

ANALYSIS OF PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL OF SOUTH GARUT REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

South Garut Regency was a candidate of autonomous region which is division of Garut Regency West Java Province. One of the problems encountered in the new autonomous region was the determination of the location of the regency capital. Based on previous research, there were four districts that are candidates for the capital of South Garut Regency, namely: Pameungpeuk, Cikelet, Mekarmukti, and Caringin. This study tries to analyze the four districts as a potential capital of South Garut Regency. To answer the research objectives used quantitative analysis method that is Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). The criteria used to determine the location of the capital were eight criteria in the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 on Procedures for the Establishment, Abolition, and Merging Area, which include: (1) spatial, (2) the availability of facilities, (3) accessibility, (4) physical condition and geographic location, (5) demographic, (6) socio-economic, (7) socio-political, and (8) social and culture. The data collection was done by using the documentation, interviews, and observations. The results obtained indicate that Mekarmukti appropriate as the capital of South Garut Regency supported by the potential that exists in the district.

Keywords: *Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), Indonesian Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007, prospective capital*

INTRODUCTION

South Garut Regency which is a division of Garut has long been desired by the local community. The urge to set up a separate regency of Garut, not only in spite of the lack of access to development in the South Garut, but also due to too vast area of Garut. With an area of 3065.19 square kilometers, Garut Regency Government should take care of its population of 2,429,167 inhabitants spread over 42 districts and 21 villages and 424 dorps. South Garut Regency after become a new autonomous region will cover 16 districts with 141 villages. The 16 districts, namely District Banjarwangi, Bungbulang, Caringin, Cibalong, Cihurip, Cikajang, Cikelet, Cisewu, Cisompet, Mekarmukti, Pameungpeuk, Pakenjeng, Pamulihan, Peundeuy, Singajaya, and Talegong. The districts are closed to Regency of Bandung,

Cianjur, Tasikmalaya and Garut as main region (Tribun, Garut).

Physically, the infrastructure in South Garut regency was still quite poor. As the road that led from the origin of District of Cikajang towards Banjarwangi, Singajaya, and Peundeuy District. The damage of the county roads was very severe, even fairly destroyed, and it was not worthy crossed by motor vehicles, both two-wheel and four wheels. Not only filled with holes of various widths and depths, at some point even look like a dried river because the asphalt chipped depleted, leaving only rocks and gravel as well as dry land. The holes are instantly transformed into a murky pond when heavy rain. Even the road surface is often invisible because water inundated. Some residents were forced to cover the holes with soil material to avoid accidents. The condition was exacerbated by inadequate road width, making four-wheeled vehicle

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that is passed is not moving freely. Because of the road condition was up and down and was fully of turn, hilly, with ravines left and right, making motorists to be extra careful. Complaints and demands of the citizens in order to improve the access roads from Cikajang to Banjarwangi-Singajaya-Peundeuy were repeatedly conveyed to the Government of Garut, but until now it was never realized (Tribun, Garut).

The expansion of South Garut into new regency based on the physical and non-physical development in the region has always been hit by geographical factors with access very difficult to reach. Such constraints lead to people's lives Garut South region still lags far when compared with their northern territory. Quite ironic, considering that South Garut has various excellent potential to generate revenue, including from tourism, agriculture, fisheries, marine, and mining. In contrast to all the advantages, the health, education, and economic communities were still relatively low.

The expansion of South Garut actually has met the requirements because Garut as main regency has met the criteria to be divided. According to the study, in terms of geographical position (accessibility) and the availability of facilities, there were four alternative candidates for the capital, namely: Mekarmukti, Cikelet, Pameungpeuk and Caringin. Costs and benefits analysis showed that the aspects of environmental capacity, the formation of South Garut Regency was feasible, with a number of records as signposts for the development of South Garut oriented towards equitable development, increase welfare and environmental preservation.

Of course there is still need for further study of the potential of the capital in more depth, especially for matters more technical, about the availability of land and water for long periods of time in the future. This is in

line with the plan of maturation South Garut Regency maps that until now has not passed, because it has not been signed by the Regional Government of Tasikmalaya, Cianjur, and Bandung yet, as neighboring regions. Based on the explanation above, this research takes the title: **Analysis of Prospective Capital of South Garut Regency.**

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

1. The Criteria of Regency Capital

There were several factors and indicators to determine the prospective location or region as capital that includes:

- a. Macro environmental factors are environmental boost both from within and from outside as boost the availability of space or land to make the capital of the district as the center of government, central control and growth development. Center of trade services and other social services would require a large area of space or because of not only the land that provided only for offices but also for the sake of social economic activities.
- b. Endowment area factor is the availability of adequate human resources and potential of natural resources and the level of public knowledge are sufficient as a candidate for citizens of the regency capital, while intended to natural resource potential is the availability of water resources, soil and so forth.
- c. Cultural factors which include the nature and behavior of people, customs that give support to the establishment of the regency capital.

Besides these factors, some of the things that will determine the feasibility of the location of the regency capital is the carrying capacity of nature as mentioned above which are land and water resources, ease of access to services and the availability

of basic infrastructure such as roads that exist so as to ease the burden of infrastructure financing and at the same time they work with the commencement of construction of government facilities within the region of regency capital.

In line with the above criteria, the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 on Procedures for the Establishment, Abolition, and Regional Merger, was also mentioning that the capital must meet the following aspects: spatial, availability of facilities, accessibility, physical conditions and geographical location, demographic, socio-economic, socio-political, and social and culture.

2. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a multi-criteria decision-making approach and was introduced by Saaty (1977 and 1994). The AHP has attracted the interest of many researchers mainly due to the nice mathematical properties of the method and the fact that the required input data are rather easy to obtain. The AHP is a decision support tool which can be

used to solve complex decision problems. It uses a multi-level hierarchical structure of objectives, criteria, sub criteria, and alternatives. The pertinent data are derived by using a set of pairwise comparisons. These comparisons are used to obtain the weights of importance of the decision criteria, and the relative performance measures of the alternatives in terms of each individual decision criterion. If the comparisons are not perfectly consistent, then it provides a mechanism for improving consistency.

The stages in the AHP process were to identify, to understand and to assess the interactions of the existing system. Assessment was done by using pairwise comparisons of the elements at a level hierarchical decision making by using a value scale of measurement that can distinguish the transformation in the form of opinions (qualitative) into a numeric value (quantitative). Level of opinions validity was depending on the consistency and accuracy of opinions. AHP general hierarchical model can be seen in Figure 1 below.

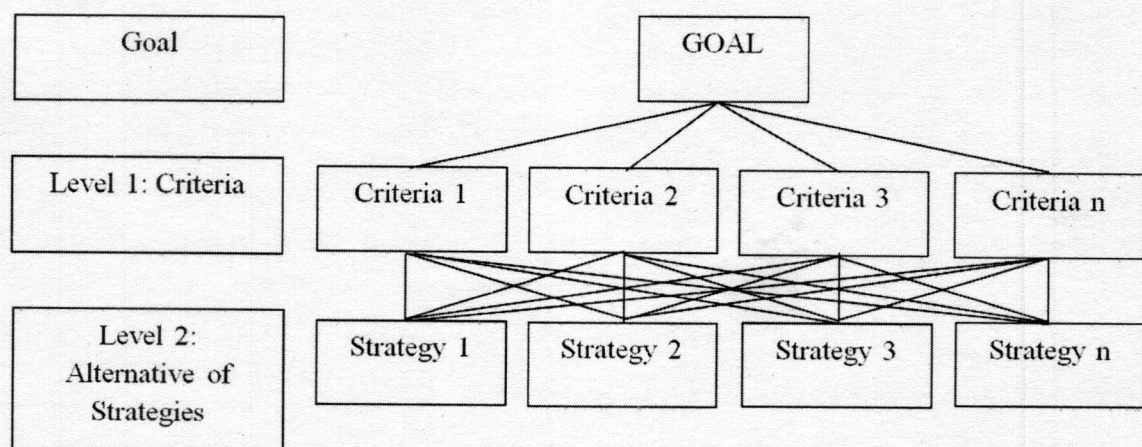


Figure 1 AHP Hierarchy Model (Saaty, 1993)

Assessment criteria and alternatives are to compare each alternative strategy that exists in pairs. According to Saaty in Marimin (2004) scale of 1 to 9 is the best scale in expressing opinions. Value and the definition of a qualitative opinion of Saaty comparison scale can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Comparison Scale in Pairs

Scale	Meaning	Description
1	equal importance	Criteria/Alternative A is as important as the criteria/alternative B
3	moderate importance	A slightly more important than B
5	essential/strong importance	A clearly more important than B
7	very strong importance	A very obviously more important than B
9	extreme importance	A is absolutely more important than B
2,4,6,8	It is a compromise between the above assessment	If in doubt between two adjacent values

The values of the pairwise comparisons in the AHP are determined according to the scale introduced by Saaty (1980). According to this scale, the available values for the pairwise comparisons are members of the set: {9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9} (see also table 1).

However, perfect consistency rarely occurs in practice. In the AHP the pairwise comparisons in a judgment matrix are considered to be adequately consistent if the corresponding consistency ratio (CR) is less than 10% (Saaty, 1980). The CR coefficient is calculated as follows.

First, the consistency index (CI) needs to be estimated. This is done by adding the columns in the judgment matrix and multiply the resulting vector by the vector of priorities (i.e., the approximated eigenvector) obtained earlier. This yields an approximation of the maximum eigenvalue, denoted by λ_{max} . Then, the CI value is calculated by using the formula: $CI = (\lambda_{max} - n)/(n - 1)$. Next the consistency ratio CR is obtained by dividing the CI value by the Random Consistency index (RCI) as given in table 2.

Table 2 RCI values for different values of n

N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RCI	0	0	0,58	0,90	1,12	1,24	1,32	1,41	1,45

Based on the theories above, then it can be designed the frame work of the research as given in figure 2.

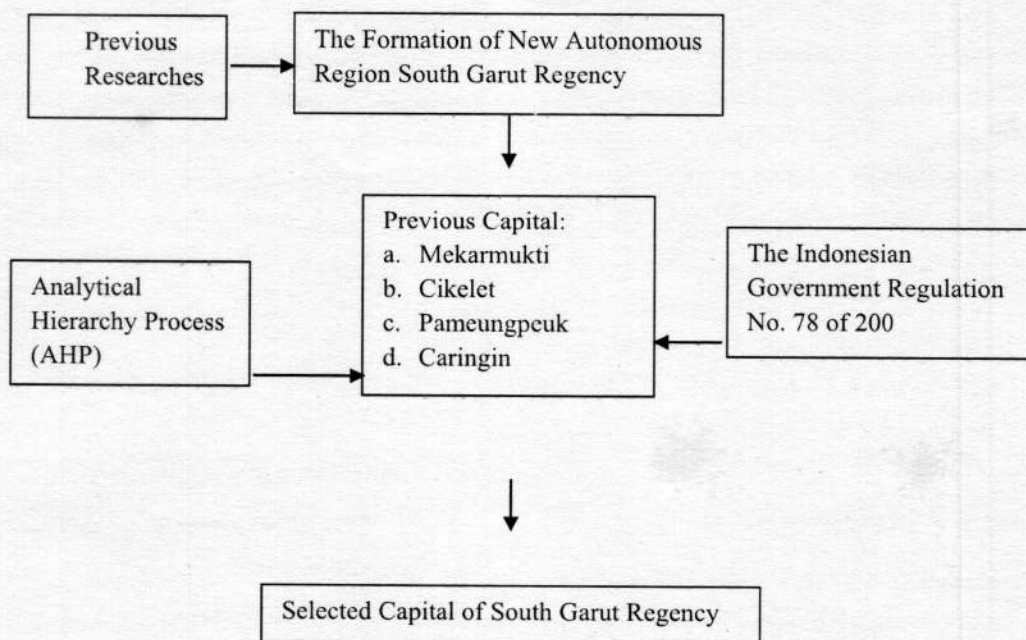


Figure 2 Framework of Thinking

RESEARCH METHOD

The design used in this study was exploratory case study. Through exploratory, then it can develop the concept more clearly and priorities. Some of the tools used in the exploratory study were: literature searches, experience surveys, focus groups, and a two-stage approach. While case studies can be used for policy research, political science, communications, public administration, and urban planning management. This method is well suited to answer the question how and why.

Sources of data used in this study were as follows:

- a. Primary data; i.e. data obtained directly from the original source, namely the respondent. In this study, the respondents were:
 1. Public figures;
 2. The Division of Development;
 3. The Division of Government;
 4. The Body of Community Empowerment;

5. The Body of Nation Unity;
6. The Body of Research and Development;
7. The Body of Regional Planning;
8. The Agency of Public Work (Spatial);
9. The Agency of Transportation;
10. The Agency of Education;
11. The Agency of Health;
12. Head of Districts and Head of Villages; and
13. Members of Political Parties.
- b. Secondary data; i.e. data obtained from the earlier data source that has been collected and reported by others outside the researcher, such as: data on the Garut Regency in Figures, District on Figures, and the results of previous relevant studies. Based on the data needed, data collection techniques used in this study were
 - a. Interviews; conducted with respondents to obtain their perceived about prospective capital at South Garut Regency.
 - b. Documentation; made to the

documents relevant to research such as: the results of previous research, historical data, images, maps, regulations, and also the writings of the relevant media.

- c. Observations; researcher involved with the activity being observed, as in the focus group discussion. With these observations, the data obtained will be more complete, sharp, and in accordance with reality.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

As already described in the previous chapter, to determine the prospective capital of South Garut Regency will use the model Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). AHP model structure to be used requires a goal (purpose), criteria, and alternative of prospective capital to be selected as a priority. Based on the study of alternative

selection theories and the criteria of regency capital, it can be determined that the three aspects related to the selection of the priority of prospective capital as follows:

- a. Goal (Purpose) : Selecting of Prospective Capital
- b. Criteria :
 - a. Spatial,
 - b. Availability of facilities,
 - c. Accessibility,
 - d. Conditions and Geographical Location,
 - e. Demographic,
 - f. Socio-economic,
 - g. Socio-political, and
 - h. Social culture
- i. Alternative : District of Pameungpeuk, Cikelet, Mekarmukti, and Caringin.

Structure of model completely can be seen in the figure below

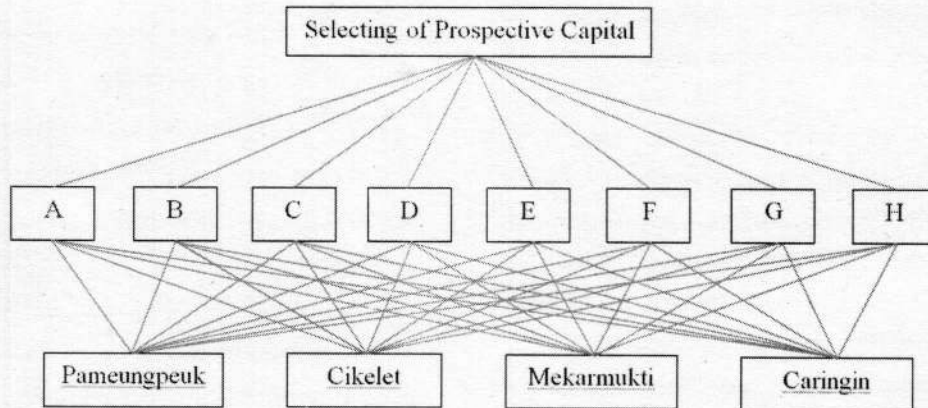


Figure 3 Hierarchy Model of Prospective Capital of South Garut Regency

The next step was to create a matrix in pairs for each of the criteria and alternatives based on certain criteria. The following table shows the pairwise matrix for the eight criteria used, after weighting was done through a process of discussion and interviews with respondents.

Based on a complete calculation then it can be determined the eigenvector values

of each criterion. This value indicates the ranking of importance of each criterion with a consistency index of 0.096. Thus the data were considered consistent because consistency index values less than 0.1. Here was the order of the criteria with the value of each eigenvector.

Table 3 Order of Criteria

Order	Criteria	Eigenvector
1	Spatial	0,372
2	Socio-economic	0,259
3	Accessibility	0,178
4	Conditions and Geographical Location	0,122
5	Social cultural	0,118
6	Availability of facilities	0,083
7	Demographic	0,045
8	Socio-political	0,027

Source: Result of Calculation

From the table it can be concluded that the spatial was the most preferred criteria in order to determine the prospective capital of South Garut Regency. But to determine the order of prospective capital it has to do

a comparison of each district based on eight criteria of prospective capital. The following table shows the prospective capital of South Garut Regency based on each criterion.

Table 4 Prospective Capital Based On Each Criterion

Criteria	Prospective Capital
Spatial	Mekarmukti
Socio-economic	Mekarmukti
Accessibility	Mekarmukti
Physical Conditions and Geographical Location	Mekarmukti
Social cultural	Pameungpeuk
Availability of facilities	Pameungpeuk
Demographic	Mekarmukti
Socio-political	Mekarmukti

Source: Result of Calculation

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the District of Mekarmukti was the most ideal location for the capital of South Garut Regency. The district was appropriate as the capital of South Garut

Regency according to six of eight criteria. This was consistent with the results of calculations based on eight criteria simultaneously (see table 5 below).

Table 5 Order of District as Prospective Capital of South Garut Regency

Order	Criteria	Eigenvector
1	Mekarmukti	0,508
2	Pameungpeuk	0,284
3	Cikelet	0,213
4	Caringin	0,199

Source: Result of Calculation

Here was the analysis that strengthens District of Mekarmukti as the capital of South Garut Regency based on eight criteria listed in Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007.

Spatial

Based on the Spatial Plan of South Garut in 2006, there were three areas of development in South Garut Regency as follows:

- a. Regional Development III includes: District Cikajang, Pamulihan, Banjarwangi, Singajaya, and part of District developed of the main functions of agriculture and processing industries. The main economic activities developed are: food agriculture, agribusiness, estates, farms, service socioeconomic scale local facilities, and also mining.
- b. Regional Development II includes: District Mekarmukti, Bungbulang, Caringing, Cisewu, Talegong and partly District of Pakenjeng, developed with the primary function of Industry and Tourism. In this development area, the main economic activities that will be developed are: agriculture, agribusiness, manufacturing, tourism and agro-industry, trade and services, as well as fisheries.
- c. Regional Development I includes: Pameungpeuk, Cikelet, Cibalong, Cisompet, Cihurip, and Peundeuy District developed with general social functioning, education and tourism. In this development area, the main economic activities that will be developed are: agriculture, agribusiness, manufacturing, tourism and agro-industry, trade and services, mining, fisheries, as well as social services and government facilities.

In general, spatial development for the District of Caringin, Mekarmukti, Pameungpeuk, and Cikelet were relatively the same, namely agriculture, agribusiness, manufacturing, tourism, and fishing. But there were more specific, namely trade and services in the areas of development II, which includes District of Caringin and Mekarmukti, as well as social services and government facilities in the area of development I covering District of Pamengpeuk and Cikelet. Looking at the development focus on each region, it can be seen that the district that is projected as a provider of social services and government faslitas is Pameungpeuk and Cikelet.

Furthermore, the city development strategies in South Garut area in support of the development of the region, particularly in the four districts of the capital candidates, are as follows:

- d. To improve the function and role of Pameungpeuk in support for good commodity exports from South Garut area.
- e. To improve the function and role of District of Mekarmukti as collection and distribution centers and as a buffer of the development of economic activity that occurred in Pameungpeuk.
- f. To improve the function and role of the District of Cikelet as the main port area which supporting for the existence of the ocean harbor. By setting up the necessary infrastructure for the development of the port area such as warehousing and other supporting elements and improve objects and attractions that exist in this region.

Based on the development area and the strategy to be applied to the four districts of South Garut Regency as capital candidates seen that Pameungpeuk projected as a center

for the export business, while District of Cikelet more focused as the center of the harbor area and warehousing development and tourism, making it less appropriate as the center of government. Districts that have the highest potential as the capital of South Garut Regency were District of Mekarmukti as a buffer of Pameungpeuk District. This was supported by the results of interviews with informants who hope that the District of Mekarmukti prepared as the capital of South Garut Regency, the reason was quite logical, that was a strategic location and the availability of sites for the construction of the center of government. District of Mekarmukti location directly adjacent to the District of Caringin would be more profitable associated with the determination of Rancabuaya Beach in District of Caringin as marine tourism area established by the Government of West Java Province. That was, the potential of tourism in the District of Caringin will grow with the stipulation of District of Mekarmukti as the capital candidate of South Garut Regency. The results of observation also showed the readiness of District of Mekarmukti as the capital of South Garut regency of spatial aspects, namely in accordance with the Spatial Planning and were in cultivation area based on Spatial Planning of South Garut Regency.

Socio-economic

Based on the calculations used Location Quotient (LQ) method then it can be identified potential economic in four districts of South Garut regency as capital candidates as follows:

- a. District of Mekarmukti strong in the services sector; agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fisheries; finance, leasing, and business services; electricity, gas, and water; building /construction; and trade, hotels and restaurants.
- b. District of Pameungpeuk strong in

mining and quarrying as well as trade, hotels and restaurants.

- c. District of Cikelet strong in building / construction; processing industry; and transport and communications.
- d. District of Caringin strong in mining and quarrying; finance, leasing, and business services; agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fisheries; services; as well as the processing industry.

So, in terms of economic potential owned by the four districts of the capital candidates of South Garut Regency seen that District of Mekarmukti potential as a center of economic growth because it has six bases sector, and the service sector is the most favored sector basis. This condition is an indication that the District of Mekarmukti was suitable as the capital of South Garut regency.

Accessibility

Based on the accessibility, the four districts of South Garut Regency capital candidate has a strategic location. Four districts were located in the lowlands along the coast of South Garut area that is easily accessible. But when viewed from the average distance between districts, the District of Mekarmukti was the most accessible because it has the relatively short distance average compared to Pameungpeuk, Cikelet, and Caringin, which is 52.2 kilometers. The results of calculations using data distance between districts can be seen in the following table.

Table 6 Average Distance between Districts in South Garut Regency (Kilometers)

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Average
1. Cikajang		16	32	30	39	58	20	69	67	46	60	25	29	84	70	105	50
2. Banjarwangi	16		15	15	23	74	54	78	83	65	75	41	45	96	85	90	57
3. Singajaya	32	15		20	8	88	79	86	92	78	91	50	61	96	105	126	68.5
4. Cihurip	30	15	20		32	39	20	50	48	76	63	55	59	110	103	135	57
5. Peundeuy	39	23	8	32		96	87	107	105	86	120	64	68	120	113	150	81.2
6. Pameungpeuk	58	74	88	39	96		19	11	9	120	24	159	87	134	140	153	80.7
7. Cisompet	20	54	79	20	87	19		31	28	112	44	161	49	136	142	123	73.7
8. Cibalong	69	78	86	50	107	11	31		20	37	26	60	98	63	36	93	57.7
9. Cikelet	67	83	92	48	105	9	28	20		117	15	95	96	150	137	162	81.6
10. Bungbulang	46	65	78	76	86	120	122	37	117		11	39	57	34	27	56	64.7
11. Mekarmukti	60	75	91	63	120	24	44	26	15	11		35	89	35	28	67	52.2
12. Pakenjeng	25	41	50	55	64	159	161	60	95	39	35		18	72	59	80	67.5
13. Pamulihan	29	45	61	59	68	87	49	98	96	57	89	18		91	84	98	68.6
14. Cisewu	84	96	96	110	120	134	136	63	150	34	35	72	91		14	30	84.3
15. Caringin	70	85	105	103	113	140	142	36	137	27	28	59	84	14		59	80.1
16. Talegong	105	90	126	135	150	153	123	93	162	56	67	80	98	30	59		101.8

Source: Result of Calculation

Beside from the closest distance, District of Mekarmukti also a district that was most easily accessed, either from the direction of Garut Regency through District of Bungbulang, from Bandung Regency through District of Talegong, and from the direction of Cianjur Regency through Caringin District. Based on the reasons of accessibility, the District of Mekarmukti was suitable as the capital of South Garut Regency.

Physical Condition and Geographic Location

The geographical position of District of Mekarmukti and Pameungpeuk are relatively the same, which is located at an altitude of less than 500 meters above sea level. While District of Cikelet slightly higher, which is located at an altitude of less than 1,000 meters above sea level. The highest location is District of Caringin, which is located at an altitude of over 1,000 meters above sea level. Based on the geographical location, District of Mekarmukti and Pameungpeuk were suitable as the capital of South Garut Regency.

But when viewed from the disaster risk, the District of Mekarmukti has the least

risk of disaster. Disasters that often occur in South Garut area include: floods, fires, and landslides. The three types of these disasters have occurred in the District of Caringin, Pameungpeuk, and Cikelet. While disaster was ever to hit the District of Mekarmukti only fires and landslides that are not too severe.

Based on the geographical location and disaster risk, and supported by the results of the observation, the District of Mekarmukti was suitable as the capital of South Garut Regency with reasons as follows:

- It has a minimum of disaster risk,
- It has a slope of less than 21%,
- It has a good surface drainage conditions, and
- It has good bearing capacity.

Social and Cultural

Educational facilities based on existing potential and consideration of the plan structure and function and also the intended direction of development, the educational facilities developed as follows:

- Education facilities for elementary to high school level and other equivalent developed in every district in South Garut area;

- b. Educational facilities for Marine Higher Education level developed in District of Cibalong.

Based on the above information, it can be concluded that from the educational aspect, the fourth district of South Garut Regency as capital prospective was relatively equal and balanced. As seen from community interaction in practicing was relatively no difference. This was evident from the number of religion facilities are almost equal in every district.

One thing that was a bit different is the interaction with outsiders District of Pameungpeuk and District of Cikelet were often visited by outsiders because the activity in the two districts was dominated by trade and tourism services. This was supported also by the location of Pameungpeuk District which is the earliest lowland encountered in South Garut Regency, the road conditions were relatively better. This condition caused many newcomers to this district. In addition, the presence of the building Space Agency (the National Aeronautics and Space Agency) caused District of Pameungpeuk was much visited by outsiders. Meanwhile, District of Cikelet was also a district that is frequented as a tourist destination in South Garut Regency with charming beauty of the coast.

The Availability of Facilities

Main facilities system such as hospitals, markets, ports, airports, terminals, and so on was developed in order to support the structure of the area. Concentrations of major facilities systems development in South Garut area were as follows:

- a. Development of Urban Area in District of Pameungpeuk;
- b. Development of Manufacturing Industrial Area in District of Mekarmukti;
- c. Development of trade and services in District of Pameungpeuk, Mekarmukti, and Cikajang;
- d. Development of Airport in District of Pameungpeuk;
- e. Development of Ocean Port in District of Cikelet;
- f. Improved Terminal Type in District of Pameungpeuk, Cikajang, and Bungbulang;
- g. Development of Regional Agribusiness Terminal in District of Pameungpeuk and Cikajang;
- h. Increased Pameungpeuk and Cikajang Market;
- i. Development of Higher Education in District of Cibalong;
- j. Construction of Hospital Type C in District of Pameungpeuk



Figure 4: National Aeronautics and Space Agency Office in District of Pameungpeuk

Based on interviews with informants, most of them were agreed that the District of Mekarmukti was very adequate as the capital of South Garut Regency. This was evidenced by the presence of specific locations are provided to build government facilities in the District of Mekarmukti. The informant said that the road network that crossed the South Garut Regency

passed in District of Mekarmukti, and can be accessed from Bandung and Cianjur.

The results of observations showed the land provided for location of government in District of Mekarmukti, although it still took quite a long development phasing. In addition, the construction of roads was also being conducted in District and surrounding of Mekarmukti.

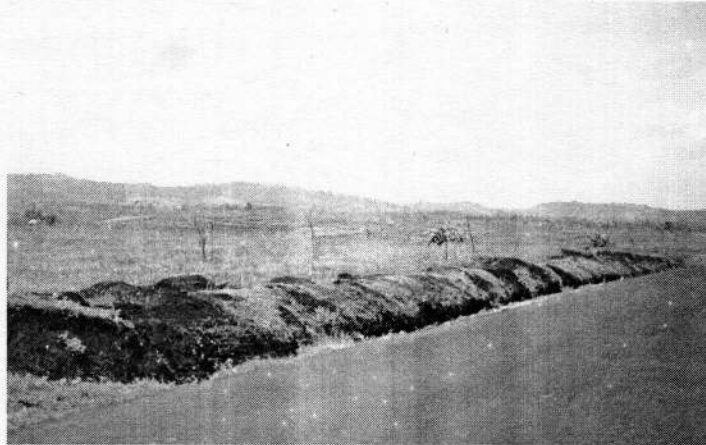


Figure 5 Development Locations of Government Facilities in District of Mekarmukti



Figure 6 Road Condition in District of Mekarmukti

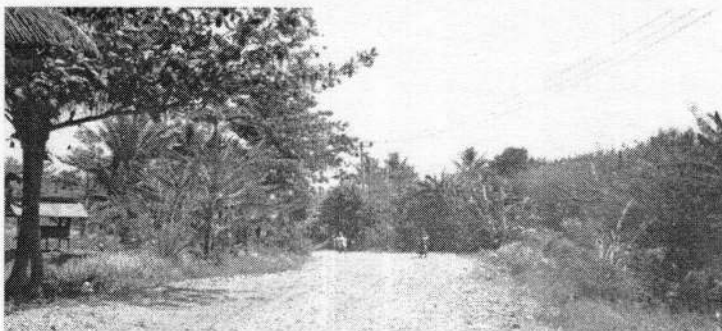


Figure 7 Road Constructions in South Garut Area

Meanwhile, District of Cikelet was projected as a potential ocean port in South Garut Regency with a focus on fisheries management and tourism development.

The following pictures showed facility fish auction place, hotel facilities, and a fleet of fishing boats in the District of Cikelet.

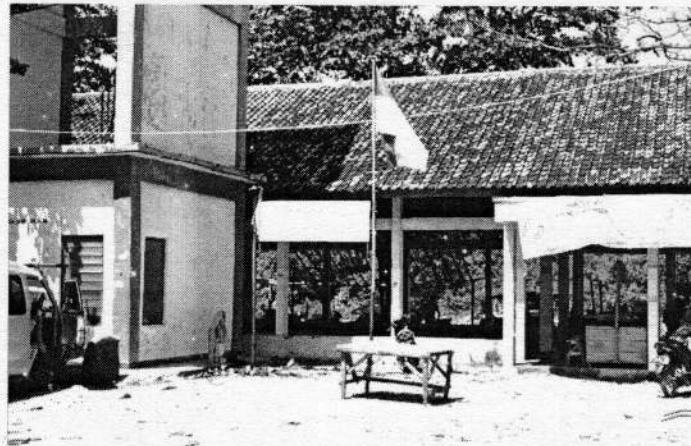


Figure 8 Fish Auction Place in District of Cikelet



Figure 9 Hotel Facilities in District of Cikelet



Figure 10 Fleet of Boats in District of Cikelet

While District of Pameungpeuk was projected as an urban center in South Garut Regency with a focus on the development of services, making it look busier compared to other districts. Meanwhile, District of Caringin was more suitable as an urban center in South Garut Regency. This was evident with residential facilities were

relatively better compared with other districts. The following figure shows the Caringin District office located in the middle of a residential community. Based on the availability of facilities, the District of Mekarmukti was appropriate to be the capital of South Garut regency.



Figure 11 District of Caringin Office South Garut Regency

Demography

Based on population data in four districts of South Garut Regency capital candidates, it appears that the District of Cikelet and Mekarmukti were not too densely populated, with a density of each 247 persons/km² and 293 people /km². While District of Pameungpeuk populous with a population of 907 persons per 1 km². While District of Caringin has a population density about 310 people/km². These data indicated that the District of Cikelet and Mekarmukti allows developed as the capital of South Garut Regency. Because District of Cikelet more focused on the development of fisheries and tourism, so District of Mekarmukti has a greater opportunity to become the capital of South Garut Regency.

Socio-political

Socio-political conditions in four districts of South Garut Regency capital candidates were relatively equal, meaning that there were no significant differences related to political activities in the four districts. There was no data on the number of participants in each district political parties, as well as data on the mass organizations in each district. Based on the socio-political conditions, the fourth district had the same opportunity to serve as the capital of South Garut Regency.

CONCLUSION

Having discussed based on the eight criteria of the capital in accordance with the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 on Procedures for the

Establishment, Abolition, and the Regional Merger, which includes: (1) spatial, (2) the availability of facilities, (3) accessibility, (4) physical condition and geographic location, (5) demographic, (6) socio-economic, (7) socio-political, and (8) social and cultural, it can be concluded that:

- a. The spatial was the most preferred criteria in order to determine the prospective capital of South Garut Regency.
- b. The District of Mekarmukti was the most ideal location for the capital of South Garut Regency. The district was appropriate as the capital of South Garut Regency according to six of eight criteria.
- c. It still needs development phasing and accurate budgeting so District of Mekarmukti really ready to become the capital of South Garut Regency.

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