



Analysis of the Formulation of Preparatory Regions Based on Regulation Number 23 Year 2014 in West Java Province

Enjang Mutaqin¹, Yogi Suprayogi Sugandi¹, Ramadhan Pancasilawan¹

¹Universitas Padjadjaran

*Corresponding Author: Enjang Mutaqin

E-mail: enjang17001@mail.unpad.ac.id



Article Info

Article history:

Received 4 February 2025

Received in revised form 9

April 2025

Accepted 24 April 2025

Keywords:

Preparatory Region

Regional Government

Regulation

Abstract

This research analyzed the formulation of regional preparation in West Java Province based on regulation no. 23/2014 using the backcasting method. This research purposed to evaluate the extent to which stakeholders' actions align with legal requirements in preparation for the formation of new regions. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data was collected through in-depth stakeholder interviews and document analysis. The backcasting method was applied to identify the future vision, current conditions, and priorities needed to achieve the goals. Based on the findings, the proposed nine preparatory regions-West Indramayu, East Bogor, West Bogor, North Sukabumi, South Garut, North Garut, South Cianjur, South Tasikmalaya, and North Subang fulfill the stipulated territorial and administrative requirements. However, the national moratorium policy on regional expansion complicates the process. This research emphasizes strategic planning to address gaps in public services, infrastructure, and fiscal capacity. The study highlights the importance of aligning policy formulation with legal mandates and provides practical insights for policymakers to improve governance and service delivery through the establishment of effective preparatory regions.

Introduction

In the context of local government, the formation of new regions has become one of the essential strategies for strengthening regional autonomy in Indonesia (Lelyana & Sarjito, 2024). In regional autonomy, there is decentralization, which is one of the manifestations of the implementation of regional autonomy itself, namely where the duties and authority to regulate and manage their government and the interests of local communities are handed over to local governments (Simanjuntak, 2015). The purpose of decentralization is to accelerate the realization of community welfare through improved services, empowerment, and community participation (Prabowo & Rafli, 2020; Sembiring et al., 2023). This policy is expected to improve the efficiency of public services, accelerate regional development, and strengthen community welfare (Suherman et al., 2021). The process of forming new regions also presents significant challenges, including the risk of regional fragmentation, the potential for social conflict, and limited resources to support the sustainability of newly formed regions (Maisari, 2022). However, the implementation by the government will run well when it starts from the aspect of good development planning (Diffa et al., 2022).

Regulation Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is the main legal basis in the regional structuring process. According to article 31 paragraphs (1) to (3) regional structuring is the process of organizing and managing regions or regions in a government that aims to realize the effectiveness of regional government administration, accelerate the improvement of community welfare, accelerate the improvement of public services, improve the quality of governance, improve regional competitiveness and national competitiveness, and maintain the

uniqueness of regional customs, traditions and culture (Kombuno, 2017). Then, article 31 paragraph (3) Regional arrangements include regional formation and adjustment. Regional formation involves the establishment of new administrative regions such as regencies, cities, or provinces, while regional adjustments include changes in boundaries, names of regions, names of parts of the earth, transfers, or changes in the name of the capital city.

In regional formation, there is a division scheme, which is the process of splitting an administrative region, such as a province or regency/city, into two or more new regions with objectives including government efficiency, improving public services, and regional development (Syadzily, 2019). Before officially becoming a new region, prospective regions must go through a preparatory region stage and fulfill various administrative requirements that include mechanisms, administrative and technical requirements, and evaluation time limits for preparatory regions before being designated as autonomous regions. This regulation is designed to ensure that the formation of preparatory regions is not only based on political will (Djohan, 2011) but also based on careful analysis of the economic, social, and cultural capabilities of the region concerned (Suparman et al., 2024).

Regional expansion in Indonesia strengthened after the enactment of Regulation No. 22/1999, Regulation No. 32/2002, and Regulation No. 23/2014 on Regional Government. The three regulations confirm the formation of provinces, districts, and cities based on the principle of decentralization, with broad autonomy to manage community interests according to local aspirations (Andik & Muqoyyidin, 2013). In Indonesia, the process of forming new regions has been widely proposed. Until 2023, the Ministry of Home Affairs recorded around 337 regions proposing to become preparatory regions to later become new regions (Setuningsih, 2024). The number of proposals is believed that after the formation of a new autonomous region, there is a great opportunity to accelerate economic development in the new area (Puspita S & Yarni Meri, 2021).

One of the proposed regions is West Java province. This province has an area with a high level of development dynamics and considerable public demand for the formation of new regions in 2024 West Java Province has proposed 9 candidate preparatory regions to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shaky, 2024; Detiknews, 2023). The following are 9 candidate preparatory regions in West Java.

Table 1. Name of Proposed Preparatory Region in West Java Province

Candidate Preparatory Region	Parent Region
West Bogor District	Bogor Regency
East Bogor Regency	Bogor Regency
West Indramayu Regency	Indramayu Regency
North Sukabumi Regency	Sukabumi District
South Garut Regency	Garut Regency
North Garut Regency	Garut Regency
South Cianjur Regency	Cianjur Regency
South Tasikmalaya Regency	Tasikmalaya Regency
North Subang Regency	Subang Regency

Source: Processed by researchers from (Shaky, 2024)

The establishment of candidate preparation regions is proposed due to the complexity of the region in West Java, given the large population, social diversity, and diverse geographical challenges (Sembiring et al., 2023). The high population in West Java compared to other provinces is one of the strong reasons for regional expansion (Ahmad Barwanto & Ramadhan,

2024). In 2024, West Java will have 49 million inhabitants consisting of 27 districts/cities, causing a wide span of control of public services felt by the community (Suherman et al., 2021). In addition, the large number of districts/cities in the Province affects the amount of central transfers to the regions, because the size of the central transfer to the regions is determined by the number of districts/cities (Dida Efendi et al., 2023).

In the above context, it is important to analyse the formulation of the formation of preparatory regions in West Java based on the parameters stipulated in regulation number 23 of the Year 2014. To analyse the extent to which the formulation of the parties in preparing the formation of preparatory regions in West Java Province has been by the applicable statutory provisions. In addition, this research can identify the steps that have been taken in the process. Through the theory of policy formulation, namely the backcasting method from (Li et al., 2019) there are three steps to analyze policy formulation, namely Desire (Vision / Begin with the end in mind), Today's Situation (Present / Move backward from the vision to the present) and Efforts made (Priority / Move Step by Step Towards the Vision).

As for previous research related to the formation of new regions, according to Abdul Kahar '... normative and technical reasons for expanding regions, namely shortening the span of control between the local government and the community and creating equitable development' (Maranjaya, 2021). In addition, in research (Mumek et al., 2020) said that 'The procedure for expanding the preparatory region of one region as referred to in article 33 paragraph (2), the preparatory region is proposed by the governor to the central government, DPRD, and DPR RI by attaching basic territorial requirements and administrative requirements that have been fulfilled as conditions for the formation of provincial and district/city preparatory regions'.

Thus, research with the title 'Analysis of the Formulation of Preparatory Regions Based on Regulation Number 23 of 2014 in West Java Province' is expected to provide academic and practical contributions for policymakers and readers to identify and analyze related to the preparation of the formation of new preparatory regions in West Java by regulation number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government.

Methods

This research implies a descriptive qualitative approach. This approach was chosen to explore an in-depth understanding of the policy formulation process related to the formation of preparatory regions in West Java Province by the provisions in regulation number 23 Year 2014. The qualitative approach allows this research to understand the phenomenon comprehensively by exploring stakeholder perspectives through in-depth interviews and analysis of legal documents. The analytical method used is backcasting from (Li et al., 2019), which is a formulation method that is relevant for formulating the steps that must be taken so that the objectives of forming a preparatory region in accordance with the applicable mechanism can be achieved. Backcasting has three stages, particularly Vision, Present, and Priorities, and works by projecting ideal conditions in the future (the target of the preparation region formation) and tracing the policy steps that must be taken from the future to the present (Robinson, 2003). In this context, backcasting assists in identifying potential barriers, enablers, and interventions needed to achieve policy objectives.

Interviews were conducted with a range of relevant stakeholders who are authorities on the research problem and have extensive information on the issue of regional preparation in West Java, including local government officials, academics, and community representatives. In addition to interviews, document analysis was also carried out such as copies of Regulation No. 23/2014, Government Regulations, and related policy documents to understand in depth the legal provisions that form the basis for the formation of preparatory regions. The data

analysis technique is that the results of the interviews are synthesized to find patterns and main themes related to the implementation of Regulation No. 23/2014 and analyze legal documents to identify clauses that are relevant, supportive, or maybe an obstacle in the process of forming preparatory regions (Creswell, 2009). The process continued to validate the findings from the interview data compared to the results of the document analysis to identify congruence and inconsistencies (Miles et al., 1981).

Results and Discussion

The author will describe the research results of the research data collection process with a focus on analyzing the formulation of the formation of preparatory regions based on Regulation Number 23 of 2014 in West Java Province. This data collection activity was carried out in several institutions and agencies located in West Java Province including the Regional Government of West Java Province, West Java Provincial DPRD, and Academics who understand the process of regional formation in West Java Province. In this study, the analysis can be conducted through policy formulation in supporting regional formation in West Java Province, using 3 stages of the policy formulation process that focuses on regional formation based on Regulation Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

Step 1 Vision (*Begin with the end in mind*)

This stage, of the backcasting theory, particularly vision or starting with the end goal, focuses on the formation of a vision for the preparatory regions in West Java Province based on the mandate of regulation Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. This vision aims to ensure that the preparatory regions not only fulfill administrative requirements but are also able to realize effective, efficient, and sustainable governance. This is relevant to Article 31 paragraph (4) of Regulation Number 23 of 2014, which mandates that the formation of new regions must consider the welfare of the community, economic capacity, regional potential, and regional competitiveness so that the formation of regions through preparatory regions can realize the objectives as stated in Article 2 of regulation Number 23 of 2014 that the future objectives of regional expansion through the preparatory region scheme are to improve public services, accelerate development and improve people's welfare (Lelyana & Sarjito, 2024; Rohmadin et al., 2017).

In addition, (Kombuno, 2017; Suparman et al., 2024) said that the formation of preparatory regions through the regional expansion scheme was carried out to accelerate development in areas that were previously less considered in terms of development, where the final hope of the new regions resulting from expansion is to increase connectivity and community mobility. Moreover, Wasistiono (2012) suggests that the formation of preparatory regions is carried out to accelerate democratization, accelerate regional economic development, develop regional potential, and shorten the span of control of governance.

Based on the results of interviews with the West Java Provincial DPRD, it is known that the purpose of West Java Province in proposing the formation of preparatory regions is to carry out the mandate of regulation Number 23/2014 Article 38, which authorizes provinces to propose the formation of preparatory regions. This proposal aims to ensure that public services in the future can run safely, quickly, and effectively. In addition, there is an expectation that the regions that will propose the formation of preparatory regions within the next 20 years will be able to develop their economic potential, such as in the South Garut, West Bogor, and other areas. This expectation is also in line with the view of an official at the Regional Secretariat of the West Java Provincial Government, who asserted that the formation of preparatory regions through the regional expansion scheme is expected to bring public services closer to the community so that the burden on local governments in serving the community becomes lighter.

In addition, this expansion is expected to improve the welfare of the community through improved economic development by utilizing the economic potentials that exist in West Java.

An academic from one of the state universities in West Java Province, who is also an expert in the field of regional autonomy, revealed that West Java is a province with a high complexity of problems. This is due to the largest population in Indonesia, as well as the high number of social problems faced. In this context, the establishment of preparatory regions is considered the right solution to manage regional affairs more efficiently. With the existence of preparatory regions, it is expected that the span of control can be narrowed, so that public services and government efforts to improve community welfare can be carried out more effectively. Furthermore, with a smaller span of control, the management of human resources in a region will be easier to strengthen, which will ultimately create quality human resources. These expectations are the main basis for the establishment of the preparatory region.

Based on the results of interviews, the long-term desires and expectations of the formation of preparatory regions in West Java Province involve various parties or stakeholders that aim to develop the potential of the region to the fullest. For example, Bogor Regency and Sukabumi Regency have the potential to become centers of economic and industrial activity. In the southern region of West Java, such as South Tasikmalaya, South Garut, and South Cianjur, there is great potential to be developed as a tourism center for West Java, especially based on the rich natural resources of the coast. Meanwhile, the northern areas of West Java, such as North Subang, West Indramayu, and East Cirebon, show potential in developing the economic sector through fisheries and industry.

These desires and expectations also include improving the welfare of the community as well as the progress of the regions proposed for expansion. In particular, communities in the southern region of West Java are expected to experience significant changes, from previously underprivileged economic conditions to more prosperous ones. In addition, access to public services that were previously difficult to reach is expected to become easier, so that the basic needs of the community can be met more optimally.

The results of the analysis obtained based on the results of the document analysis of regulation No. 23 of 2014 and previous research on the objectives of the formation of preparatory regions are then compared with the findings of the interview results that the long-term goals and desires for the establishment of preparatory regions are by the objectives of regulation No. 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, namely to improve community welfare, improve the quality of public services, and realize the effectiveness of regional government administration.

Step 2 Present (*Move backward from the vision to the present*)

At this stage, the research aims to evaluate the current conditions as a basis for achieving the vision of establishing a preparatory region that is effective, efficient, and according to the provisions of Regulation No. 23/2014. The evaluation process was conducted using a backcasting approach, moving backward from the vision to determine the steps needed to achieve it. This research includes a gap analysis by identifying various problems that currently occur in West Java Province. In addition, the research also aims to formulate the best solution to bridge the gap between the current condition and the expected future vision, which is after the formation of the preparatory region is implemented. The identification of problems and solutions is a strategic step to ensure the readiness of the region in achieving the objectives of the establishment of the preparatory region.

In a study Rohmadin et al. (2017) related to the potential for regional expansion in West Java Province, it is stated that this province has fulfilled the requirements for forming new autonomous regions by the provisions in regulation Number 23/2014. The fulfilment of these

requirements can be seen from the aspect of area coverage. There are five districts, namely Bogor, Cianjur, Sukabumi, Garut, and Tasikmalaya, which have an area twice as large as 60% of the average district area in West Java Province. Meanwhile, in terms of population, there are three districts, namely Bogor, Bandung, and Bekasi, which have twice the area of 80% of the average district area in the province.

In addition, Yuhandra et al. (2022) highlighted the need for regional expansion in West Java due to inequality in public services. This imbalance has an impact on the limited number of government agencies available to serve a very large population so that people living in remote areas do not get adequate access to services. Dida Efendi et al. (2023) also stated that there is an imbalance in the ratio of population and number of districts/cities in the provinces of East Java, Central Java, and West Java. West Java, with more than 50 million inhabitants, has only 27 districts/cities, while Central Java has 38 districts/cities with a population of 37 million. The small number of city districts then affects the regional transfers provided by the central government to local governments, especially for the provinces of West Java, Central Java, and East Java. The following is a comparison of regional transfer funds from the center to the regions.

Table 2. Comparison of Central to Local Transfers by Population and Number of Municipalities

Province	Regional Transfer Fund	Total Population	Number of districts/cities
East Java	80,388,810,040	41.814,5	38
Central Java	68,973,039,117	37.892,3	29
West Java	73,632,367,498	50.345,2	27

Source: Source: Ministry of Finance, 2024 Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024

Based on the table above analysis (Kemenkeu, 2022), West Java faces a major challenge in managing its territory because its huge population is not matched by a sufficient number of districts/cities to support equitable distribution of public services. Meanwhile, East Java, despite having a smaller population, has a more dispersed administrative structure, which is evident from the larger number of districts/cities. Central Java, with a smaller number of districts/cities than East Java, appears to have an adequate distribution compared to the burden of population and available regional transfer funds. It is on this basis that the regional transfer funds from the center are perceived to experience the budget disparities that occur at present.

Members of the West Java Provincial Legislature explained that regional expansion in West Java was a response to the current conditions in the province. Currently, West Java has a population of 51 million people spread across 27 districts/cities. When compared to the provinces of Central Java and East Java, this condition shows a significant imbalance, which also affects the process of transferring regional data. Therefore, regional expansion is considered as one of the solutions to overcome this problem.

The above information was further clarified by the Regional Secretariat of West Java Province, specifically through the Governance Section of West Java Province, based on the interview information provided. From the perspective of inequality in West Java Province, there is a significant gap between the northern, central, and southern regions. This inequality is reflected in differences in economic development and infrastructure development, one of which is the construction of toll roads, which are more concentrated in the northern and central regions of West Java. As a result, development progress in the three regions can be said to be uneven.

Therefore, regional expansion in the southern part of West Java is considered one of the strategic steps to encourage equitable development in all regions of West Java Province.

In addition, an academic from one of the universities in West Java who has expertise in regional autonomy and regional expansion said that the regional expansion plan in West Java Province is a strategic step and needs to overcome demographic and regional governance challenges. With a population of 51 million people spread across 27 districts/cities, the burden of administration, public services, and development distribution is becoming increasingly heavy and disproportionate compared to other provinces, such as Central Java and East Java. Expansion is considered a solution to improve the effectiveness of regional management, shorten the span of government control, and accelerate the equitable distribution of development and services to the community.

Based on information from interviews, previous research, and Ministry of Finance documents, the plan to establish a preparatory region in West Java Province has been supported by various parties for consistent reasons. The evaluation conducted shows that the demographic burden and inequality of public services are the main challenges. West Java, with a population of more than 51 million spread across 27 districts/cities, faces imbalances compared to East Java and Central Java provinces, both in terms of population, administrative structure, and distribution of regional transfer budgets.

The backcasting approach in this study highlights the need for strategic measures to bridge the gap between the current condition and the vision for the establishment of the preparatory region. The data shows disparities in regional transfer budgets and differences in economic development and infrastructure between regions in West Java, particularly between the north, center, and south. Support from academics, DPRD, and local governments shows that expansion can be a solution to improve the effectiveness of governance, shorten administrative spans of control, and accelerate equitable development. The main focus of expansion is to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources, and equitable provision of public services, and to promote inclusive economic development throughout West Java.

Step 3 Priorities (*Move Step by Step towards the Vision*)

At this stage, the process of formulating the formation of the preparatory region in West Java Province is carried out by identifying the strategic steps needed to realize the vision of forming a preparatory region that is effective, efficient, and by the provisions contained in regulation Number 23 Year 2014. Based on the regulations set out in detail in Article 31 to Article 42, the process begins with the submission of a proposal that can be made by the local government or local community through the DPRD and the governor. The proposal is based on an in-depth study of the need for expansion, the potential of the region, and the reasons for separating the region. In its preparation, the proposal must include relevant data, such as area, population, socio-economic conditions, and the potential of the region.

After the proposal is submitted, the local government is responsible for preparing a study document that fulfills the administrative and technical requirements as mandated by regulation Number 23 Year 2014. The document includes an academic study on the feasibility of the region, a development master plan, and other supporting data that demonstrate the readiness of the proposed region to become a preparatory region.

Proposals that have been received will be evaluated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to assess their feasibility. This evaluation involves analysing demographics, geographical conditions, economic capacity, and the availability of basic infrastructure such as education facilities, health services, and transport systems. If the evaluation shows that the proposal fulfills all the required criteria, the central government will designate the area as a preparatory region through

a presidential decree. This designation is valid for three years as a trial period, during which the financing and management of the region remains the responsibility of the parent regional government.

During the preparation period, the central government forms a support team consisting of central and regional officials. This team is tasked with supporting the preparation regions in managing the government, increasing fiscal capacity, and building the necessary infrastructure. In addition, regular monitoring and evaluation are conducted to assess the ability to govern, fiscal independence, and the quality of public services.

If the results of the evaluation show that the preparation region has met all the indicators of success, the central government will propose to the DPR to establish the region as a new autonomous region. This designation is ratified through a regulation on the establishment of new autonomous regions. Afterward, a transition period is carried out to ensure the smooth implementation of government, infrastructure development, and fulfillment of community needs in the new region. During the transition period, the central government and the parent region continue to provide assistance to support the independence and sustainability of the new autonomous region.

Based on the results of interviews with members of the West Java Provincial Legislative Commission 1 in the field of government, it is known that the West Java Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD) has fully supported the process of forming preparatory regions through the regional expansion scheme. Until early 2024, West Java Province has agreed on nine proposed candidates for new autonomous regions, namely South Garut, North Sukabumi, West Bogor, East Bogor, South Cianjur, South Tasikmalaya, North Garut, West Indramayu, and North Subang. This decision was made based on an agreement between the Governor of West Java and the West Java Provincial Parliament. Support was also provided by the Regional Secretariat of West Java Province through the Government Section, which also carried out assistance and studies on the nine prospective preparatory regions. This study included an evaluation of the regional territorial and capacity requirements by regulation Number 23 Year 2014.

Table 3. Fulfilments of Territorial Requirements for Preparatory Region Candidates in West Java Province by Regulation Number 23 Year 2014

Regency	Preparatory Region	Number of Sub-districts	Population (people)	Area	Capital Location
Indramayu	West Indramayu	10	620,390	940	Kroya
Bogor	East Bogor	7	1,243,929	685	Jonggol
Bogor	West Bogor	14	1,514,577	1,124	Cigudeg
Sukabumi	North Sukabumi	21	1,317,587	948	Cibadak
Garut	South Garut	15	595,009	1,805	Mekarmukti
Garut	North Garut	11	710,545	470	Cibiuk
Cianjur	South Cianjur	14	637,263	2,310	Sindangbarang
Tasikmalaya	South Tasikmalaya	10	484,930	1,130	Karangnunggal
Subang	North Subang	15	825,128	987	Ciasem

Source: Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of West Java Province, 2024

The table presented above illustrates the fulfillment of territorial requirements for districts proposing the establishment of preparatory regions, based on the results of academic studies. The West Java Provincial Government has taken a strategic step by proposing nine candidate preparatory regions to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposal is equipped with two main

documents, namely an academic study document and an administrative document in the form of a joint agreement letter between the Governor and the West Java Provincial DPRD regarding the formation of the nine preparatory regions.

Based on interviews with academics from state universities in Bandung, it was conveyed that the West Java Government, through the Governor and Provincial DPRD, had carried out appropriate procedures and mechanisms in supporting the formation of the preparatory regions. This process involves the submission of nine candidate preparatory regions that fulfill the requirements as stipulated in regulation No. 23/2014. Fulfillment of the requirements includes basic territorial and administrative aspects.

Regulation No. 23/2014 introduced a new concept of preparatory regions, which emphasizes the importance of early development for candidate preparatory regions before division or separation from the parent region. However, the West Java Provincial Government's efforts to realize the establishment of these preparatory regions face challenges in the form of a moratorium from the central government. This is despite Regulation No. 23/2014 stipulating that regencies or cities can propose the formation of preparatory regions by the applicable procedures and requirements.

Based on the steps of forming a preparatory region through the regional expansion scheme according to Regulation No. 23/2014, the process of forming a preparatory region in West Java Province is a strategic step to overcome demographic and regional management challenges, as stipulated in Regulation No. 23/2014. Based on interviews with DPRD members and academics, as well as data from the Governance Section of the West Java Provincial Secretariat, nine candidate preparatory regions have been proposed, covering West Indramayu, East Bogor, West Bogor, North Sukabumi, South Garut, North Garut, South Cianjur, South Tasikmalaya, and North Subang. Each proposal fulfills the established territorial, administrative, and technical requirements.

Academic studies show that the establishment of these preparatory regions aims to improve the distribution of public services, infrastructure development, and regional fiscal capacity. However, the moratorium from the central government became a major challenge in the implementation of this policy, even though the submission procedure was in accordance with the statutory provisions. The agreement between the Governor and the DPRD, supported by technical and administrative studies, provides a strong basis for proposing a preparatory region as a solution to the problems of regional governance in West Java.

Conclusion

The process of forming preparatory regions in West Java Province has been by the mandate of Regulation Number 23 Year 2014. The strategic steps identified through the backcasting method show that regional expansion aims to improve governance, increase community welfare, accelerate infrastructure development, and distribute public services evenly. Although the process has faced challenges, such as a moratorium from the central government, academic studies, support from the DPRD, and local governments have strengthened the basis for proposing nine candidate regions in West Java. This research emphasizes the importance of planning based on a long-term vision, evaluation of current conditions, and prioritization of concrete steps to achieve the objectives of effective and efficient preparation region formation.

References

Ahmad Barwanto, L., & Ramadhan, A. (2024). Identifikasi Pola Demografi Di Provinsi Jawa Barat Dengan Spatial Autocorrelation: Mempersiapkan Momentum Puncak Bonus

Demografi. *Creative Research Journal*, 10(1), 1–16.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.34147/crj.v10i1.327>

- Andik, W., & Muqoyyidin. (2013). Pemekaran Wilayah dan Otonomi Daerah Pasca Reformasi di Indonesia: Konsep, Fakta Empiris dan Rekomendasi ke Depan. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 10(2), 288–309. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1025>
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, And Mixed Method Approaches* (Vol. 3). SAGE Publications.
- Detiknews. (2023, December 11). *Demi Pembangunan, DPRD Jabar Beberkan Alasan Pentingnya Pemekaran Daerah*. Detiknews. <https://news.detik.com/adv-nhl-detikcom/d-7084345/demi-pembangunan-dprd-jabar-beberkan-alasan-pentingnya-pemekaran-daerah>
- Dida Efendi, U., Sugandi, S., & Saepudin, A. (2023). Formulasi Kebijakan Pemekaran Calon Daerah Otonomi Baru Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Selatan. *Dinamika: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 10(3), 594–607. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.25157/dak.v10i3.12249>
- Diffa, R., Ardana, B., Muslimah, A. I., & Amin, M. S. A. (2022). Peningkatan Kapasitas Aparatur Pemerintah Desa Kutajaya. *Jurnal An-Nizām: Jurnal Bakti Bagi Bangsa*, 1(3), 182–189.
- Djohan, D. (2011). Desertarda: Kebijakan Penataan Daerah. *Jurnal Kementerian Sekretariat Negara*, 21, 29–52.
- Kemenkeu. (2022). *Dana Transfer Ke Daerah dan Dana Desa Tahun Anggaran 2022*.
- Kombuno, H. (2017). Pemekaran Daerah Berdasarkan Undang-undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *Legal Opinion*, 5(2), 1–16.
- Lelyana, N., & Sarjito, A. (2024). Dampak Pemekaran Daerah terhadap Pertahanan Negara: Studi Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *Jurnal Terapan Pemerintahan Minangkabau*, 4(1), 29–45. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33701/jtpm.v4i1.4043>
- Li, S., Sui, P. C., Xiao, J., & Chahine, R. (2019). Policy formulation for highly automated vehicles: Emerging importance, research frontiers, and insights. *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice*, 124(xxxx), 573–586. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tra.2018.05.010>
- Maisari, R. (2022). Problematika Pemekaran Daerah: Tinjauan dari Pembentukan Undang-Undang Daerah Otonomi Baru di Papua. *Lex Renaissance*, 7(4), 763–785. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20885/JLR.vol7.iss4.art6>
- Maranjaya, A. K. (2021). Penataan Daerah dalam Pelaksanaan Desentralisasi. *Glosains Jurnal Sains Global Indonesia*, 3(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.59784/glosains.v3i1.47>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (1981). *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook Edition*.
- Mumek, G. E., Watulingas, R. R., & Lowing, N. S. (2020). Tinjauan Yuridis Tentang Pembentukan Daerah Otonomi Baru Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah. *Lex Administratum*, 8(4), 15–26.

- Prabowo, L., & Rafli, M. T. (2020). Pengaruh Otonomi Daerah Terhadap Kesejahteraan Rakyat Indonesia. *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia*, 2(2), 20–29. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52005/rechten.v2i2.56>
- Puspita S, S. W., & Yarni Meri. (2021). Analisis Pengaturan Pemekaran Daerah Kabupaten Berdasarkan Undang- Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *Limbago: Jurnal Of Constitutional Regulation*, 1(1), 170–190. <https://doi.org/10.22437/limbago.v1i1.8673>
- Robinson, J. (2003). Future subjunctive: Backcasting as social learning. *Futures*, 35(8), 839–856. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287\(03\)00039-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287(03)00039-9)
- Rohmadin, S., Kusmana, D., Yusi, D., & Batubara, E. (2017). Analisis Penataan Daerah Di Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Manajemen Pemerintahan*, 1(9), 1–13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33701/jt.v9i1.606>
- Sembiring, C., Masinambow, V. A. J., & Tumangkeng, S. Y. L. (2023). Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kota-Kota Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 23(2), 25–32.
- Setuningsih, N. (2024). *Sudah Ada 337 Usulan Pembentukan DOB*
- Shaky, M. (2024, September 1). *Pemekaran 9 CDOB Jabar Jadi Prioritas DPRD*. Pojoksatu.Id.
- Simanjuntak, K. M. (2015). Implementasi Kebijakan Desentralisasi Pemerintahan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 7(2), 111–130. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.07.2015.111-130>
- Suherman, D., Sugandi, S., & Alexandri, M. B. (2021). Aktor Politik dan Kolaborasi Quadruple Helix dalam Pembentukan Daerah Otonomi Baru Kabupaten Garut Selatan Political Actor and Collaboration Quadruple Helix in the Formation of the New Autonomous Region of South Garut Regency. *POLITICON: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 3(1), 60–87. <https://doi.org/10.15575/politicon.v3i1.11197>
- Suherman, D., Suprayogi Sugandi, Y., Benny Alexandri, M., & Suprayogi, Y. (2021). Policy Advocacy Network in Support of the Expansion of the New South Garut Autonomous Region. *Policy & Governance Review*, 5(2), 128–145. <https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr>
- Suparman, Muzakir, Ika Poigi, H., Basir, I., & Buntuang, P. C. D. (2024). Sosialisasi Rencana Pemekaran Wilayah Kabupaten Persiapan Tompotika Di Kabupaten Banggai Provinsi Suregulationesi Tengah. *Journal Of Human And Education (JAHE)*, 4(4), 213–224. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/jh.v4i4.1213>
- Syadzily, A. H. (2019). *Desentralisasi, Otonomi dan Pemekaran Daerah di Indonesia* (Vol. 1). Prenadamedia Group.
- Wasistiono, S. (2012). *PARAMETER DAERAH PERSIAPAN: Penjelasan Teknis Pembentukan Daerah Otonom Baru dalam Desain Besar Penataan Daerah* (S. Wasistiono, S. Sumarsono, A. Djojosoekarto, & C. Suryaman, Eds.; Pertama, Vol. 1). Kemitraan Partnership. <http://www.kemitraan.or.id>
- Yuhandra, E., Akhmaddhian, S., Budiman, H., Rifa'i, I. J., & Ramadhan, G. (2022). Urgensi Pembentukan Daerah Otonomi Baru (DOB) di Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Penelitian Universitas Kuningan*, 13(2), 147–158. <https://doi.org/10.25134/logika.v13i02.6659>