

Analysis of the Possibility of Establishing a New Authority Region for the Banda Islands, Maluku Province

Saleh Ramalan¹, I Nyoman Sumaryadi², Muhadam Labolo³, Ika Sartika⁴

¹Doctoral Student in Government Science Program, School of Postgraduate, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

^{2,3,4}Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

salehramalann@gmail.com



Abstract – Indonesia as an archipelagic country with 17,504 large and small islands and even more, stretching from 60 north latitude to 110 south latitude and 920 to 1420 east longitude. The development of regional development in Indonesia began with a decentralization process through the granting of autonomy to the regions to take care of themselves. Decentralization is a form of central and regional relations within the framework of a unitary state. The development of the New Autonomous Region in Maluku is of course with the aim of accelerating regional development due to geographical conditions consisting of Islands so it is believed that with New Autonomy it can lead to an increase in people's welfare more quickly. The development progress that took place in the new autonomous region of the Main District of Central Maluku was far better than that of the Main District itself. This certainly encourages the author to see the possibility of independent development for a sub-district area of Banda District.

Coupled with other administrative and technical problems faced by the people of Banda District, the author conducted a series of studies to analyze the possibility of forming the New Banda Autonomous Region and find a governance model that is in accordance with the characteristics and special values of Banda District. This study uses a qualitative method with an explanatory form. The author concludes that the potential of natural resources owned by Banda in general is based on 3 sectors, namely fisheries, nutmeg plantations and tourism. Meanwhile, the UMMA Models government model is Utilization Management of all resources owned by Banda District with the aim of improving the welfare of the people of Banda District.

Keywords – New Authority Region, Banda Islands, Maluku.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an archipelagic country with 17,504 large and small islands and even more. Based on UNCLOS 1982, the total area of Indonesia's seas is 5.9 million km², consisting of 3.2 million km² of territorial waters and 2.7 km² of waters in the Exclusive Economic Zone, this area of waters does not include the continental shelf. This makes Indonesia the largest archipelagic country in the world. Indonesia is an Archipelago Country. It's just that so far it hasn't become clear what is the dream of everyone in this country, especially the islanders, to live just happily because they have an abundant sea. Indonesia is an archipelagic country without an archipelagic law. So far, Indonesia has been managed with a Continental paradigm in which Java Island has been used as the basis for the development of this country. Of course, it is a wrong paradigm if it is attached to the development of the nation's territory, which mostly consists of islands.

Based on Law no. 1/1945, this is where the Regional National Committee changes or transforms into a Regional People's Representative Body, and is chaired by the Regional Head, and has the task of regulating and managing the Regional household on the condition that it does not conflict with Central government regulations and Regional Government regulations with a higher position. Until the existence of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it increasingly emphasized the

decentralization process with a more limited scope on the implementation of regional autonomy. Decentralization is a form of central and regional relations within the framework of a unitary state. In a unitary state, all parts of the country are managed by the central government. The form of decentralization, both symmetrical and asymmetrical, in Indonesia will continue to be a serious concern for studies of politics and governance. The existence of asymmetric decentralization also provides opportunities for Indonesian regions which are not only to prevent them from being separated from Indonesia but can also be applied to areas in Indonesia which have special characteristics such as directly adjacent to other countries and can also be geographically in the form of islands.

The development of the New Autonomous Region in Maluku is of course with the aim of accelerating regional development due to geographical conditions consisting of Islands so it is believed that with New Autonomy it can lead to an increase in people's welfare more quickly. Development based on the potential of islands that are ecologically close together, ecosystems and culture as well as other potentials is a reference for making a new development model for our nation. This modeling is necessary considering that Maluku Province has the characteristics of small islands that have scattered and limited resource potential so that regional consolidation is needed to produce a larger, stronger and more competitive economy of scale.

In order to create such good development management, more in-depth research is needed to determine what kind of new government model would be most appropriate for implementing an island-based government to present a regional leader who has an industrial culture, corporate culture as well as bureaucracy, has the managerial ability to combine potential, between sectors and between governments, so that the impact of the new regional government model can be felt by the community while at the same time encouraging the acceleration of the competitiveness of the Maluku region. The development of Island Clusters in Maluku, especially in the Island Cluster 8 region to be precise in Banda District, Central Maluku, has its own challenges where geographically the existence of Banda District is quite far from the Capital City of Central Maluku (Masohi) so that the development of the region has not experienced significant progress since the regional autonomy.

Banda District has abundant natural resource potential supported by the availability of competent human resources which should provide its own value and opportunity to carry out independent development. Coupled with other administrative and technical problems faced by the people of Banda District, the author conducted a series of studies in this Doctoral education program to analyze the possibility of forming the New Banda Autonomous Region and find a governance model that is in accordance with the characteristics and special values of Banda District.

II. RESEARCH QUESTION

The main question raised by this research is What are the possibilities for the Banda District to become a New Autonomous Region by looking at all the potential and feasibility sources it has? What strategies can be used or applied to propose Banda District to become a New Autonomous Region? And what is the right government model to be applied in Banda District?

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method with an explanatory form. The data obtained was then analyzed using the NVIVO program. NVivo is software produced by QSR International, and designed for qualitative researchers working with text-based and/or multimedia information. Data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Secondary data sources used for this study were documents resulting from research by the Maluku Province Island Cluster Development Team, coupled with other literature studies conducted by the author.

The main data collection techniques in qualitative research are participatory observation and in-depth interviews, plus document review, which aims not only to gather data, but also to reveal the meaning contained in the research setting. Qualitative data analysis is a qualitative analysis process that is based on the semantic relationship between the variables being studied. The analysis strategy used by the author is through the SOAR (Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, Results) method approach.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The strength of the natural potential of the Banda District is one of the main forces that can be used as a basis for the formation of the New Autonomous Region (Banda Regional Authority, Banda District). Natural potential and owned resources certainly have economic and strategic value in helping improve the welfare of the people of Banda District. In addition to the

Normatively the form/model of regional government in Indonesia has been regulated in Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007 concerning Procedures for Formation, Abolition and Merger of Regions, namely: Provinces, Regencies and Cities, as well as Village government that seems like an pseudo government. In addition, there is also a form of delegation of authority in the form of an organization that manages an area, namely the Authority Body. The Authority Body is a group of people who are a unit to do something legally within the institution to make rules and run the government to and/or within the community with the aim of improving people's welfare.

The Banda District Development and Management Regional Authority Agency is a modified form of other Authority Bodies that already exist in Indonesia such as the Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Area Management Authority Agency which is regulated by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2018 and the Lake Toba Area Management Authority Agency which is regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 49 of 2016. These two authority bodies were formed with the same goal of optimizing management, development and development so that it is necessary to take coordinated, systematic, directed and integrated steps to accelerate the development and development of the area.

Regional Authority Agency for the Development and Management of Banda Subdistrict: The formation of the Regional Authority Agency is faster than the formation of the New Autonomous Region which must be carried out through the formation of a Law while the Regional Authority Agency which is part of a special area as one of the national interests can use a Presidential Regulation, In addition, the Regional Authority Board is simpler in organizational structure and can be implemented more quickly because it does not require a long time for regional divisions such as villages and sub-districts.

This model is an Authority Agency which is under the control of the Maluku Provincial government. At the same level as districts/cities, or administrative districts/cities led by echelon II level officials appointed by the Central Government at the suggestion of the Governor of Maluku. A more concise organizational structure in which the Banda Regional Authority Body is only filled with fields that are suitable for development in Banda and the fulfillment of social services in Banda. It does not require the formation of new villages or new sub-districts, but directly forms the UPTD which is tasked with carrying out the main tasks and functions accordingly. So that the formation of the Banda Regional Authority Board does not need to wait a long time to carry out the formation and preparations for administrative divisions at the sub-district and village levels.

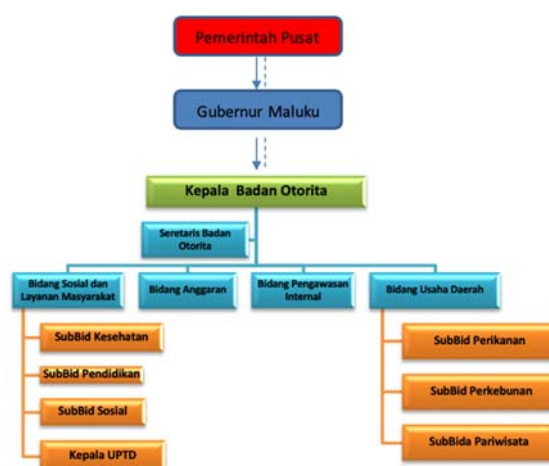


Figure 3 Organizational Structure of the Banda Regional Authorities

This simple structure of the Banda Regional Authority Agency will further facilitate the implementation of regional government affairs, as well as the objectives of the Regional Government itself, namely Compulsory Affairs and Optional Affairs as stated in the Concurrent Government Affairs section.

Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 the classification of government affairs consists of 3 affairs namely absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs, and general government affairs. Absolute government affairs are Government Affairs

which are fully under the authority of the Central Government. Concurrent government affairs are Government Affairs which are divided between the Central Government and Provincial and Regency/City Regions. General government affairs are Government Affairs which are the authority of the President as the head of government.

For concurrent affairs or governmental affairs which are divided between the Central Government and Provincial Regions and Regency/City Regions, they are divided into mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs. Mandatory Government Affairs are Government Affairs that must be carried out by all Regions. Meanwhile, Optional Government Affairs is Government Affairs that must be carried out by the Region in accordance with the potential of the Region.

From the delivery of regional government affairs which are under the authority of the Regency/City Government, the Banda Islands Regional Authority Body can apply everything in accordance with the natural resources and human resources owned by the Banda District. The Regional Authority Board of Banda District maximizes the management function in an efficient manner in a more orderly and directed manner so that it can achieve satisfactory and maximum results in utilizing everything it has.

Present as an input to help reduce the gap in government services to the community, efficient use of all existing potential sources for areas that have the same characteristic conditions and problems as Banda District, the authors call this regional government model the Regional Authority for the Development and Management of the Banda Islands with UMMA Model (Utility Management Most Acceptable). Utilization Management, namely utilizing all the potential of natural resources and human resources owned so that the results achieved will be more useful and prosper for all. The UMMA Model applies a pattern of excellent service by presenting government services closer to the community, managing the results of natural resources and other potentials independently with the aim of increasing the welfare of the people of Banda District. The UMMA Model is also in line with the goal of Asymmetric Decentralization expressed by Djoehermasyah, namely accommodating political, economic, cultural, demographic differences for each sub-national government entity so that it can be managed more optimally to improve the welfare of the local community.

V. CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze the possibility of forming a new autonomous region in Banda District. After the authors conducted the research, the authors drew conclusions from the results of the analysis using research data obtained from interviews and literature studies and document collection. The author can draw several conclusions:

The possibility of Banda Subdistrict to become a region with the establishment of a new regional authority is very open and has potential. Having natural potential and adequate supporting resources. On the basis of the findings above, development planning policies in each local government must use data that has a high level of accuracy and precision (DDP), so that the subject of development is right on target and makes it easy for the government above the village to find out the current conditions of development achievements that have been and will be held. Individual freedom here is intended for Banda District in managing and developing its own territory. The potential of natural resources owned by Banda in general is based on 3 sectors, namely fisheries, nutmeg plantations and tourism.

Through this online petition, Banda District can get support from all parts of the world which are connected to the internet network to then influence and change in determining Banda District as an autonomous region.

UMMA Models (Utility Management Most Acceptable) is a new model of local government that can be applied to areas that have very unique characteristics such as geographical location, area size, potential natural resources and history that cannot be separated from the struggle of the Indonesian people in Banda District. By utilizing existing infrastructure and facilities, supported by the placement of human resources in accordance with their fields of competence accompanied by job creation through increasing the competitiveness of derivative products from the results of the resources owned, it is believed that Banda District can become a role model in the new government model.

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