



Policy Parameters in the Development of Strategic Management of Candidates for the New Autonomous Region of South Tasikmalaya Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to explain the parameters of the preparation area for the expansion of the southern Tasik region and develop a regional development strategy. Tasikmalaya Regency, as one of the regencies with a large area and population, has many problems related to accessibility and equitable welfare distribution. In general, Tasik Selatan deserves to be an autonomous region. The economic potential and high fiscal capacity can be used as the basis for recommendations to make South Tasik an autonomous region. The strategy that can be used is developing relatively underdeveloped regions based on their superior sectors, supporting the development of the primary sector, such as tourism. Government policies are critical to optimize resource management and equitable distribution of infrastructure development, primarily to support development in rural areas. This study uses a qualitative approach with the method of literature study or Library Research. Literature study as a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literature, notes, and reports has to do with the problem being solved. This research utilizes journals, relevant materials, and information to be collected, read and reviewed, and recorded as a guide or reference source. The literature study method in this study can be used as data and data sources on the topic of the problem. The implications of the policies applied are based on the character of each region, such as socio-cultural, spatial, and sectoral basis, in the future regional development can be analyzed based on the sub-district area. Thus, to develop and optimize resource management, the economy and equitable distribution of infrastructure development can be realized through geographic, demographic, and systemic parameters in developing the southern Tasikmalaya district as a candidate for a new autonomous region.

Keywords: Geographic Parameters · Demographic Parameters · Systemic Parameters · Regional Development

1 Introduction

Regional expansion is one of the forms of autonomy area, so that thing needs noticing with existence. Regional expansion is expected to maximize the distribution of regional development and development. Therefore, autonomy is a paradigm in regional expansion

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for speeding up implementation development, accessible service public to the community, and acceleration well-being of society. Regional expansion (Province, Regency, District, and Village) is a political dynamic of the community in a region having a relatively wide administrative area. Regional expansion can be in the form of merging several regions or expanding one region into more than one region. Meanwhile, regional expansion aims to improve government services to the community in the context of accelerating regional economic development, increasing security, and realizing harmonious development between the center and the regions.

Well-being for Indonesian citizens is seen as an ambitious nation and a destination from the formation of the Indonesian state. Because of that, the government to do many policies and programs to increase people's well-being. Indonesia is seen as an archipelagic country with amount island more than 17,500 islands. So, it placed Indonesia as a country with the most island in the world. Characteristics of different geography in each island make Indonesia a country with various tribes and languages. With so, a centralized government system in Indonesia becomes ineffective enough seen from development not evenly enough in each area. Because of it, government secretes regulations regarding government areas. Regional development is seen as a phenomenon interesting since confirmed Constitution Number 22 of 1999 concerning government area open tap for formation area autonomous new next one revised Becomes Constitution Number 32 of 2004 [1–3].

As an area with enough area and area big, district Tasikmalaya chooses k problem enough complex in Thing range control and deployment development. Gap development in several areas consequences of the growth economy causes a problem in well-being [4, 5]. The formation of a new autonomous area, Regency South Tasikmalaya, is motivated by the acceleration of development to increase the well-being of people, make it easy to service the public and create good governance. The formation of a new autonomous area is significant because it impacts the future of the region and the people living in the region. The formation is also based on consideration moment as well as pragmatic, regional formed autonomous _ no will advanced and independent [6]. This is based on a state thought will Up if entity subnational forward. Because of that, in the formation of a new autonomous area, there are parameters that it is based on. Three dimensions in Great Design Regional Arrangement names (1) dimensions geography, (2) dimensions demographics, and (3) as the dimensions system [7].

The management of policy strategies is used as a parameter for developing candidates for new autonomous regions. According to [8], strategic management is the art and science of preparing, implementing, and evaluating. Strategic management involves developing and formulating policies to achieve organizational goals and objectives [9]. Effective management is critical to organizational success [10]. Organizations do not receive an immediate return on the time managers spend on management development, but the growing demands of organizations for increased managerial skills [10]. Strategic management focuses on setting organizational goals, developing policies, planning to achieve them, and allocating resources to implement policies and plan organizational goals [8]. Chandler defined the strategy in his book *Strategy and Structure*, written in 1962: the determination of an enterprise's long-term goals and objectives, the adoption of actions, and the allocation of resources necessary to carry out those goals [11]. Strategic

management provides an overarching direction for the company and is related to the area of organizational behavior [8].

2 Methods

The research method used is a literature study research method. The literature study method is a series of activities by collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and processing research materials. The literature study method is used to find or collect research data from secondary sources based on journal documents, books, articles, government publications, and sites or other sources that support research needs. This study aims to represent the strategic management of the candidate's policy for the new autonomous region in the southern Tasikmalaya district. Data analysis is an activity to sort, classify, code/mark and categorize it so that a finding is obtained based on the focus or problem to be answered.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 New Autonomous Region Concept

Regional expansion is a phenomenon in the administration of local government in Indonesia. The regional expansion aims to service delivery to local government to the community, to be more efficient and effective towards each region's potential, needs, and characteristics. Philosophically, the purpose of regional expansion has three interests, namely increasing government public services to the community and improving the welfare of local communities, as well as shortening the span of government control. According to Law Number 23 of 2014, the principle of regional autonomy uses the principle of broad autonomy, which means that the regions are given the authority to administer and regulate all government affairs outside those that are government affairs as stipulated in the law. The expansion or formation of new autonomous regions (DOB) is only one part of regional structuring efforts. Other regional structuring efforts can be made by eliminating and/or merging existing regions [12, 13].

The implementation of regional autonomy, as clearly mandated in the 1945 Constitution, is aimed at managing the regional government system within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Its implementation is carried out by giving the regions the freedom to exercise government authority at the regional level so that the autonomy granted to regencies and cities is carried out by granting authority. Broad, objective, and proportionally accountable to local governments, meaning that the delegation of responsibilities will be followed by arrangements for distribution, equitable utilization of national resources, and financial balance [14]. Several regional government laws have been enacted, starting from Law Number 22 of 1999, Law Number 32 of 2004, and Law Number 23 of 2014. Since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999 to Law Number 23 of 2014, many autonomous regions have formed. By the government, both provincial and district/city, in the reform era.

The idea of regional expansion and forming a New Autonomous Region has a relatively solid legal basis. With the enactment of Law no. 32 of 2004 and PP No. 78 of

2007 concerning Procedures for the Establishment, Abolition, and Merger of Regions, the government has provided space for regions to carry out regional expansion in order to increase the welfare of the people equally at every level. The juridical basis that contains the issue of regional formation is contained in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, which essentially states that dividing Indonesia into large regions (provinces) and provincial regions will be divided into smaller regions. Furthermore, Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government provides opportunities for the formation of regions within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, namely regions formed based on considerations of economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population size, area, and other considerations that allow the implementation of regional autonomy [15].

There is a process flow for proposing expansion areas at the regional level and the stages and procedures for forming districts/cities. Here, the flow is presented as image visualization, as follows (Figs. 1 and 2).

The new paradigm that combines aspects of democratization with aspects of government effectiveness and efficiency can be seen in proposing the formation of autonomous regions, which can come from two sources, community aspirations and/or government initiatives. Community initiatives are based on the consideration that there is a demand for a new government entity for various reasons, including the inaccessibility of services



Fig. 1. Process of Proposing Expansion Areas at the Regional Level

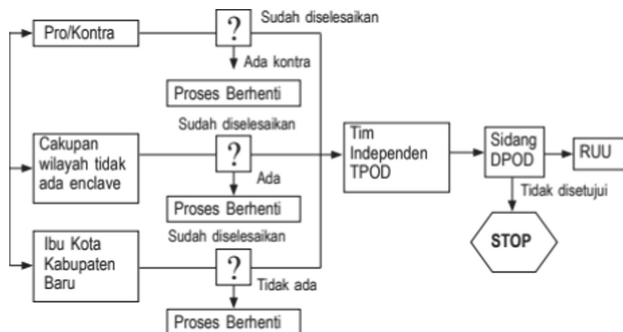


Fig. 2. District/City Establishment Stages and Procedures

and development because the area is too large or because the population is already huge. Meanwhile, the initiative to form new autonomous regions from the central government is based on considerations of national strategic interests. If the initiative from the community sees it from a narrow perspective, namely the local community's interests, then the initiative from the central government sees it from a broad perspective, namely the overall national interest. This is primarily aimed at forming new autonomous regions in border areas of other countries or archipelagic areas to maintain national sovereignty [7]. Based on PP No. 78 of 2007, some indicators and sub-indicators indicate the need to be considered in forming new autonomous regions for strategic management policy developments. The following is presented in tabular form as follows (Table 1):

Based on these indicators, 3 (three) parameters are taken in this study to be used as policies in developing strategic management for the new autonomous regions. Here are presented these parameters.

3.2 Geographical Parameters as Strategic Management Development for New Autonomous Region Candidates for South Tasikmalaya Regency

Geographical parameters developed based on dimensions geography formation area autonomous in accordance in design big setting area that every autonomous area standing on top of the geographic area specific who have terms see from breadth at the time formation for accommodating and support activity the man above it. Quality geography influences the possibility of autonomous development ability in the area with a sustainable environment. Geographical parameters, assuming the geographical condition in the area, will affect the formation of the public group identity so that it develops and becomes one unity [16, 17]. Territorial juridical boundaries are one of the condition formations of area autonomy. State geography is very influential in various aspects and is universal. Difference geography becomes base formation, identity group, different regional characteristics, problems, and autonomous authority area. In the formation area, autonomous based on geography area have characteristic features local conditions, conditions, and interests as well as problem characteristics different areas. The geographic parameter becomes the base consideration formation area autonomous new Regency Tasikmalaya south with considering aspect geography in line with the views [7], including:

1. Base map, area map as source information important in the development area. Regency South Tasikmalaya needs a map with a 1:25,000 scale for the formation area.
2. Hydrography, Condition hydrography Becomes the base establishment of territory against the presence and regulation of water, as the view from Genre surface and groundwater.
3. Spatial and environmental planning, potential source power natural biological and non-living, conservation, availability infrastructure, as well as communication as power support formation area autonomous new that is contained and refers to the map regional spatial plan parent on each proposal formation area autonomous new.
4. Geo-hazard, potential vulnerable disaster good scale big one to small.

Based on this, it can be used to develop policy strategy management for candidate area autonomy for new districts in south Tasikmalaya.

Table 1. Indicators and sub-indicators in the formation of new autonomous regions

Indicator	Indicator Factor
Population	Population and population density
Economic capability	Non-oil and gas GDP per capita, economic growth, and non-oil and gas GDP contribution
Regional potential	Ratio of banks and non-bank financial institutions per 10,000 population; the ratio of shopping groups per 10,000 inhabitants; market ratio per 10,000 population; the ratio of elementary, junior, and senior high schools per population age; ratio of health facilities per 10,000 population; ratio of medical personnel per 10,000 population; the percentage of households owning a motorized vehicle or boat or motor boat; the percentage of electricity customers to the number of households; the ratio of the length of the road to the number of motorized vehicles; the percentage of workers with a minimum education of senior high school to the population aged 18 years and over; the percentage of workers with at least S-1 education to the population aged 25 years and over and the ratio of civil servants to the population
Financial capability	Total PDS, ratio of PDS to total population, and ratio of PDS to non-oil and gas GRDP
Socio-cultural	Ratio of worship facilities per 10,000 population; ratio of sports fields per 10,000 inhabitants, and number of meeting halls
Social politics	The ratio of the population participating in the legislative elections to the population who have the right to vote and the number of community organizations
Area	Total area and effective area that can be utilized
Defense	30. The ratio of the number of personnel of the defense apparatus to the area of area 31. Characteristics of the area from the point of view of defense
Security	The ratio of the number of security forces personnel to the total population
Community welfare level	Human Development Index
span of control	The average distance of a district or sub-district to the center of government (province or district) and average travel time from the district or sub-district to the center of government (province or district)

3.3 Demographic Parameters as Policy Management Development for Candidates for the New Autonomous Region of South Tasikmalaya Regency

Demographic Parameters Becomes size statistically and mathematically about size, composition, and distribution of population and changes all the time. Demographic parameters solve problems, and circumstances change the population from various

aspects, producing something state and composition resident. Demographic parameters could estimate future residents or the past [18, 19]. State residents in an area need are known. Demographic Parameters be rejected measuring state population covers population growth population, distribution population, situation population and structure as well as composition resident. Statistics population covers recording the amount of birth, number of death, marriages, as well as amount divorces. Migration is viewed as the displacement population from one area to area other. Displacement population conducted with existence encouragement power pull from somewhere else and not existence power pull from the place he inhabited. Demographic Parameters Becomes base consideration formation area autonomous new Regency South Tasikmalaya with considering factor demographics in the area. This is in line with the views [7], including:

1. Amount population, limit amount population, minimally with consider quality source power man allow area autonomous new develop by independent.
2. Source power human, source power man, focused on age population with range 25–55 years old, as well as Fulfill, needs for bureaucracy at least at the diploma level.
3. Quantity and quality source power human, number population as well as quality source power man, could be determined by need source power man that alone with consider eligibility.
4. To guard the distribution population and know population data, census residents were needed. Population data is needed to do development area autonomous new for Regency Tasikmalaya south. How to collect population data by recording population through population surveys and system registration.

Based on that, it can be used to develop policy strategy management for autonomous area new districts candidates in Tasikmalaya south.

3.4 System Parameters as Policy Management Development for Candidates for the New Autonomous Region of South Tasikmalaya Regency

System parameters in the formation area of autonomous new Regency South Tasikmalaya are dynamic in line with the views [7], including:

1. System defense and security, information area autonomous new Regency South Tasikmalaya is considering national defense and security. Defense and security parameters prepare needs device defense and security in development area autonomous new, align compartmental arrangement strategic as well as aligning the layout governance and defense.
2. System social politics and culture, structuring area no miss from values and reality social politics and culture in the region with permanent based on Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity). Social parameters politics and culture try to avoid zoning arrangement that gives rise to conflict between ethnicity, religion, race, and interest groups, pushing the more vital interaction of social politics and culture from differences. In the development area, autonomous new no can be based on aspect encouraging promotion _ appearance exclusivity.
3. System economy, arrangement area development area autonomous new have the spirit for developing source power economy covers riches nature, location strategic, cultural and source power man capable quality change potency economy Becomes better.

4. System finance, guarantee existence Support finance for formation area autonomous new covers reception source Sufficient and comparable Regional Original Income and Revenue Sharing Funds with affairs government. System finance needs existing harmonization regulation Among regulation centers and areas.
5. System administration public guarantees the system the best and most sustainable public service. Using technology information and communication encourages capacity development and improves the effectiveness and efficiency of the maintenance government. Criteria and structuring process area autonomous new consider score efficiency and effectiveness administration, democratic government, and regional resilience.
6. System management government, formation area autonomous new notice Thing character operational and structured, principles and functions management in arrangement area start from planning, organizing, implementing as well as evaluation with notice use technology information to speed up development area autonomous new.

Based on that, it can be used as a parameter to develop policy strategy management for new districts' autonomy area candidates in south Tasikmalaya.

4 Conclusions

Discussion results in a conclusion that the Development of Strategic Management Policy for New Autonomous Region Candidates South Tasikmalaya Regency uses three parameters: geographic, demographic, and system. Geographical parameters require regional conditions based on map basic, hydrographic, spatial and environmental, and geohazards. Demographic Parameters describe state condition population through amount population, source people, quantity and quality source power man as well as distribution resident. System parameters are system defense and security, social politics and culture, system economy, system finance, public administration, and system management. Applying the three parameters for the Development of Strategic Management Policy for New Autonomous Region Candidates in South Tasikmalaya Regency has various implications. Implication institutional need formation team competent professional assessment. Implication budget needs work field to do observation, study and evaluation by comprehensive so that budget compares with the benefits. Implication source power quantity and quality human need to be strengthened with existing training, guidance, and technical involvement. Implication improvement guidelines formation, deletion, and merging area autonomous new by the regulation government, so that formation area autonomous new refers to Desartada.

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