

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 40 CITIES EQUIVALENT TO JAKARTA IN INDONESIA IN 5 YEARS (BETWEEN PLANS AND DISCOURSE)

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Abstract

This research began with the statement of Vice Presidential Candidate number one during the first Vice Presidential Candidate debate. This research aims to analyze the possibilities of development plans for 40 cities whether they are realistically implemented or not. If it is realistic then it can be categorized as a plan and if it is not realistic the tomb can be categorized as mere discourse. This research is qualitative research with an explanatory approach. The data used in this research is secondary data that researchers obtained from trusted websites, scientific journals, books and other reliable sources. The analysis technique in this research uses descriptive analysis techniques by describing whether the development policies of 40 cities equivalent to Jakarta are realistic or no. These data were analyzed using the stages of data collection, data reduction, data reflection, data analysis, and drawing conclusions (Abdurahman, 2016). This researcher analyzed the development intentions of 40 cities equivalent to Ajarta from two aspects, namely HDI and GRDP.

Keywords: 40 Cities Equivalent, Development, Jakarta

INTRODUCTION

In general, the definition of a city is an area that is a concentration of population, industry and services. However, this definition is still too broad considering that not all cities are industrial or service centers. According to Wirth, an ota is a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement, and is inhabited by people of heterogeneous social standing. Due to its population size and density, as well as its nature as a heterogeneous area of permanent residence, social relations in cities are loose, indifferent and unfamiliar (Ma'arif, 2023).

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Cities are perhaps the most complex expressions of human life. Most scientists argue that, from a cultural and anthropological perspective, the expression of the city as an expression of people's lives as actors and makers is important and really needs attention. This is because urban settlements do not have meaning that comes from themselves, but from the life within them. What is clear is the fact that city areas also have characteristics that greatly influence the life of the place (Branch, 1995).

A city is a system, namely an open system, both physically and socio-economically, which is not static and dynamic or temporary. In its development, cities are difficult to control and can become disorderly at any time. A city is an area where social, cultural and urban economic activities develop which does not have the status of an administrative city or municipality. City activities and development have an influence on the physical environment (Daldjoeni, 1987).

He also stated the following definition of a city: 1. An area where there is or becomes a concentration of population with its activities and is a place of population concentration and a center of economic activity (such as industry, trade and services). 2. A city is a system, both physical and socio-economic, is not static and can become irregular at any time and difficult to control. 3. Has an influence on the physical environment such as climate and the extent of that influence really depends on the planning (Hartshorn, 1992).

Prof. Dr. Ir. Zoe'raini Djamal Irwan, M.Si, also stated in her book the environmental and landscape challenges of cities, from various experts' points of view, the main aspects used to explain the meaning of cities include aspects of morphology, population, law, economics, and social. Various literature on cities, among others, suggests that many cities started from small villages located in fertile agricultural centers, for example Los Angeles. A similar thing happens if the agricultural area becomes an optimum area for agricultural economic growth which continues to develop. Farmer cities grow rapidly into fertile areas which are actually the main element of city development. As a result, agricultural businesses become hampered, and eventually trade completely changes the regional agricultural system. Cities continue to grow and spread towards agricultural land, resulting in the destruction of agricultural businesses. Many criteria are used for a city so the definition of a city is different in each country (Yusuf, 2018).

Law Number 26 of 2007 defines city areas and areas resulting from their development which are referred to as metropolitan and megapolitan. First, urban areas are areas that have primary non-agricultural activities with the function of the area as a place for urban settlements, concentration and distribution of government services, social services and economic activities. Second, a metropolitan area is an urban area consisting of a stand-alone urban area or core urban area, with surrounding urban areas that are functionally interconnected, and connected by an integrated regional infrastructure network system, the total population of which is at least 1 million people. . Third, a megapolitan area is an area formed from 2 or more metropolitan areas that have a functional relationship and form a system (Tatang Muhtar, Ayi Suherman, 2018).

The Special Capital Region of Jakarta or DKI Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia and also an autonomous region at the provincial level. Jakarta has five administrative cities and one administrative district. Meanwhile, according to general understanding, Jakarta is a metropolitan city. Jakarta is located on the northwestern coast of Java Island. In the past it was known as Sunda Kelapa, Jayakarta, and Batavia. Jakarta also has the nickname The Big Durian because it is considered a city comparable to New York City (Wikipedia, 2023).

In the first Vice Presidential Candidate debate, Vice Presidential Candidate number 1 Muhaimin Iskandar planned to build 40 cities equivalent to Jakarta within 5 years. However, Muhaimin did not explain further regarding what aspects would be equated with Jakarta. Candidate for Vice President Muhaimin only stated that this development was a priority compared to moving the capital city to Kalimantan. Based on this, this research aims to analyze the development plans of 40 cities equivalent to Jakarta. Is it just a discourse that is impossible to realize or is it really a plan that has great potential to be realized. This researcher analyzed the development intentions of 40 cities equivalent to Ajarta from two aspects, namely HDI and GRDP.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research began with the statement of Vice Presidential Candidate number one during the first Vice Presidential Candidate debate (Imam Gunawan, 2014). This research aims to analyze the possibilities of development plans for 40 cities whether they are realistically implemented or not (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). If it is realistic then it can be categorized as a plan and if it is not realistic the tomb can be categorized as mere discourse. This research is qualitative research with an explanatory approach (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018). The data used in this research is secondary data that researchers obtained from trusted websites, scientific journals, books and other reliable sources (Nas, 1977). The analysis technique in this research uses descriptive analysis techniques by describing whether the development policies of 40 cities equivalent to Jakarta are realistic or no (Sari et al., 2017)t. These data were analyzed using the stages of data collection, data reduction, data reflection, data analysis, and drawing

conclusions (Abdurahman, 2016). This researcher analyzed the development intentions of 40 cities equivalent to Ajarta from two aspects, namely HDI and GRDP.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cities and the Establishment of 40 Cities Equivalent to Jakarta

In general, the definition of a city is an area that is a concentration of population, industry and services. However, this definition is still too broad considering that not all cities are industrial or service centers. According to Wirth, a city is a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement, and is inhabited by people of heterogeneous social standing. Due to its population size and density, as well as its nature as a heterogeneous area of permanent residence, social relations in cities are loose, indifferent and unfamiliar (Ma'arif, 2023).

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Plan dan Discourse

A plan is the result of a planning process in the form of a list of decisions regarding future action steps regarding what activities, who will implement them,

where, when, what schedule and how many resources will be used, as well as various information regarding benchmarks, in order to achieve results. Management uses plans to direct activities and also as a guide to the control process. Based on this, the plan is not accurate but takes into account several things related to natural resources, capital resources, human resources, and various things that can support the program to be realized. In contrast to plans, discourse is an intention/something desired without considering other aspects that can make that intention/desire come true (Bahasa, 1988).

Regarding the development of 40 cities equivalent to Jakarta, Presidential Candidates Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar explained that these cities were not built from scratch as if building the capital of the archipelago, but were cities that needed to be supported by their progress. The list of cities is: 1. Banda Aceh, 2. Medan Metropolitan, 3. Padang, 4. Batam, 5. Pekanbaru, 6. Jambi, 7. Palembang, 8. Pangkal Pinang, 9. Bangkulu 10. Bandarlampung, 11. Serang, 12. Metropolitan Jakarta, 13. Metropolitan Bandung Raya, 14. Cirebon, 15. Metropolitan Semarang 16. Cilacap, 17. Malang, 18. Metropolitan Surabaya, 19. Metropolitan Denpasar, 20. Yogyakarta, 21. Surakarta, 22 Metropolitan, 23. Balikpapan, 24. Tarakan, 25. Palangkaraya, 26. Banjarmasin, 27. Pontianak, 28. Ternate-Sofifi, 29. Ambon, 30. Mataram, 31. Kupang, 32. Jayapura, 33. Timika, 34 . Hammer. 35. Metropolitan Makassar, 36. Mamuju, 37. Kendari, 38. Gorontalo, 39. Manado-Bitung, 40. Sorong, 41. Merauke (Iman, 2024).

Based on this, the researcher aims to analyze the proposed policy from 2 aspects that are equivalent to Jakarta, namely GRDP and HDI.

Figure 1
Provincial GDP data 2018-2022

PROVINSI/ PROVINCE	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Aceh	155 911	164 163	166 372	184 979	211 750
2. Sumatera Utara	741 347	799 609	811 188	859 934	955 193
3. Sumatera Barat	230 367	245 950	241 894	253 101	285 379
4. Riau	752 263	760 248	727 599	839 010	991 590
5. Jambi	207 879	216 928	205 082	232 064	276 316
6. Sumatera Selatan	419 392	453 403	454 607	493 652	591 603
7. Bengkulu	66 403	72 098	73 305	79 603	90 112
8. Lampung	332 446	356 677	353 025	371 199	414 131
9. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	73 113	75 795	75 520	85 961	95 285
0. Kepulauan Riau	248 822	267 631	254 095	275 623	308 843
Sumatera	3 227 944	3 412 501	3 362 689	3 675 126	4 220 203
1. DKI Jakarta	2 592 607	2 815 636	2 767 273	2 912 563	3 186 470
2. Jawa Barat	1 960 628	2 123 154	2 082 107	2 204 660	2 422 782
3. Jawa Tengah	1 268 261	1 360 960	1 347 222	1 419 987	1 560 899
4. DI Yogyakarta	129 818	141 048	138 118	149 408	165 690
5. Jawa Timur	2 188 766	2 345 549	2 299 808	2 454 716	2 730 907
6. Banten	613 804	661 321	625 895	665 887	747 250
Jawa	8 753 885	9 447 668	9 260 424	9 807 222	10 813 999
7. Bali	233 637	251 934	224 226	220 467	245 233
8. Nusa Tenggara Barat	123 868	132 500	133 614	140 116	156 944
9. Nusa Tenggara Timur	98 930	106 732	106 482	110 881	118 718
Bali & Nusa Tenggara	456 435	491 166	464 322	471 465	520 895
0. Kalimantan Barat	194 138	212 150	213 950	231 321	255 797
1. Kalimantan Tengah	138 616	150 046	152 187	169 654	199 948
2. Kalimantan Selatan	171 684	180 558	179 162	197 879	251 257
3. Kalimantan Timur	635 499	652 480	607 744	696 584	921 333
4. Kalimantan Utara	85 549	96 510	100 423	110 669	138 718
Kalimantan	1 225 486	1 291 744	1 253 467	1 406 108	1 767 053
5. Sulawesi Utara	119 513	130 127	132 230	142 615	157 028
6. Sulawesi Tengah	167 136	185 740	197 441	247 328	323 617
7. Sulawesi Selatan	461 775	504 321	504 053	545 173	605 145
8. Sulawesi Tenggara	118 067	129 225	130 107	139 464	158 761
9. Gorontalo	37 731	41 145	41 730	43 896	47 574
0. Sulawesi Barat	43 458	46 366	46 466	50 566	54 071
Sulawesi	947 679	1 036 924	1 052 026	1 169 042	1 346 197
1. Maluku	43 047	46 153	46 263	48 642	53 693
2. Maluku Utara	36 469	39 695	42 299	52 481	70 903
3. Papua Barat	79 645	84 357	83 589	85 078	91 292
4. Papua	210 601	189 511	199 187	235 486	262 516
Maluku & Papua	369 761	359 716	371 338	421 688	478 403

Source : BPS, 2023

Based on this explanation, it is compared with provincial GRDP data from 2018-2022. The GRDP of the 40 regions mentioned are located far away in the DKI Jakarta area and are not equalized within a 5 year period. Apart from that, researchers also analyzed the Human Growth Index aspect with the following data:

Figure 2
Provincial HDI in Indonesia 2023

Provinsi	UHH		HLS		RLS		per Kapita (ribu rupiah)		IPM	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aceh	72,69	72,71	14,31	14,36	9,33	9,37	9,492	9,572	73,29	73,48
Sumatera Utara	73,00	73,10	13,23	13,27	9,54	9,58	10,420	10,499	73,62	73,84
Sumatera Barat	73,50	73,60	14,02	14,09	8,99	9,07	10,733	10,790	74,29	74,56
Riau	73,66	73,72	13,20	13,28	9,14	9,19	10,675	10,736	73,67	73,89
Jambi	73,33	73,38	12,98	13,04	8,55	8,60	10,392	10,588	72,29	72,62
Sumatera Selatan	73,39	73,47	12,45	12,54	8,24	8,30	10,652	10,662	71,62	71,83
Bengkulu	72,59	72,65	13,61	13,67	8,84	8,87	10,380	10,487	72,93	73,16
Lampung	73,66	73,73	12,65	12,73	8,05	8,08	9,982	10,038	71,04	71,25
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	73,39	73,47	12,05	12,17	8,06	8,08	12,794	12,819	72,74	72,96
Kepulauan Riau	74,25	74,36	12,87	12,98	10,12	10,18	14,209	14,122	77,69	77,87
DKI Jakarta	75,20	75,28	12,98	13,07	11,13	11,17	18,227	18,520	81,92	82,25
Jawa Barat	74,19	74,37	12,50	12,61	8,55	8,61	10,845	10,934	72,61	72,96
Jawa Tengah	74,39	74,49	12,70	12,77	7,69	7,75	10,930	11,034	71,88	72,17
D.I. Yogyakarta	74,95	75,04	15,59	15,64	9,55	9,64	14,015	14,111	79,95	80,22
Jawa Timur	74,21	74,28	13,19	13,36	7,78	7,88	11,601	11,707	73,04	73,48
Banten	74,12	74,17	12,89	13,02	8,89	8,93	11,964	12,033	74,41	74,68
Bali	74,27	74,34	13,33	13,40	8,95	9,06	13,929	13,820	76,52	76,69
Nusa Tenggara Barat	71,17	71,33	13,70	13,90	7,31	7,38	10,351	10,377	70,46	70,86
Nusa Tenggara Timur	70,88	71,01	13,18	13,20	7,63	7,69	7,598	7,554	66,93	67,02
Kalimantan Barat	73,21	73,26	12,60	12,65	7,37	7,45	8,930	8,974	68,76	68,99
Kalimantan Tengah	73,10	73,14	12,66	12,74	8,59	8,64	11,154	11,182	72,62	72,81
Kalimantan Selatan	73,28	73,43	12,68	12,81	8,29	8,34	12,032	12,143	73,09	73,45
Kalimantan Timur	73,70	74,01	13,72	13,81	9,77	9,84	11,728	12,116	75,94	76,60
Kalimantan Utara	73,42	73,49	12,93	12,94	9,00	9,11	8,756	9,075	71,00	71,57
Sulawesi Utara	73,28	73,33	12,85	12,94	9,49	9,62	10,791	10,882	73,67	74,03
Sulawesi Tengah	70,31	70,41	13,17	13,23	8,83	8,89	9,335	9,378	70,31	70,54
Sulawesi Selatan	73,02	73,11	13,45	13,52	8,38	8,46	11,079	11,184	73,08	73,38
Sulawesi Tenggara	71,56	71,61	13,65	13,68	9,04	9,13	9,331	9,381	71,61	71,82
Gorontalo	69,83	69,93	13,08	13,11	7,82	7,90	10,020	10,157	69,51	69,82
Sulawesi Barat	69,91	70,08	12,77	12,86	7,89	7,96	9,168	9,153	68,40	68,64
Maluku	69,75	69,85	13,96	13,97	9,93	10,03	8,732	8,770	71,34	71,55
Maluku Utara	70,06	70,17	13,67	13,68	9,04	9,09	8,032	8,140	69,30	69,56
Papua Barat	67,86	67,96	12,91	13,13	7,60	7,69	8,086	7,929	65,94	66,11
Papua	67,59	67,72	11,08	11,11	6,69	6,76	6,954	6,955	61,22	61,40
Indonesia	73,37	73,46	12,98	13,08	8,48	8,54	11,013	11,156	72,81	73,16

Source: BPS, 2023

In line with GRDP, the Human Growth Index in areas targeted for equalization with DKI Jakarta is also below DKI Jakarta. In the last few years the increase has only been around 0.3-0.5. Meanwhile, the difference in HDI in Jakarta and other regions is around 15-20. Even if you use a maximum increase of 0.5, within 5 years you can only reach 2.5 percent in 5 years (Mataheurilla & Rachmawati, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the comprehensive explanation above, it can be concluded that the intention of Presidential Candidate number 1 Anies Rasyid Baswedha and Vice Presidential Candidate number 1 Muhaimin Iskandar to carry out the development of 40 cities throughout Jakarta with the intention of equal distribution is very difficult to realize in 5 years if it is completed in 5 years because GRDP and HDI values are far from

Jakarta. If you use the highest growth figures in the last 5 years. The maximum GDP and HDI in areas far from Jakarta can only reach a quarter of that.

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