

Political Orientation in the Spreading of the New Autonomous Region in the Regency of Aceh Utara (Study of the Establishment of Panton Labu City as a New Autonomous Region)

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the expansion of the candidate for the New Autonomous Region of Panton Labu City, originating from the wishes of the people in the five sub-districts in the eastern tip of North Aceh Regency. This expansion occurred because the community felt that development in the area did not receive enough attention from the Government and was very lagging behind in the development of health, infrastructure, education, culture, and even public policy. In addition, the area is very far from the central Government, and the distance to the area takes a lot of time. The formulation of the problem in this study was the cause of the expansion in Panton Labu City and the political orientation of the expansion of the Candidate for the New Autonomous Region of Panton Labu City. The purpose of the study was to identify the problems that caused the expansion of Panton Labu City and determine the political orientation of the expansion of the New Autonomous Region of Panton Labu City. This expansion occurred because the community of five sub-districts in the eastern tip of North Aceh Regency saw a lack of attention from the Central Government in development (education, infrastructure, health services, and public services) and culture compared to the existing regions in the Central Government area of North Aceh Regency. Second, the political orientation of the expansion of Panton Labu City was only to improve the welfare of the people in the region to be more advanced. However, some move to politics because the expansion committee members were not only from ordinary people but also from the political elites. Data collection techniques used were interviews, Documentation, and data analysis. The results showed that the political orientation of the expansion of the Panton Labu City CDOB had two aspects, namely purely for the realization of public welfare and the opportunity to gain power in government by politicians from Panton Labu. The expansions formation and mechanism were determined at the ratification of Panton Labu City by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The obstacle of the expansion for the Panton Labu City CDOB area was due to differences in Political Orientation in the regional expansion realization.

Keywords: *Political Orientation, Pemekaran, Autonomy, North Aceh.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional expansion is the formation of a region or regional division of an area to form a new region. In accordance with government regulation No. 78 of 2007 on how to form, abolish, and merge regions. The expansion in Indonesia has been going on since the birth of the law on regional autonomy, many regions have chosen to separate themselves from their parent regions for various reasons, especially in Aceh. The expansion in the Aceh region has been going on since 1999 until

now. There are 13 cities/regencies that have expanded from 10 main regions, including: Simeulue, Aceh Singkil, Bireun, Aceh Barat Dayah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tamiang, Nagan Raya, Aceh Jaya, Bener Meriah, Pidie Jaya, Lhokseumawe, Langsa, and Subussalam [1].

Political orientation has a very broad meaning including, seeing, knowing, views, opinions, attitudes of judgment, knowledge and beliefs. Almond and Verb define political culture as an attitude and role orientation that is unique to the political system. People always

define themselves with symbols- According to Sarbaini, political orientation is something that a person has in their interactions with political life, which consists of knowledge, attitudes, values and political behavior. against a political party, political ideology or the prevailing political system. Thus shaping the political order and influencing political behavior in which political interactions take place [2].

Political orientation is included in the concept of political culture to shape the orientation of individuals or groups towards political processes and systems. There are two aspects of political orientation, namely the system and the individual, in the aspect of individual political orientation, he sees that the individual aspect in political orientation is only an acknowledgment of the existence of phenomena in society as a whole and cannot escape from individual orientation. (Mufti,2012:79). So based on this theory, the orientation theory is effective because the people of the Pantan pumpkin city area who have felt the running of a political system but do not satisfy the community from the results of the political system, so that the local community wants to separate themselves from the parent area and create a new area, therefore the community the pumpkin pantan area really wants the expansion of this area.

The regional autonomy law has been revised several times. The last time it was updated a few years ago, the change became Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government. Where in the law there are many changes such as changes in the composition and authority of the government. The composition of the local government according to the law includes changes to the provincial government, district government and DPRD. Since the implementation of the regional government law was applied, the phenomenon of regional and regional expansion arose.

In recent years, North Aceh district has had an issue that several areas in North Aceh will undergo division. The regions that will become candidates for this new regional autonomy are Pantan Labu City and Aceh Malacca. The two candidates for the new autonomous regions have received approval from the parent regency government and fully support this expansion. There are six sub-districts that will be included in Aceh Malacca, namely, Sawang, Muara Batu, Dewantara, Banda Baro, Nisam and Nisam Antara. Not only Aceh Malacca, but Pantan Labu City also has five sub-districts that support the expansion of Pantan pumpkin city into a new autonomous region. The sub-districts affected are Tanah Jamboe Aye, Seunuddon, Stepan, Baktiya and West Baktiya sub-districts. This division was carried out based on the wishes of residents in five sub-districts in North Aceh

The expansion of the pumpkin pantan area into the pumpkin pantan city is basically a need of the local community, because so far the people in the pumpkin pantan area have not received good public services

because the district area is large enough to make it difficult for the community to access public needs. This is because the Pantan Labu area is located at the eastern end of North Aceh and borders the East Aceh Regency, thus making it difficult for the local community or less access to public services because it is far from the district central government. This is an impetus for the community so that this expansion occurs quickly, well and effectively to overcome problems that exist in the community.

This regional expansion has received support from 186 villages, 148,500 people with an area of 665 Km² from five sub-districts in the Pantan Labu area. The continuation of this regional expansion is carried out so that the welfare of the local community reaches a better direction and efforts to improve services to the community are better and more effective. This expansion has been proposed since July 2017, until now. The First Stage The proposal for the expansion of Pantan Labu is currently at the Ministry of Home Affairs. The next stage is waiting for the central government to stipulate two Government Regulations (PP), namely the Grand Design for Regional Arrangement (DESARTADA) and the Regional Arrangement Design (DETADA) as technical implementation guidelines for the establishment of regional autonomy. new. This is why the expansion of Pantan Labu City has not been realized until now. This is because the central government has not set the two government regulations.

New Autonomous is a process of forming a new region or regions into a new autonomous region by law No. 23 of 2014 on local government, whose implementation is based on Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 on how the establishment, abolition and amalgamation of regions. Another definition, regional expansion is the separation of a region or region from its parent by obtaining a higher status, improving community welfare and regional development. Regional expansion according to E. Herman Salim, is an important instrument for empowering the region, shortening the span of control, and seizing funds. balance from the center, Meanwhile, according to Gabrielle Ferrazzi, regional expansion is the management of the size, shape and hierarchy of regional government units to achieve the administrative and political goals of a country [3]. The division of regencies/municipalities into several new regencies is basically an effort to improve service quality and community welfare. Regional expansion in principle aims to improve people's welfare, improve and accelerate services, democracy, regional economy, management of regional potential, security and order, harmonious relations between the center and regions. development between sectors, strengthening national integration. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to improve the quality of apparatus resources in all fields, because the role of human resources is expected to improve organizational performance in providing

excellent service to the community, as well as supporting regional development [4].

The expansion of regions/regions will result in broad implications, ranging from changes in government structures, government budgets, and regional boundaries, to the distribution of sources of revenue and regional income which previously belonged to the regions of origin. field, because the role of human resources is expected to improve organizational performance in providing excellent service to the community, as well as supporting the development of regional areas. The expansion of regions/regions will result in broad implications, ranging from changes in government structures, government budgets, and regional boundaries, to the distribution of sources of revenue and regional revenues that were previously held by the regions of origin [5].

The requirements that must be met by each region to carry out expansion in accordance with government regulation (PP) No. 78 of 2007 are the first regions that can be expanded after reaching the minimum age for government administration to reach 10 years for provinces and seven years for districts/cities. provincial, district or city areas in the form of the division of districts or cities and the merger of several sub-districts which are side by side in different provinces, districts/cities and must meet the administrative, technical and physical requirements of the territory.

The administrative requirements for the candidate for the new autonomous district/city include, among others, the first decision of the parent district/city DPRD regarding the approval of the district/city candidate. Second, the decision of the main regent/mayor regarding the approval of the formation of a regency/city candidate. Third, the decision of the Provincial DPRD regarding the approval of the formation of new regency/city candidates. Fourth, the Governor's decision regarding the formation of new regency/city candidates. Fifth, minister's recommendation. Technical requirements for the process of regional expansion must include: factors of economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, area, defense, security, financial capacity, level of community welfare, and vulnerability to control of regional government administration capabilities. The next requirement is the physical territorial requirements which are an absolute requirement of the regional expansion process, namely: the establishment of a province of at least five regencies/cities, the formation of regencies at least five sub-districts, while for the formation of cities, namely at least four sub-districts [6].

Decentralization is the delegation of authority or power from the central government to local governments to regulate regional affairs. The decentralization process describes the authority that was

originally centralized to one point to several points. The points in question are autonomous regions. With the implementation of a decentralized government system, the regions have the right to regulate and manage households within their own government in a democratic order. The existence of this authority is also a form of implementing regional autonomy. According to Shahid Javid Burki, decentralization is to show the process of transferring political, fiscal and administrative power to sub-national government units. Decentralization changes the structure of local accountability from the central government to the local population [7].

Decentralization is a tool to achieve one of the goals of the state, especially in the context of providing better public services and creating a more democratic public decision-making process. Since the decentralization system was established, regional divisions often occur. Regional expansion occurs, there are many possibilities, one of which is the size of an area, making it difficult for the community to access their needs such as making important documents because the area they live in is far from the center of the region, not only that, development is often uneven because of the size of an area, there are many areas in the region.

Syafiie explained that government is a science and an art, said to be a scientific discipline because government has met the requirements of science such as being able to be studied and taught, has both material and formal objects, is universal and systematic and specific. [8] Meanwhile, Manan described that the Government is as a tool for the completeness of the state can be interpreted broadly and in a narrow sense. Government in a broad sense includes all state apparatus, which occurs from the branches of executive, legislative and judicial power or other state apparatuses acting for and on behalf of the state. While the government in a narrow sense can be interpreted as a holder of office as executive executive or more importantly, the government as the organizer of state administration [9]

Based on the opinions of the experts above, decentralization is the process of transferring power from the central government to local governments, so that the regions take care of their own regional affairs. This regional delegation cannot be separated from the central government's monitoring of all actions taken by regional governments in managing their regions. This monitoring is carried out so that local governments do not deviate from existing laws. more prosperous and political development will develop in an effective direction.

2. METHODS

The type of research used in this research is qualitative to produce descriptive data analysis in the form of written or spoken words from people and

observed behavior., [10] This type of qualitative research uses descriptive-qualitative analysis methods, as well as exploratory qualitative. This approach is used to analyze the Political Orientation in the Expansion of the New Autonomous Region in North Aceh Regency. Study of the Formation of Pantan Labu City as a New Madya City, and in terms of inhibiting and supporting factors such as available resources, communication between *stakeholders*, the attitude of the implementor towards the program and environmental conditions regarding with social, economic and political conditions. based on facts by presenting social phenomena in the field in full according to the aspects studied.

The analysis is carried out by connecting theories that can function to explain, a symptom so as to obtain conclusions and recommendations about how the political orientation in the expansion of the new autonomous region in North Aceh district studies the formation of Pantan Labu City as a New Madya City. The reason for using qualitative descriptive methods is because the data required is qualitative. The design of this research is an implementation evaluation study, due to Political Orientation in the Expansion of the New Autonomous Region in North Aceh Regency. The study of the formation of Pantan Labu City as a New Madya City, so this study looks at the influence of the wheels of government organizations and the performance of the bureaucracy.

The location of the research was conducted in 2021 which analyzed the Political Orientation in the Expansion of the New Autonomous Region in North Aceh Regency. Study of the Establishment of Pantan Labu City as a New Municipality. Kota Baru thus becomes very important. The research target area is Pantan Labu City, North Aceh Regency. Of course, the Political Orientation in the Expansion of the New Autonomous Region in North Aceh District The study on the formation of Pantan Labu City as a New Municipality can provide an overview of the political development space in the study of decentralization and regional autonomy.

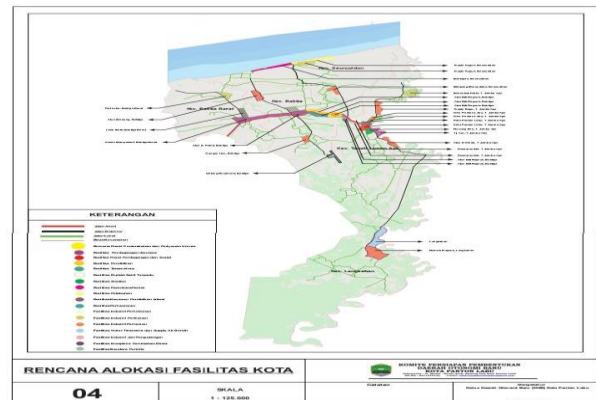
3. RESULTS

1. Political Orientation in the Expansion of Pantan Labu as a New Autonomous Region in North Aceh Regency

A description of the political orientation in the effort to expand Pantan Labu as a municipality and separate itself from North Aceh Regency which was proclaimed by several elements in society in the eastern region which is directly adjacent to another region, namely East Aceh Regency. Pantan pumpkin as a candidate for the new regional autonomy that will be expanded is a mapping of the area in five sub-districts in North Aceh district. So it is appropriate for the expansion according

to some political actors in Pantan Labu. The five sub-districts that will become candidates for the expansion of Pantan Labu municipality include: Tanah Jamboe Aye District, Seuneddon District, Stepan District, Baktiya District and West Baktiya District. These five districts are located in the eastern part of the North Aceh district.

The potential to become a municipal expansion area is indeed very suitable for Pantan Labu. So in this case the data collected in the field regarding the mapping of the candidates for the New Autonomous Region for Pantan Labu as a Municipality is shown in the following figure.



The figure shows that the expansion aspect is indeed very strategic in terms of development in all sectors if the area distribution has been included in the five sub-districts. Field data shows that each sub-district has a population distribution and area of each area so that it is able to realize aspects of development in all sectors.

The potential to become a candidate for the Pantan Labu New Municipality is very advanced and growing rapidly. So Pantan Labu has a very strategic aspect in becoming a candidate for the new Autonomous Region. The candidate for the Pantan pumpkin Autonomous Region is trying to submit it to the ministry of home affairs. So the task of the Committee for the acceleration of the expansion of the New Autonomous Region Candidates (CDOB) is to provide a draft of the expansion of the Pantan Labu region with the North Aceh Regency. The plan for this expansion was initiated by the movement in 2017. However, there are many obstacles that have been faced so that it has not been implemented. In July 2019, the Pantan Labu City CDOB proposal was registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Director General of the Ministry of Regional Autonomy. The CDOB committee and the community have hope that this regional expansion will eventually be ratified by the president through the ministry of home affairs.

The orientation of the expansion of Pantan Pumpkin into a Madya city is based on the growing development of the region which is inversely proportional to the capital of North Aceh district, precisely in Lhoksukon. The potential of both natural and human resources is very good in building clean governance to give birth to the dimensions of development in various sectors, both physically and mentally in the form of justice for the

community. The potential for independence will also be implemented later if the expansion of the Pantan Labu area which becomes a municipality is actually carried out. This is to create prosperity and welfare for the community. Of course, realizing prosperity must be accompanied by progress, piety and having a dignified personality. In this case, the language narrative is very good, so if this is realized then Pantan Labu City is really a new expansion area that is developing like other districts in Aceh.

The Pantan Pumpkin City CDOB movement arose because of its orientation to foster sustainable development processes. This made the five sub-districts willing to join the Pantan Labu City CDOB. The orientation of the expansion is based on developing regional aspects in all sectors so that they can develop widely and have an impact on the community. The movement for the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB area as a form of protest because the North Aceh region has always been underdeveloped in various sectors so far. So the CDOB expansion committee of Pantan Labu city is trying to make the process of expanding this region really real so that the process is at the stage of ratification. This expansion has no political content but tends to develop the potential of the region later if the expansion is successfully ratified

The potential that exists in several sub-districts that will become the segmentation of the Pantan Labu City administration will be very mature. Therefore, the development process for Minapolitan potential is spread in the Seunuddon area and Agripolitan in the Stepan, Baktiya and West Baktiya regions so that this potential is accompanied by other sectors in Jambo Aye, such as trade, transportation and other services. Then each district will be connected in the development of various sectors. This certainly has a big impact on the community's economy so that it creates independence and prosperity. So justice for the community can be realized and dignified if the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB area is realized by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The movement of the CDOB Expansion Committee is basically oriented towards regional development. This is based on as long as the leadership of the Regent in North Aceh district has not been able to develop its areas so that they are still in the category of underdeveloped areas. Even though the potential for natural and human resources is very large and can certainly be used as well as possible, it is based on the political orientation of the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB which has three pillars of regional development, namely sovereignty, independence and welfare. So this can be realized if the expansion is actually approved by the central government so that it can build potential resources that can be utilized by the government of the expansion of Pantan Labu CDOB in the future.

2. Obstacles to Political Orientation in the Expansion of the New Autonomous Region of Pantan Labu City as a New Madya City.

The movement of the Pantan Pumpkin City CDOB expansion committee has a form and mechanism that has been prepared. The draft that has been prepared becomes a proposal for submitting the expansion of a new autonomous region. The movement carried out has a very strong reason, which is more to the lack of attention from the parent district, namely North Aceh so that the form of division is carried out with the concept of a madya city. This is inseparable from the lack of implementation of development aspects in all sectors so that community elements who are members of the five sub-districts form the CDOB expansion committee of Pantan pumpkin City. Each process in politics has its own stages so that it can affect the political orientation of the expansion of the CDOB area of Pantan Labu city.

For example, data from interviews conducted by the research team with the chairman of the Pantan City CDOB expansion committee, Hendra Nurdin, who described that "in raising awareness of political participation in the community, it must be gradual and introduce aspects of the rights and obligations of the community. So forming a political orientation must have the same perception as the community who understands shared political interests in the future if the division is really realized, besides that the community has the opportunity to actualize in the political process, either to become executive or legislative ". So it is clear that growing political awareness is a form of developing a political orientation towards regional expansion which will be carried out by various elements of society who are members of the Pantan Labu CDOB expansion committee. The impact that will be felt in 2024 is that the community can be actively involved in politics and even be elected in the executive institution as mayor and deputy mayor of Pantan Labu later.

The research team also interviewed the deputy general chairman of the Pantan Labu CDOB Expansion Committee, namely Muhammad johan. The picture is "the main goal is to make it easier for the community to carry out government administrative management which is very important for the community in general and to provide a very large space for the community to realize justice and prosperity so that the city of Pantan pumpkin will later become a model for other regions in Aceh in particular. and national in general in the aspect of implementing sustainable development in various sectors". This illustrates that the political orientation of the expansion is more to the implementation of equitable development implementation.

The political orientation of the expansion movement of the Pantan Labu City CDOB, according to the deputy chairman of the expansion, is not related to mere political interests but is indeed officially moving to

realize justice for the community (welfare). This is the reason for the formation of the Pantan Labu CDOB expansion committee. The political orientation of the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB was solely to improve the welfare of the people in the five local sub-districts. In this case, the pemekaran committee members did not practice practical politics, only communicating with politicians to make it easier to understand the importance of pemekaran for the community. The process aims to improve the welfare of the community and then make it easier for the community to take care of everything related to administrative needs. So the community itself is invited to form its own potential in political participation. In this case, the committees do not engage in practical politics because this division was realized to build Pantan Labu as a developed region in the future.

The Pantan Labu City CDOB expansion committee builds communication only with politicians in order to facilitate the realization of Pantan Labu City CDOB expansion. The community must be given an understanding in order to know that it is very necessary to divide these five sub-districts into a municipality in Pantan Labu. So this process must continue to be driven in the political process and also continue to have political understanding and knowledge to all target communities in the five sub-districts. Political orientation is essentially for the welfare of society, although joining the political elites, the goal remains the same. The success of an expansion is seen from the performance of the government which is able to prosper the community and is able to stabilize the prices of goods, if the price of goods in Pantan Labu City is later stable

But if it is the other way around then this expansion is not successful and the previous government feels at a loss because it has supported the expansion. This must be done in realizing a better expansion so as to provide space for participation in the political aspect. The real political orientation of each division is to create prosperity for the community even though it is combined by political figures, meaning that every time there is a new opportunity for the community, it is very potential in the expansion process. The process, whether in expansion or in other matters, is oriented towards welfare and a sense of justice for the community. If later a new district or city is developed, it is clear that developments will appear and have an impact on the potential for their own regional revenue (PAD).

3. Obstacles to Political Orientation in the Expansion of the New Autonomous Region of Pantan Labu City as a New Madya City.

The prevailing political process certainly has obstacles in realizing the expansion of new regions. This

is inseparable from the increasing number of areas that want to be expanded. However, the political orientation in the expansion of the Labu City CDOB is the same as the area that has the same desire. However, the constraints on political orientation in the expansion of the CDOB of Pantan Labu City due to the large size of the North Aceh district made several regions move to expand. This division was carried out because the community saw that several areas, especially the sub-districts in the eastern tip of North Aceh, such as the Stepan, Jamboe Aye, Seunuddon, Baktiya and West Bakti sub-districts were very far from the center of government, so that many villages were not developed properly. affordable by the North Aceh government.

The constraint on the political orientation of the Pantan Labu City CDOB cannot be separated from the figures in several sub-districts who tend not to be pro-government. Furthermore, there is a very pessimistic public view of the formation of the Pantan Labu City CDOB. The community saw that the division only saw political urgency, so they saw a less beneficial impact on Pantan Labu's CDOB. The expansion of the Pantan Labu CDOB area then a very clear obstacle, namely the area that is not so clear in proposing the expansion process to the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs. This division was carried out because of a proposal from community leaders in the five sub-districts in the eastern tip of North Aceh to form a CDOB area in the form of a Madya City. This expansion is the result of a combination of the five sub-districts which will be named Pantan Labu City. The expansion is carried out to build a more adequate and comprehensive government area for people who are lagging behind in development, such as in terms of education, hospital services and road infrastructure.

The description of this division carried out by the CODB division committee is basically more of a less intense communication pattern to all communities in five sub-districts. According to the research team, this process should be analyzed at a later stage because the progress report process only describes a few aspects in detail. So this progress report is based on a percentage of 70% so that the stages of creating the results that have been compiled by researchers can be continued to the fullest. Of course the process is being carried out in the stages of further data analysis and processing. It is hoped that the further data analysis process will be able to answer all the problems that have been carried out by the research team. The hope from the research is that there is a formulation for the initiators of the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB. However, there are some people who are not happy with the political aspect because if the Pantan Labu City CDOB is formed, it will certainly be a dilemma for some people. Civil servant recruitment will be booming and will compete to enter

government agencies if Pantan Labu is successfully expanded. Several other obstacles can be seen that this expansion is only driven by one particular element in society.

Panton Labu City administratively shows that it is very suitable in making the proposed CDOB to the Central government. The reason for the expansion is because administrative services are difficult, the education process is not well implemented, making the community less satisfied with the implementation of the North Aceh Regency government. Indeed, the expansion has a point, but if the political orientation is only for the interests of political elites in the Pantan Labu area, the community will not feel the benefits. Research tracing shows that there are several elements of society that support the expansion of the Pantan Labu CDOB. However, most of them are political actors who have been involved in practical politics for a long time. This is what makes Pantan Labu City CDOB less visible in the community.

4. CONCLUSION

The political orientation of the expansion of CDOB in Pantan pumpkin City cannot be separated from the backwardness of several areas in the five sub-districts that are less developed. The policies taken by the North Aceh Regency government have not been fully maximized so that there is still a need for equalization of development aspects in various sectors. In addition, in terms of administrative management, the distance traveled by the community is very far. However, the expansion process continues until it is realized later. Political orientation tends to the opportunity to gain power later in both the executive and legislative branches. This is common in areas that were expanded. This can be a strategy in seizing the political stage in 2024 if Pantan Labu City is legalized.

The formation of the CDOB expansion committee of Pantan pumpkin City is actually a strategy in advancing the region which continues to be left behind and underdeveloped. Whereas the Pumpkin Pantan City is currently very developed. The failure of the development process is a reason for the formation of the movement for the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB area. Indeed, the division mechanism has been carried out by the Pantan Labu CDOB division committee. The political orientation of the expansion of the Panto Labu City CDOB was solely for the welfare of the people. But there are also those who fight for political interests regardless of their personal and individual desires because these two things are closely related. Moreover, in the committee for the expansion of the Pantan Labu CDOB, there are political elites. On the

part of the committee itself, it is only fighting for the welfare of the people, not for practical politics in gaining a seat of power and public trust for the upcoming elections.

The obstacle faced is of course that there are some people who are against this movement and some are spread across the five sub-districts which are the targets of the Pantan Labu City CDOB expansion area. The political process of this division is also a lot of pessimism due to the presence of a handful of politicians who take advantage of this momentum to gain opportunities to gain power if the Municipality of Pantan Labu is ratified by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Indeed, these obstacles arise because of different perceptions regarding the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB. So this aspect needs to be mapped and restructured strategies in realizing the expansion of the Pantan Labu City CDOB so that it is truly beneficial for the community.

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