



Legal Analysis of the Monta District Expansion Plan in Bima Regency: A Regional Government Law Perspective

Syamsudin^{a,1,*}, Aman Ma'arij^{b,2}, Andriadin^{c,3}, Erham^{d,4} Gufran^{e,5}

^aDepartment of Law, Faculty of Law and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, Indonesia

^bDepartment of Law, Faculty of Law and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, Indonesia

^cDepartment of Law, Faculty of Law and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, Indonesia

^dDepartment of Law, Faculty of Law and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, Indonesia

^eDepartment of Law, Faculty of Law and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, Indonesia

¹andriadinsps@gmail.com

* corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received:

Revised:

Accepted:

Keywords

Subdistrict Expansion;

Local Government Law;

Regional Autonomy;

Legal Compliance;

Public Participation

ABSTRACT

Subdistrict expansion serves as a strategic effort to enhance public service effectiveness and accelerate regional development, particularly in geographically extensive areas such as Monta Subdistrict, Bima Regency. This study aims to examine the legality of the proposed Monta District expansion within the framework of local government law and to identify key implementation challenges and strategic solutions. A normative legal research method is employed, using conceptual, statutory, and case-based approaches. The findings indicate that, administratively, the legal requirements for expansion have been fulfilled in accordance with Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018 and Article 221 of Law No. 23 of 2014. However, several deficiencies remain, including the lack of essential supporting documents such as academic manuscripts, technical assessments, approval from the Bima Regency DPRD, inclusive public participation, and institutional regulatory harmonization. This study recommends cross-sectoral coordination to expedite the expansion process and develop a comprehensive local legal framework. The findings contribute to the strengthening of regional governance in the context of decentralization and regional autonomy.

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



1. Introduction

Regional expansion, including the establishment of new sub-districts, represents a strategic governmental policy aimed at enhancing public service delivery, empowering local

communities, improving bureaucratic efficiency, and accelerating regional development at the local level.¹ This decentralization effort is intended to bring government services closer to the populace, enabling more effective and efficient management of local resources.² In the era of inter-regional economic competition, local governments are required to improve their competitiveness, ensuring that regional development planning adheres to the principles of good governance.³

The proposed expansion of Monta District in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, is deemed critical due to its broad geographical coverage, uneven population distribution, and a large population that often impedes the effectiveness of public service delivery. The initiative to establish new administrative units aims to improve the quality of services and foster faster development. Long distances from service centers and bureaucratic inefficiencies further justify the need for new sub-district formations to meet public demands effectively.⁴

From a legal perspective, Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government outlines that regional expansion—including the creation of new sub-districts—is part of regional planning designed to enhance administrative effectiveness, public service delivery, and regional competitiveness. The technical requirements for such expansions are further regulated under Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018 on Sub-Districts, which stipulates minimum standards regarding population size, geographic area, and the number of constituent villages necessary for establishing a new sub-district.⁵

Beyond the legal framework, regional expansion must also account for sociological and economic considerations.⁶ The success of such initiatives largely depends on the community's capacity to utilize local resources sustainably and knowledgeably.⁷ Consequently, regional autonomy should not be viewed merely as a legal construct, but

¹ Azlan Thamrin, "Politik Hukum Otonomi Daerah Dalam Mewujudkan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Yang Baik di Bidang Kesehatan," *Al-Adalah: Jurnal Hukum dan Politik Islam* 4, no. 1 (2019): 33–51, <https://doi.org/10.35673/ajmpi.v4i1.130>.

² Moh Rusli Syuaib dan Abd. Khalid Hs. Pandipa, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pemekaran Kecamatan dalam Pelayanan Publik di Kabupaten Poso," *Jurnal Ilmiah Administratie* 17, no. 1 (2021): 34–40.

³ Pemekaran Kecamatan Bina Widya Kota Pekanbaru Dalam Peningkatan Pelayanan Kependudukan And Skripsi, "Pemekaran Kecamatan Bina Widya Kota Pekanbaru Dalam Peningkatan Pelayanan Kependudukan Skripsi" 5 (2023): 1–14.

⁴ Elsa Yolanda, "Dampak Pemekaran Wilayah Kecamatan Terhadap Pembangunan Infrastruktur Dan Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Di Kecamatan Danau Kerinci Barat Kabupaten Kerinci" 5, no. 2 (2023): 198.

⁵ Aguswan et al., "Perwujudan Good governance Pasca Pemekaran Kecamatan Binawidya Kota Pekanbaru," *The Indonesian Journal of Public Administration (IJPA)* 9, no. 1 (2023): 56–67, <https://doi.org/10.52447/ijpa.v9i1.6894>.

⁶ Ash Amin, "An institutionalist perspective on regional economic development," *Reading economic geography* 1, no. 2 (2024): 48–58.

⁷ Muhammad Mutawalli Mukhlis, "Regional Autonomy System: Delegation of Authority and Power of Regional Government in Indonesia in the Study of Fiqh Siyasah," *Al-Istinbath Jurnal Hukum Islam* 9, no. 2 (2024): 505–26.

rather as a reflection of local independence and responsibility in managing regional potential.⁸

Numerous prior studies have examined regional expansion from diverse thematic and methodological perspectives. For instance, Puspita Sari and Yarni⁹ highlighted that many expansion efforts proceed without sufficient planning in terms of regulatory compliance and legal documentation, often leading to stakeholder conflicts and administrative hurdles. Yusren and Jalil,¹⁰ in their study of village expansion in Aceh Regency, emphasized the bureaucratic and financial challenges faced, and underscored the importance of community participation in enhancing the quality of local governance. Similarly, Siregar et al.¹¹ argued that successful regional expansion requires legal compliance and preparedness on the part of local governments in fulfilling normative requirements.

Despite the existing body of research, there remains a gap in the legal analysis of sub-district expansion from the perspective of regional government law—particularly concerning the integration of sociological and economic feasibility, fulfillment of legal conditions, and coordination between local government entities and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD).¹² This study addresses that gap by focusing on a legal analysis of the proposed expansion of Monta District, Bima Regency. It further examines key documentary challenges, implementation strategies, and unresolved issues that have not been sufficiently addressed in previous literature. Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following question: How can the legality of the proposed Monta District expansion be assessed from the perspective of regional government law, and what are the key obstacles and implementation strategies required to support the acceleration of the expansion process?

2. Legal Material and Methods

This research employs a normative legal method, which conceptualizes law as a structured system of norms that includes principles, rules, and legal doctrines derived from the positive legal system.¹³ This method is particularly relevant for analyzing the planned

⁸ Deding Ishak, “Analisis Penataan Kecamatan Di Kabupaten Sumba Barat Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur,” *TRANSFORMASI: Jurnal Manajemen Pemerintahan*, 2019, 183–98, <https://doi.org/10.33701/jt.v8i2.619>.

⁹ S W P Sari dan M Yarni, “Analisis Pengaturan Pemekaran Daerah Kabupaten Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan . . .,” *Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law* 1, no. 1 (2021): 170–90.

¹⁰ Husni Jalil Miftah Ananta Yusren, “Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Pemekaran Desa Ditinjau Dari Otonomi Daerah,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Bidang Hukum Kenegaraan* 1, no. 2 (2022): 55–65.

¹¹ Tya Efrinamasya Sendhe Siregar et al., “Komparasi daerah sukses dan gagal pasca pemekaran daerah (Studi kasus Desa Watu Omok dan Papua),” *Journal of Government Science (GovSci) : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 5, no. 1 (2024): 26–40, <https://doi.org/10.54144/govsci.v5i1.59>.

¹² Muhammad Suhardi, “The Role Of The Camat In The Era Of Regional Autonomy,” *International Journal of Scientific Research* 02, no. 01 (2025): 10–16, <https://doi.org/10.62894/The>.

¹³ Ahmad Rosidi, M Zainuddin, dan Ismi Arifiana, “Metode Dalam Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Sosiologis (Field Research),” *Journal Law and Government* 2, no. 1 (2024): 46–58.

expansion of Monta District in Bima Regency, as the study centers on the legal dimensions of regional administration and local governance.

Three interrelated approaches are used in this study; (i) The Conceptual Approach, which explores theoretical perspectives on administrative law, decentralization, and the legal rationale behind the formation of sub-districts; (ii) The Statute Approach, which involves the systematic examination of statutory instruments and relevant regulations, particularly Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, which governs the framework and objectives of regional expansion, and Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018 on Sub-Districts, which outlines the technical and administrative requirements for establishing new sub-districts, including population size, territorial coverage, and number of constituent villages; and (iii) The Case Study Approach, which focuses on the proposed expansion of Monta District. This includes a review of planning documents, an assessment of the proposal's conformity with legal and technical standards, and an identification of administrative and regulatory obstacles that may impede implementation.

The legal materials used in this study comprise both primary and secondary sources. Primary legal materials include statutory texts, government regulations, and official administrative documents related to the proposed district expansion. Secondary sources consist of legal literature, academic journals, policy reports, and credible media coverage that provide contextual and analytical insight.¹⁴

All materials are analyzed using a qualitative legal analysis technique, where normative legal reasoning is applied to interpret and evaluate the data based on established legal theories and frameworks. The findings are presented using descriptive-analytical narration, aiming to construct a coherent and comprehensive account that addresses the research questions and highlights the practical implications of the legal framework under review.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Review of the Monta District Expansion Plan from the Perspective of Local Government Law

The expansion of administrative regions, including sub-districts, represents a concrete manifestation of decentralization in the context of regional autonomy as stipulated in Article 18(2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms that *"the provincial, district, and municipal governments shall administer and manage their own*

¹⁴ Riowa Melina Sari dan Dadang Mashur, "Strategi Percepatan Pergantian Administrasi Kependudukan Pasca Pemekaran Kecamatan Di Kota Pekanbaru," *Jurnal Multilingual* 3, no. 3 (2023): 330–49.

governmental affairs according to the principle of autonomy."¹⁵ Accordingly, the proposed expansion of Monta Sub-district must be viewed as a measure to operationalize the principles of decentralization, aiming to accelerate the delivery of public services and ensure equitable regional development.¹⁶

To date, there is no regulation that restricts local governments from initiating the expansion of sub-districts. On the contrary, the regulatory framework encourages such initiatives, provided that they meet the stipulated administrative, technical, and legal requirements.¹⁷ Article 221(1) of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government explicitly authorizes regional governments to "establish, eliminate, or merge sub-districts upon approval of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and based on technical considerations from the ministry in charge of internal affairs."¹⁸

Analyzed normatively, the formation of sub-districts as regulated by Article 221 reflects the principle of decentralization wherein regional governments are entrusted with autonomy to manage internal administrative structuring.¹⁹ This authority differs from the formation of provinces or regencies/cities, which remain within the purview of the central government.²⁰ However, such autonomy is not absolute. It is subject to checks and balances, particularly through the involvement of the DPRD, which acts as a political and institutional legitimizing agent representing community aspirations.²¹

Furthermore, Article 222 of Law No. 23/2014, alongside Articles 3 and 4 of Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018 on Sub-Districts, stipulates that the establishment of a new sub-district must fulfill three key criteria: (i) Basic Requirements: including minimum population, geographic area, and the number of constituent villages; (ii) Technical Requirements: such as the availability of government infrastructure and financial capability of the region; and (iii) Administrative Requirements: including planning documents, minutes of public consultations, and recommendations from relevant agencies.

¹⁵ Nur Rohmah Yulia Ningrum Farida Romaito Pohan, "Peran Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Kampung Dalam Permohonan Pemekaran Dusun Sarsangg Distrik Tanah Miring," *Jurnal Administrasi Karya Dharma* 3, no. 1 (2024): 87–96.

¹⁶ Proborini Hastuti, "Desentralisasi Fiskal Dan Stabilitas Politik Dalam Kerangka Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah Di Indonesia," *Simposium Nasional Keuangan Negara* 1, no. 1 (2018): 784–99.

¹⁷ Rudy Badrudin dan Baldric Siregar, "The evaluation of the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia," *Economic Journal of Emerging Markets* 7, no. 1 (2015): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.20885/ejem.vol7.iss1.art1>.

¹⁸ Siti Hasanah, "Penyelenggaraan Urusan Pemerintahan Absolut Berdasarkan Undang Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah," *Al-Adl : Jurnal Hukum* 17, no. 1 (2015): 220–33.

¹⁹ Jefrianus Tamo Ama, "Tinjauan Yuridis Pemekaran Wilayah Daerah Provinsi Berkaitan Dengan Wacana Pemekaran Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)," *Media Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 5 (2025): 1–14.

²⁰ Indri Setiani, "Hubungan Pemerintah Pusat Dan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Daerah," *Jurnal Sosial Politik, Pemerintahan dan Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2024): 23–34, <https://doi.org/10.59818/jps.v3i1.655>.

²¹ Drajat Wahyu Sasongko Zaenal Arifin, "Makna Sentralisasi, Desentralisasi, Dekonsentrasi, dan Medebewin dalam Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia," *Advokasi Hukum & Demokrasi* 2, no. 2 (2024): 117–27, <https://doi.org/10.61234/ahd.v2i2.73>.

Monta Sub-district itself meets several of these basic requirements. It encompasses a wide area with numerous villages, and its geographical spread and rapid population growth make a compelling case for administrative restructuring to ensure equitable and efficient public service delivery.²²

Nonetheless, from a legal perspective, the expansion process has not yet fully complied with the administrative and formal legal prerequisites. One major shortfall is the absence of academic studies and policy papers that clearly articulate the urgency, objectives, and multi-dimensional impacts (legal, political, sociological, and administrative) of the expansion. Such documentation is a mandatory attachment for proposals submitted to the provincial government and, subsequently, to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Additionally, according to representatives of the Bima Regency DPRD, there is currently no local regulation (Perda) or official decision issued by the DPRD that conveys formal approval for the proposed expansion.²³ This absence directly violates the provisions in Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018, which mandates DPRD involvement as part of the legal legitimization process required before administrative evaluation and field verification by the central government can take place. This indicates either a lack of political commitment or ineffective institutional coordination.

Another crucial aspect requiring examination is the alignment of the expansion plan with the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).²⁴ In the context of regional government law, strategic initiatives such as administrative expansion must align with long-term development blueprints. A lack of synchronization may result in insufficient budget allocations or infrastructural deficits in the future.

From the standpoint of local government law,²⁵ the proposed expansion of Monta District can be analyzed through the lens of decentralization theory, legal legitimacy, and the general principles of good governance (Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan yang Baik or AAUPB), as well as its alignment with regional development policies. Constitutionally, Article 18(2) of the 1945 Constitution serves as the foundation for regional expansion under the autonomy framework. This is reaffirmed by Article 221(1) of Law No. 23 of 2014, which delegates authority to regional governments to initiate such structuring.

²² Pinondang Nainggolan Ahmad Fadli, Ummu Harmain, "Analisis Kelayakan Pemekaran Kecamatan Medang Deras Kabupaten Batu Bara," *Jurnal Regional Planning* 7, no. 1 (2025): 38–48.

²³ Hasil, "Wawancara dengan Wakil DPRD Kabupaten Bima," in *29 April, Pukul 10.20 Wita*, 2025.

²⁴ Aditya Sudarmadi, "Musrenbang RPJMD Kabupaten Bima Tahun 2021-2026," Bappeda Provinsi NTB, 2021.

²⁵ Agus Kusnadi, "Perkembangan Politik Hukum Pemerintahan Desa Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah dan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa," *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)* 2, no. 3 (2015): 564–80, <https://doi.org/10.22304/pjih.v2n3.a8>.

In summary, the proposed expansion of Monta District has a strong normative legal foundation grounded in the national legal framework for decentralization. However, its realization remains hindered by the incomplete fulfillment of administrative and formal legal requirements, particularly the lack of supporting documents, the absence of formal DPRD approval, and the inadequate synchronization with existing development plans. Therefore, strategic actions are required by the Bima Regency Government to accelerate the preparation and legalization of all requisite legal and administrative instruments to ensure the lawful and effective implementation of the district expansion in accordance with prevailing regulations.

3.2. Identifying Constraints and Strategies for Implementing the Expansion of Monta District, Bima Regency

Historically, the Indonesian governmental system between 1948 and 1965 provides a valuable lesson: the proliferation of administrative layers does not necessarily result in better public services. Rather, excessive layering often leads to bureaucratic inefficiencies and weak service delivery.²⁶ In this context, the delegation of authority to sub-districts should be carefully designed, drawing on the principles embedded in three major systems of regional administration: decentralization, deconcentration, and co-administration.²⁷

However, under prevailing Indonesian administrative law, sub-districts are not granted full autonomy to formulate and implement independent development programs. Instead, they function primarily as implementing arms of regency or municipal governments, adapting and executing higher-level policies in accordance with local needs and contexts. One of the indicators of meaningful regional autonomy is the authority exercised by elected representatives in the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), who are responsible for ensuring that regional development planning is conducted with adequate input from constituents, with appropriate support from the central government. Thus, decentralization in this case must be understood as controlled autonomy, with sub-district governance largely dependent on policy direction and resource allocation from higher administrative levels.²⁸

Article 18(2) and Article 18(5) of the 1945 Constitution affirm that regional governments shall have the authority to regulate and manage their own governmental affairs in accordance with the principles of autonomy and deconcentration and shall be granted the broadest possible autonomy. Within this legal framework, sub-districts serve as operational extensions of regency-level administration, led by appointed sub-district heads (*camat*) within defined territorial jurisdictions.

²⁶ Hastuti, "Desentralisasi Fiskal Dan Stabilitas Politik Dalam Kerangka Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah Di Indonesia."

²⁷ Hastuti.

²⁸ Isabelle Cohen, "Documenting Decentralization: Empirical Evidence on Administrative Unit Proliferation from Uganda," *The World Bank Economic Review* 38, no. 4 (2024): 772–95, <https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhae008>.

Despite this strong constitutional foundation, the implementation of sub-district expansion often encounters multifaceted challenges - particularly in aligning normative frameworks with administrative readiness, legal compliance, and grassroots support. This is evident in the case of Monta District in Bima Regency, where the expansion initiative faces both legal-administrative barriers and sociopolitical constraints that must be carefully addressed.

One of the most pressing challenges in the proposed expansion of Monta District is its current non-compliance with the administrative requirements stipulated in Government Regulation (PP) No. 17 of 2018 on Sub-Districts. In particular, Article 6(1) of the regulation mandates that any sub-district expansion must be preceded by formal agreements resulting from village deliberation forums (*musyawarah desa*) and decisions by village communication forums - or their equivalents - within both the existing and the proposed administrative units. Furthermore, Article 6(3) requires that these deliberations involve participation from all villages affected by the territorial restructuring. Despite these legal obligations, several critical documents remain unavailable or incomplete. These include a comprehensive academic study evaluating the feasibility of the expansion, updated demographic and population data, documentation demonstrating infrastructural readiness, a formal letter of approval from the Bima Regency DPRD,²⁹ and technical recommendations from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Adding to the procedural deficiencies is the issue of limited community engagement. Public support for the expansion initiative, particularly within the Monta area, remains fragmented and generally low. This situation undermines the participatory spirit enshrined in Article 6 of the aforementioned regulation, which views village-level forums not only as consultative bodies but also as crucial mechanisms for securing social and political legitimacy. Without meaningful grassroots involvement, the expansion process risks being perceived as top-down and disconnected from local aspirations.³⁰

Empirical support for this observation is found in Kamaluddin's study in Wilamaci Village, located within the Monta District.³¹ His research shows that community involvement in infrastructure planning and decision-making processes is weak, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The lack of active participation has translated into diminished local ownership and a lack of public enthusiasm for transformative policies such as sub-district expansion. These findings highlight the urgent need to strengthen institutional

²⁹ Hasil, "Wawancara dengan Wakil DPRD Kabupaten Bima."

³⁰ Fadliyanto Mohi, Hijrah Lahaling, dan Marwan Djafar, "Local Legal Instruments and the Challenge of Implementing Village Authority in Decentralized Indonesia," *Constitutional Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2025): 1-14.

³¹ Kamaluddin, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Melalui Alokasi Dana Desa Di Desa Wilamaci Kecamatan Monta Kabupaten Bima," *Jurnal Komunikasi dan Kebudayaan* 9, no. 1 (2022): 42-54, <https://doi.org/10.59050/jkk.v9i1.93>.

capacity at the village level and to revitalize participatory mechanisms that can facilitate inclusive policy formulation.

Given these legal and sociopolitical constraints, a strategic response is required to ensure that the expansion of Monta District proceeds in a manner that is legally sound, administratively feasible, and socially accepted. To move forward constructively, the expansion process must be anchored in a comprehensive academic and technical study, which is not merely advisable but a legal requirement under Article 5 of PP No. 17/2018. This regulation outlines technical criteria that must be fulfilled, such as the availability of adequate government facilities, clarity in territorial boundaries, and conformity with regional spatial planning documents (RTRW). The academic study should be integrative, covering legal, demographic, geographic, economic, and public service dimensions, and must be evidence-based, participatory, and anticipatory in nature to ensure informed decision-making.

Simultaneously, local government authorities are urged to intensify public communication strategies to raise awareness among the Monta community regarding the long-term benefits of regional expansion. Public understanding and endorsement are critical to prevent potential resistance - especially concerning boundary demarcation and the sensitive issue of locating the new sub-district administrative center. In this context, the establishment of public hearings, community forums, and inclusive deliberation platforms is essential to ensure that the process is transparent, democratic, and socially sustainable.

4. Conclusion

The expansion plan of Monta District in Bima Regency is supported by a solid legal framework derived from Article 18(2) and (5) of the 1945 Constitution, as well as Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, particularly Articles 221(1) and 222. These provisions grant regional governments the authority to form new administrative regions with the approval of the DPRD and technical considerations from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The requirements are further specified in Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018, which outlines the basic, technical, and administrative prerequisites for the formation of sub-districts.

Despite this strong normative basis, the current implementation of the expansion plan faces substantial barriers. These include the absence of a comprehensive academic feasibility study, incomplete development planning documents, lack of DPRD approval, and the non-conduct of village deliberation forums, all of which weaken its administrative legitimacy. The low level of community participation, as well as the lack of alignment with RTRW and RPJMD, further undermine the social acceptance and sustainability of the initiative.

Therefore, to ensure the lawful and effective realization of the expansion, it is essential for the Bima Regency Government to strengthen institutional commitment, fulfill all regulatory requirements, and initiate inclusive and participatory planning mechanisms. Additionally, future research should examine comparative experiences of sub-district expansion to provide empirical insights that inform more responsive and equitable regional autonomy policies.

5. Acknowledgment

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to Muhammadiyah University of Bima for its full support in the implementation of this research, particularly through the provision of academic facilities and scientific assistance. Special thanks are also extended to Al-Adalah: Journal of Islamic Law and Politics, Faculty of Sharia, State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Bone, Indonesia, for the opportunity to publish this article, thereby enabling the dissemination of research findings that contribute to the advancement of legal scholarship, particularly in the field of regional governance and territorial expansion. The support and collaboration of various parties have been instrumental in completing this study, and the author hopes that this contribution will serve to enrich academic discourse and legal policy development in Indonesia.

6. References

- Aguswan, 2Abdul Mirad, 5Elly Nielwaty 3Wasiah Sufi, 4Dwi Herlinda, dan Universitas Lancang Kuning 1, 2, 3, 4, 5Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi. "Perwujudan Good governance Pasca Pemekaran Kecamatan Binawidya Kota Pekanbaru." *The Indonesian Journal of Public Administration (IJPA)* 9, no. 1 (2023): 56–67. <https://doi.org/10.52447/ijpa.v9i1.6894>.
- Ahmad Fadli, Ummu Harmain, Pinondang Nainggolan. "Analisis Kelayakan Pemekaran Kecamatan Medang Deras Kabupaten Batu Bara." *Jurnal Regional Planning* 7, no. 1 (2025): 38–48.
- Ama, Jefrianus Tamo. "Tinjauan Yuridis Pemekaran Wilayah Daerah Provinsi Berkaitan Dengan Wacana Pemekaran Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)." *Media Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 5 (2025): 1–14.
- Amin, Ash. "An institutionalist perspective on regional economic development." *Reading economic geography* 1, no. 2 (2024): 48–58.
- Badrudin, Rudy, dan Baldric Siregar. "The evaluation of the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia." *Economic Journal of Emerging Markets* 7, no. 1 (2015): 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.20885/ejem.vol7.iss1.art1>.
- Cohen, Isabelle. "Documenting Decentralization: Empirical Evidence on Administrative Unit Proliferation from Uganda." *The World Bank Economic Review* 38, no. 4 (2024): 772–95. <https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhae008>.
- Elsa Yolanda. "Dampak Pemekaran Wilayah Kecamatan Terhadap Pembangunan Infrastruktur Dan Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Di Kecamatan Danau Kerinci Barat Kabupaten Kerinci" 5, no. 2 (2023): 198.
- Farida Romaito Pohan, Nur Rohmah Yulia Ningrum. "Peran Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Kampung Dalam Permohonan Pemekaran Dusun Sarsangg Distrik Tanah Miring." *Jurnal Administrasi Karya Dharma* 3, no. 1 (2024): 87–96.
- Hasanah, Siti. "Penyelenggaraan Urusan Pemerintahan Absolut Berdasarkan Undang Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah." *Al-Adl : Jurnal Hukum* 17, no. 1 (2015): 220–33.
- Hasil. "Wawancara dengan Wakil DPRD Kabupaten Bima." In *29 April , Pukul 10.20 Wita*, 2025.
- Hastuti, Proborini. "Desentralisasi Fiskal Dan Stabilitas Politik Dalam Kerangka Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah Di Indonesia." *Simposium Nasional Keuangan Negara* 1, no. 1 (2018): 784–99.

- Ishak, Deding. "Analisis Penataan Kecamatan Di Kabupaten Sumba Barat Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur." *TRANSFORMASI: Jurnal Manajemen Pemerintahan*, 2019, 183–98. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jt.v8i2.619>.
- Kamaluddin. "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Melalui Alokasi Dana Desa Di Desa Wilamaci Kecamatan Monta Kabupaten Bima." *Jurnal Komunikasi dan Kebudayaan* 9, no. 1 (2022): 42–54. <https://doi.org/10.59050/jkk.v9i1.93>.
- KEPENDUDUKAN, PEMEKARAN KECAMATAN BINA WIDYA KOTA PEKANBARU DALAM PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN, dan SKRIPSI. "PEMEKARAN KECAMATAN BINA WIDYA KOTA PEKANBARU DALAM PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN KEPENDUDUKAN SKRIPSI" 5 (2023): 1–14.
- Kusnadi, Agus. "Perkembangan Poli?k Hukum Pemerintahan Desa Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah dan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa." *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)* 2, no. 3 (2015): 564–80. <https://doi.org/10.22304/pjih.v2n3.a8>.
- Miftah Ananta Yusren, Husni Jalil. "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Pemekaran Desa Ditinjau Dari Otonomi Daerah." *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Bidang Hukum Kenegaraan* 1, no. 2 (2022): 55–65.
- Mohi, Fadliyanto, Hijrah Lahaling, dan Marwan Djafar. "Local Legal Instruments and the Challenge of Implementing Village Authority in Decentralized Indonesia." *Constitutional Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2025): 1–14.
- Mukhlis, Muhammad Mutawalli. "Regional Autonomy System: Delegation of Authority and Power of Regional Government in Indonesia in the Study of Fiqh Siyash." *Al-Istinbath Jurnal Hukum Islam* 9, no. 2 (2024): 505–26.
- Rosidi, Ahmad, M Zainuddin, dan Ismi Arifiana. "Metode Dalam Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Sosiologis (Field Research)." *Journal Law and Government* 2, no. 1 (2024): 46–58.
- Sari, Riowa Melina, dan Dadang Mashur. "Strategi Percepatan Pergantian Administrasi Kependudukan Pasca Pemekaran Kecamatan Di Kota Pekanbaru." *Jurnal Multilingual* 3, no. 3 (2023): 330–49.
- Sari, S W P, dan M Yarni. "Analisis Pengaturan Pemekaran Daerah Kabupaten Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan" *Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law* 1, no. 1 (2021): 170–90.
- Setiani, Indri. "Hubungan Pemerintah Pusat Dan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Daerah." *Jurnal Sosial Politik, Pemerintahan dan Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2024): 23–34. <https://doi.org/10.59818/jps.v3i1.655>.
- Siregar, Tya Efrinamasya Sendhe, Ayu Pebrianti Ayu, Lia Ulvi Miranata Putri Lia, dan Novi Winarti Novi. "Komparasi daerah sukses dan gagal pasca pemekaran daerah (Studi kasus Desa Watu Omok dan Papua)." *Journal of Government Science (GovSci) : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 5, no. 1 (2024): 26–40. <https://doi.org/10.54144/govsci.v5i1.59>.
- Sudarmadi, Aditya. "Musrenbang RPJMD Kabupaten Bima Tahun 2021-2026." Bappeda Provinsi NTB, 2021.
- Suhardi, Muhammad. "The Role Of The Camat In The Era Of Regional Autonomy." *International Journal of Scientific Research* 02, no. 01 (2025): 10–16. <https://doi.org/10.62894/The>.
- Syuaib, Moh Rusli, dan Abd. Khalid Hs. Pandipa. "Implementasi Kebijakan Pemekaran Kecamatan dalam Pelayanan Publik di Kabupaten Poso." *Jurnal Ilmiah Administratie* 17, no. 1 (2021): 34–40.

-
- Thamrin, Azlan. “Politik Hukum Otonomi Daerah Dalam Mewujudkan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Yang Baik di Bidang Kesehatan.” *Al-Adalah: Jurnal Hukum dan Politik Islam* 4, no. 1 (2019): 33–51. <https://doi.org/10.35673/ajmpi.v4i1.130>.
- Zaenal Arifin, Drajat Wahyu Sasongko. “Makna Sentralisasi, Desentralisasi, Dekonsentrasi, dan Medebewin dalam Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia.” *Advokasi Hukum & Demokrasi* 2, no. 2 (2024): 117–27. <https://doi.org/10.61234/ahd.v2i2.73>.