regions consist of Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Serang Regency, Padeklang Regency, Lebak Regency, and Tangerang Regency. Meanwhile, the 8 city autonomous regions consist of Bandung City, Bogor City, Cirebon City, Sukabumi City, Tangerang City, Bekasi City, Depok City, and Cilegon City.

Entering 2000, there was a regional arrangement in West Java Province, namely DOB Banten Province

formation. Based on Law Number 23 of 2000 concerning the Establishment of Banten Province, the coverage of provincial districts and cities in the westernmost of Java Island includes 4 districts and 2 cities, namely (1) Serang Regency, (2) Pandeglang Regency, (3) Regency Lebak, (4) Tangerang Regency, (5) Tangerang City, and (6) Cilegon City. Thus, until 2000, there were only 22 autonomous regions in West Java Province, consisting of 16 districts and six cities.

After the formation of Banten Province in 2000, West Java Province carried out another regional arrangement. Five new autonomous regions were formed consisting of two districts, namely West Bandung Regency in 2007 and Pangandaran Regency in 2012. Three cities, namely Tasikmalaya City in 2001, Bekasi City in 2001, and Kota Banjar in 2002. Thus, there are 27 autonomous regions in West Java Province, consisting of 18 regencies and 9 cities.

The formation of the autonomous regions of Bekasi City in 1996 and Depok City in 1999 still refers to Law Number 5 of 1974 concerning the Principles of Government in Regions, which was used during the reign of the New Order Era. In line with the spirit of reform, Law Number 5 of 1974 was replaced by Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government (Indonesia, 1999). In regional planning, based on this law in West Java Province, 3 new autonomous regions (DOB) were formed, namely Cimahi City in 2001 as a division from Bandung Regency, Tasikmalaya City in 2001 as a division from Tasikmalaya Regency, and Banjar City in 2002 as a division from Ciamis Regency. The formation of the three new autonomous regions technically refers to Government Regulation Number 129 of 2000 concerning the Formation and Criteria for Expansion, Abolition, and Merger of Regions (Pemerintah, 2000).

Entering 2004, efforts to improve the local government system in Indonesia were quite dynamic. In this era, Law Number 22, the Year 1999, was replaced by Law Number 32, the Year 2004, concerning Regional Government. In the regional arrangement in West Java, the law gave birth to two new autonomous regions, namely West Bandung Regency in 2007 as a division of Bandung Regency, and Pangandaran Regency in 2012 as a division of Ciamis Regency. Fulfillment of the requirements refers to Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007 concerning Procedures for the Formation, Abolition, and Merger of Regions.

Ten years later, Law Number 32, the Year 2004, is considered irrelevant and needs to be improved so that the regulation is replaced by Law Number 23, the Year 2014, concerning Regional Government.

With the enactment of this law, it resulted in three new autonomous regions that the government failed to establish, namely South Garut Regency, which was expanded from Garut Regency, West Bogor Regency, which was split from Bogor Regency, and Sukabumi Utara Regency, which was expanded from Sukabumi Regency. Under Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007, the administrative, territorial requirements, and feasibility studies of the three DOBs have been fulfilled and since 2013 have received Presidential Mandate (Ampres) Number R-66/Pres/13/2013. The Ampres has been proposed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) to the Chairperson of the DPR RI, which is attached by the DOB of each DOB to be discussed, approved, and stipulated in the DPR RI Plenary Session, which is subsequently promulgated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the plenary session on 14 May 2014 failed to enact the bill into law for 65 new autonomous regions for reasons that are not clear. Among the 65 new autonomous regions came from West Java, namely South Garut Regency, West Bogor Regency, and North Sukabumi Regency. The three new autonomous regions eventually had to revise the administrative, territorial requirements, and study of regional capacity according to Law Number 23 of 2014. However, they were constrained by the moratorium policy on forming new autonomous regions by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. It has lasted six years since the enactment of the law. The government has yet to set the guidelines for implementing new autonomous regions (2020). In fact, siin017, the Draft Government Regulation (RPP) on Regional Planning and RPP on the Grand Design of Regional Planning (Desartada), as a technical reference, the government has finished making it.

The imbalance between the LPP and the number of existing districts/cities

In the last three years, the total population of West Java Province, 2018 to 2020, can be seen in table 1 (BPS, 2020a). In terms of the population growth rate (LPP), which is almost 50 million people in 2020, and the area of West Java Province, which reaches 35,377.76 km², this condition is not balanced. Some of the factors that encourage regional expansion are due to the wide coverage of the service area, the ease of the requirements for expansion or regional formation contained in statutory regulations, aspects of financial and political allocation incentives, aspects of the span of control, backwardness, and lack of government attention, socio-economic aspects, factors socio-cultural and historical.

Many people in an autonomous region can hinder the improvement of public welfare, increase the quality of public services, improve the quality of governance, and increase national competitiveness and regional competitiveness. The too large number of residents in West Java is an important indicator in regional planning for forming new autonomous regions.

West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil stated:

Furthermore, the Governor of West Java also stated that the Province of West Java should have more than 40 regions. So that he encouraged regional expansion as one of the solutions to increase regional development in West Java. The population is the source of the dynamics and development problems in a province with nearly 50 million people in 2019. This is because the population will compete for resources, spatial planning, quality schools, health facilities, and transportation. For this reason, population control is one of the solutions to development dynamics in West Java. Also, as a province with the largest population in Indonesia, West Java has a population almost the same as South Korea and twice Australia's population. (Kamil, 2020).

Political Support of the West Java Provincial Government

The resource persons in this study were the Governor and Deputy Governor of West Java Province, members of the DPRD of West Java Province, several regents in West Java, and activists of organizations that support or propose CDOB in West Java.

The data is obtained from the media and official government documents. West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil said the formation of a new autonomous region was very urgent. The largest population in Indonesia (50 million people) but not balanced with the number of districts/cities (27 districts/cities). This will affect fiscal policy. The issue of DOB is a political decision of the President (Kamil, 2019a).

A total of 21 regions in West Java submitted proposals for a new autonomous region (CDOB). Six of them have even met the final requirements. Even so, this proposal could not be followed up because the government was still holding back the CDOB moratorium. The six regions whose requirements have been met are South Garut, North Sukabumi, West Bogor, North Bekasi, South Cianjur, and West Indramayu. The procedural requirements are complete. Just waiting for the moratorium door to open, then you can become a CDOB.

The Governor of West Java to develop the autonomous region (CDOB) is a decision intended to overcome problems that arise in public service activities carried out by government agencies in the context of administering government (Mustopadidjaja, 2002). The total population and area are still not balanced with the number of existing districts and 27 regencies and cities. This affects fiscal income to help improve the welfare of the people of West Java. If 21 CDOB proposals make the proposals, the number of districts and cities in West Java Province will be 48 districts and cities.

The population of West Java is the largest in Indonesia. In the last two years, Bogor Regency has the highest rank (6,088,233 people), while the lowest is Banjar City (183,299 people) (BPS, 2020a). The large population can hinder the improvement of community welfare, improve the quality of public services, improve the quality of governance, and increase national competitiveness and regional competitiveness. The large population in West Java is an important indicator in regional structuring through the policy of establishing new autonomous regions.

West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil said the population of 50 million people served by 27 districts/cities aims to obtain fiscal justice and equitable development. West Java's fiscal budget is Rp. 15 trillion lower (per year) than East Java, even though West Java has a larger population (Kamil, 2019a). West Java should ideally have more than 40 regions. The population is almost the same as South Korea and twice the population of Australia (Kamil, 2020).

The governor's opinion about the CDOB proposal is a political decision, and political affairs are in the president's hands. Theoretically, this is in line with several experts' opinions that the policy analysis process is a series of activities in a political activity process (Dunn, 2015; Wheelen et al., 2017).

The policy objectives are based on the lack of the number of districts and cities in West Java Province, namely, to reduce the gap in progress and improve services to the community in autonomous regions. By increasing the number of autonomous regions or CDOBs, each district/city can more broadly take advantage of their respective broad, real, and responsible potentials in managing their interests independently. The achievement of the objectives of the regional autonomy policy is largely determined by the level of the district/city regional capacity in utilizing the authority of the autonomous region that is broad, tangible, and responsible for regulating and managing the interests of the local community according to their initiatives based on community aspirations (Wasistiono, 2008).

Under Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the channels for community aspirations are reflected in legislative support, both the Regency / City Regional People's Representative Council and the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD).

Political Support of the Regional People's Representative Council of West Java Province

Not only executives, but the legislature also supports regional planning through the formation of district/city CDOBs in West Java. The Deputy Chairperson of the West Java Provincial DPRD said that by comparison with the regions in West Java, there were 27 city districts. In comparison, other provinces with almost the same area already had more than 30 city districts (Ru'yat, 2019). The data's truth was confirmed by triangulation by the data from Achmad Ru'yat's explanation when he received the hearing of the West Java CDOB Ampres Forum at the West Java DPRD Building, on October 17, 2020.

Members of Commission I DPRD West Java explained that there were 13 plans for expansion or New Autonomous Regions (CDOB). However, all these proposals will be implemented in several stages. Meanwhile, 3 CDOB areas are currently being prepared, including the administrative and regional requirements in the first phase. Of the 13 CDOB proposals, of course, it cannot be done simultaneously but gradually. For Phase I, it was agreed that there would be 3 CDOBs covering South Garut, West Bogor, and North Sukabumi. On Friday, 7 August 2020, Commission I held a working meeting with the Government and Regional Secretariat Cooperation Bureau of West Java Province to discuss the Joint Agreement on establishing a CDOB. The meeting chaired directly by the Chairman of Commission I Bedi Budiman, took place at the West Java DPRD Musyarawah Body Room, Jalan Diponegoro No 27 Bandung, and was also attended by several members of Commission I, either in person or attending virtual / zoom meetings.

The reliability of the data from the West Java DPRD Commission I was confirmed through data triangulation when the West Java DPRD Commission I member carried out a working visit to Garut Regency on August 10, 2020. In a work meeting chaired by the Chairperson of Commission, I West Java DPRD accompanied by 11 people its members with the organizations supporting the formation of CDOB South Garut Regency, namely the South Garut Community Presidium, Arif Hamid Rahman and the Chairman of Commission I Bedi Budiman stated the same thing that the CDOB that has been

included in central government planning, namely the Presidential Mandate (Ampres) Number: R -66 / Pres / 13/2013, namely CDOB South Garut, West Bogor, and North Sukabumi Regencies. The administrative, territorial, and regional capacity requirements of the three CDOBs are the most complete than the other 13 CDOBs. It will be a priority for the West Java Provincial government to be proposed to the central government to become a CDOB. In the working meeting forum, the Chairman of the Commission I asked for an explanation from the Chairperson of the Presidium of the South Garut Society about the background, chronology, obstacles, and progress of the proposed CDOB formation in South Garut Regency. The Chairperson of the Presidium of the South Garut Society, who was also a participatory observer in this study, explained that the CDOB of the South Garut Regency is in the southern part of West Java. The issue of disparities in development between Southern West Java and Northern and Central West Java prompted us to propose the South Garut Regency CDOB, particularly in terms of equitable development, the effectiveness of public services, welfare, and the very far range of control from the center of the capital city of Garut Regency. The struggle process for proposing CDOB for Garut Regency has entered its 16th year. The main obstacle is the change in government regulations in the form of changes to laws and government regulations governing autonomous regions' formation.

The Chairperson of the South Garut Community Presidium presentation was taken seriously by the Chair and several members of the West Java Provincial DPRD Commission I (Budiman, 2020; Muslihat, 2020; Nasir, 2020; Rahman, 2020; Syihabudin, 2020; Yuhana, 2020).

The political support of the DPRD and the Governor of West Java in Phase I (2020) at the CDOB of North Sukabumi, South Garut, and West Bogor is stipulated in the "Joint Agreement" of the Chairperson of the West Java DPRD with the Governor of West Java Number 135/7873-Setwan.PRSD&PUU/2020 and Number 07/PMD.01-Pemksm, December 04, 2020. In Phase II (2021) the approval of the CDOB of East Bogor Regency and West Indramayu Regency. While Phase III (2022) is the approval of the CDOB of South Tasikmalaya, South Cianjur, and North Garut as stated in documents Number 1236/OD.02/DPRD and Number 02.HUB/03.10.03/PEMOTDA, April 28, 2022. In the discourse that continues to develop, the political support for Phase IV and beyond (2023 and beyond) will continue to develop according to the governor's plan so as to achieve the ideal number of districts/cities in a sustainable manner. 7

The opinion of Hoffman and Sadu Wasisiono can be used as a foundation that the political support of the members of Commission I DPRD West Java Province is appropriate (Wasisiono, 2008; Wheelen et al., 2017). The policy formulation process can be carried out in seven stages: assessing the problem, determining objectives, formulating alternatives, formulating models, determining criteria, evaluating alternatives, and formulating recommendations (Dunn, 2015; Mustopadidjaja, 2002). Policy formulation uses 5 (five) dimensions, namely input, process, output, environment, and feedback (Engkus, 2019).

Political Support of Regency / City Government

Other data is the result of the author's participatory observations, sourced from regents, DPRD members, and CDOB supporting organizations in West Java, some of which are from West Bogor, North Sukabumi, North Bekasi, West Indramayu, South Tasikmalaya, South Cianjur, East Bandung, East Karawang, Jampang, Cipanas, Cikampek, and Lembang.

The formation of the West Bogor Regency CDOB received the full support of the Bogor Regency Regent. At the time of the West Java CDOB Ampres Forum Coordination Meeting (Rakor) on 12 September 2020 at the Tegar Beriman Multipurpose Building for the Bogor Regency Regional Government, which was attended by the Regent of West Bogor Regency, Ade Yasin, and 3 CDOBs who already have Ampres (2013), namely the Garut Regency CDOB Selatan, CDOB Bogor Barat Regency, and CDOB Sukabumi Utara District, in his remarks in front of the Regional Secretary and members of the Bogor Regency DPRD, in essence, the Bogor Regent supported the formation of West Bogor Regency. We have allocated around Rp. 40 billion for the arrangement of the CDOB capital candidate for West Bogor Regency. If it's still lacking, I will add it (Yasin, 2019a). The statement of support from the Regent of Bogor Regency was confirmed by the triangulation of data on the website (Yasin, 2019c).

In the Ampres Forum Coordination Meeting report, it was also found that the Formation of a New Autonomous Region (DOB) for West Bogor was again discussed. This region is also targeted to become an independent region by 2024. The Regent of Bogor Regency said that the proposal for the formation of the West Bogor CDOB is only a matter of waiting for a President's decision, who until now is still locking up regional expansion with a moratorium (Yasin, 2019b).

The Provincial Government of West Java, with over 48 million, ideally requires 15 CDOBs. Currently, the government budget disbursed for the people of West Java can only enjoy around IDR 600 thousand / person. Meanwhile, in the neighboring provinces of West Java, namely Central Java and East Java, each citizen can already enjoy IDR 1 million / person from the budget disbursed from the central, provincial, and district/city governments.

New Autonomous Regional Arrangement of Regency / City

Regional arrangements based on population considerations (1: 1 million people) and control ranges can be seen in Table 1. Data analysis Table 1 is a ratio analysis based on population predictions (BPS, 2020), because the replacement for Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007, concerning

Procedures for the Establishment, Abolition and Merger of Regions, until mid-2022 has not yet been stipulated by President Joko Widodo (Jokowi)

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the need based on the ratio of the population with an average ratio of 1: 1 million people require an additional 13 new autonomous regions, while based on the control range, an additional 13 new autonomous regions are needed so that a total of 26 additional new autonomous regions is required. Thus, after adding 27 districts/cities (existing), the final total number of autonomous regions in West Java Province in 2030 will be 53 Autonomous Regions.

Some of the new autonomous regions that can be used as alternatives, based on the author's study, are as follows: West Bogor Regency, South Bogor Regency, and East Bogor Regency (division from Bogor Regency); North Sukabumi Regency

Table 1. Projection of the Number of Regencies / Cities in West Java Based on Population Indicators and Control Range for 2020-2030

District / City	Population (2020)	Existing District / City	Projection Basic Minimum Number DOB Year 2020-2030		Total Number of Districts / Cities
			Population Ratio	Control Range	
Bogor Regency	6.088.233	1	2	1	4
Sukabumi Regency	2.470.219	1	-	2	3
Cianjur Regency	2.264.328	1	1	1	3
Bandung district	3.831.505	1	1	1	3
Garut Regency	2.636.637	1	1	1	3
Tasikmalaya Regency	1.755.710	1	-	1	2
Ciamis Regency	1.201.685	1	-	-	1
Kuningan Regency	1.087.105	1	-	-	1
Cirebon Regency	2.209.633	1	1	-	2
Majalengka Regency	1.210.709	1	-	1	2
Sumedang Regency	1.154.428	1	-	1	2
Indramayu Regency	1.737.624	1	-	1	2
Subang Regency	1.612.576	1	-	1	2
Purwakarta Regency	971.889	1	-	-	1
Karawang Regency	2.370.488	1	1	1	3
Bekasi Regency	3.899.017	1	1	1	3
West Bandung Regency	1.714.982	1	-	1	2
Pangandaran Regency	401.493	1	-	-	1
Bogor city	1.126.927	1	-	-	1
Sukabumi City	330.691	1	-	-	1
Bandung	2.510.103	1	1	-	2
Cirebon City	322.322	1	-	-	1
Bekasi city	3.075.690	1	2	-	3
Depok City	2.484.186	1	1	-	2
Cimahi City	620.393	1	-	-	1
Tasikmalaya City	663.986	1	-	-	1
Banjar City	183.299	1	-	-	1
Total	49.935.858	27	13	13	53

and Jampang Regency (division from Sukabumi Regency); South Cianjur Regency and Cipanas City (expansion from Cianjur Regency); East Bandung Regency and Cicalengka Regency (division from Bandung Regency); South Garut Regency and North Garut Regency (division from Garut Regency); South Tasikmalaya Regency (division from Tasikmalaya Regency); East Cirebon Regency (expansion from Cirebon Regency); Kertajati Regency (expansion from Majalengka Regency); Jatinangor Regency (expansion from Sumedang Regency); West Indramayu Regency (division from Indramayu Regency); North Subang Regency (division from Subang Regency); Cikampek City and Rengasdengklok Regency (expansion from Karawang Regency); North Bekasi Regency and Cikarang City (division from Bekasi Regency); Lembang City (division of West Bandung Regency); Ujungberung City (expansion from Bandung City); North Bekasi City and Pondok Gede City (division from Bekasi City); and Tapos City (expansion from Depok City).

CONCLUSION

In general, this study tries to analyze regional structuring policies by forming new autonomous regions in West Java Province. The regional arrangement is considered important to improve public services, increase welfare, equitable development, and bring the span of control closer. Various supports in the development of West Java Province are obtained from the West Java Provincial Government and the West Java Provincial DPRD and Regency / City Governments. The population of West Java Province is 49.94 million people (2020), which is not balanced with the number of 27 existing districts/cities. The analysis results show that the average LPP West Java is 1.39% per year (2014-2020) so the population in 2030 is estimated to reach 56.88 million people. Based on the analysis of population ratios and control ranges, in 2030, 53 Autonomous Regions are needed in West Java Province. Meanwhile, the number of existing districts/cities in 2020 is 27 so by 2030 a minimum additional 26 new autonomous regions are required. With the projected population in 2045 of 68.74 million people, by 2045, it is necessary to add at least 12 new autonomous regions. The total number of districts/cities in West Java Province becomes 65 Autonomous Regions. Although the conclusions of this study are still preliminary findings (new paradigm), based on the tailor-made method that we use (Lee, 2006; Milotay, 2016; Pawson & Wong, 2013; Rohmadin et al.,

2017) it is hoped that it can be a major consideration in the formulation of regional structuring policies in West Java. This research implies that the interests (aspirations) of the community are channeled (bottom-up), the executive and legislature in West Java Province and the center (top-down) are also actively involved so that regional planning is beneficial for improving the quality of public services and sustainable regional development.

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