Article

The advocate planner in regional splits: Social network analysis approach

Diki Suherman*, **Ridwan Sutriadi, Adenantera Dwicaksono, Tommy Firman**

School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung 40132, Indonesia
* **Corresponding author:** Diki Suherman, 35421001@mahasiswa.itb.ac.id

Abstract: The discourse on advocacy planning involving actors has not explicitly addressed the question of who the actor advocate planner is and how an actor can become an advocate planner. This paper attempts to exploring the actor advocate planner in the context of Regional Splits as, employing social network analysis as a research tool. This research employs an exploratory, mixed-methods approach, predominantly qualitative in nature. The initial phase entailed the investigation and examination of qualitative data through the acquisition of information from interviews with key stakeholders involved in Regional Splits, including communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governmental entities, and political parties. The subsequent phase utilized quantitative techniques derived from the findings of the qualitative analysis, which were then analysis into the Gephi application. The findings indicate that the Regional Splits the Presidium Community represents civil society and political parties serve as crucial advocate planners, facilitating connections between disparate actors and promoting Regional Splits through political parties.

Keywords: advocacy planning; regional splits; social network analysis; decentralization

1. Introduction

Prior to Paul Davidoff's theoretical formulation of advocacy as a planning style, The Planners for Equal Opportunity (PEO) organization had already initiated efforts to advance equal opportunity as early as 1964. Among its members were Paul Davidoff and several other advocates of the planning approach. Walter Thabit served as the President of PEO from 1964 to 1970 (Reaven, 2020). Advocacy planning by Davidoff (1965) which discusses Pluralism, justice and equality in planning for marginalized communities, in the scope of justice and equality. Furthermore, advocacy planning has developed and is involved in political and economic activities, such as (Fleury et al., 2014) Policy intermediaries in reaching a planning compromise for the At Home/Chez Soi project in Montreal, which is acceptable to all advocacy coalitions in the scope of planning compromises (Grooms and Frimpong Boamah, 2018). The political-economy of urban planning involves advocacy planning in the political-economy of urban planning.

Most of the actors in advocacy planning are professional advocates and planners, e.g. if a neighborhood faces a new highway that could disrupt residents' homes, then professional advocates will help residents express their concerns to the government (Thabit, 1999). A famous planner worked in Cleveland, Ohio. He is famous for his ideas on equity planning, which is a type of advocacy planning. That planners should use their skills to help the disadvantaged and wanted to ensure that all people, had a fair chance in the planning process because advocacy planning is a civil society initiative (Krumholz, 1982). Then the Royal Town Planning Institute in the UK helps people understand planning better (Sager, 2022). In addition, universities are

becoming advocacy actors, such as the work of students and faculty from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who are trying to improve the quality of life in the poorest neighborhoods in East St. Louis, which can be seen as campus-based advocacy planning (Reardon, 2005).

Advocacy planning is defined as a form of activist planning where planners are affiliated with civil society. Opposition political parties considered as part of civil society/opposing the government, such as Hezbollah (Lebanon) or the South African Communist Party, are included because they are part of civil society and can act as advocacy planners (Sager, 2022). The advocate planner factor has not been explicitly discussed by previous research, so this is a gap in research, to fill the theoretical space on advocacy planning.

This research will contribute to the theoretical understanding of the role of political parties as a vehicle for civil society advocacy in the context of decentralized local policies in Indonesia through Regional Splits. It will demonstrate how political parties facilitate access to public policy, in this case the decision to approve Regional Splits, through their involvement in the political process.

In the context of Indonesia, a local policy in decentralization is in place, namely "Regional Splits". This is not a policy that is followed by all countries. Additionally, advocacy planning has not been extensively studied in the context of Regional Splits. Therefore, the objective of this research is to address this gap in the literature by examining advocacy planning on the topic of Regional Splits in Indonesia, which is the country with the most Regional Splits since 1999–2012 (Booth, 2011). This research will contribute to the theoretical understanding of the role of political parties as a vehicle for civil society advocacy in the context of decentralized policies in Indonesia through Regional Splits. It will demonstrate how political parties facilitate access to public policy, in this case the decision to approve territorial Splitting, through their involvement in the political process.

Therefore, it is interesting to study more deeply the process of Regional Splits that occurred in Indonesia, especially in West Java Province which experienced the last Regional Splits process in 2012, which resulted in a new region, namely Pangandaran Regency, therefore it is important to know how advocacy planning is carried out so that it can carry out expansion, what are the relationships between actors involved in Regional Splits, and who is the advocate planner in the process of Regional Splits.

His research aims to find out the advocate planner in the process of Regional Splits in West Java, Indonesia, through the social network analysis approach, to find out the actors who are connected to each other, who have an important role in the process of territorial Splitting. Using social network analysis, we can identify how regional splitting affects the connectivity between actors (e.g. local government, communities, and other institutions) and the flow of information or resources within these networks.

Several literature reviews conducted by researchers show that the use of SNA is still rarely used in analyzing decentralization networks in regional splitting, as for the previous literature including, this study examines the application of Problem Network Analysis in the context of supply chain management, with a particular focus on the structural properties of networks, metrics, and identification of gaps in the existing

literature that may inform future research directions (Fouad and Rego, 2024). Focuses on proposing a new decentralized social network architecture while discussing the limitations of existing centralized and decentralized platforms (Perera et al., 2024). applying social network analysis to financial networks, including research on the resilience of interbank networks and the core structure of stable asset fringes in cryptocurrency markets, highlighting the interplay between network dynamics and economic performance (Ao et al., 2023). Focuses on proposing a new blockchain-based decentralized trust evaluation system, Social-Chain, addressing the lack of such a scheme in Pervasive Social Networking (Yan et al., 2021).

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 reviews the relevant literature; Section 3 describes the research methodology, including its scope, data collection, and analysis; and Section 5 presents the research conclusions, which are discussed along with the limitations of the research and suggestions for future research.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Study area

The area of study in this paper is Pangandaran Regency, an area resulting from the splitting of Ciamis Regency West Java Province, Indonesia. The total area of the Pangandaran Regency is 1010.92 km^2. The Pangandaran Regency area is divided into 10 districts, with a population of 427.61 thousand people (BPS-Statistics of Pangandaran Regency, 2022).

2.2. Research approach

This research employs a mixed-sequential exploratory method, which is predominantly qualitative. This entails conducting qualitative data exploration and analysis, followed by the utilization of the findings in the quantitative phase, with the objective of developing more effective measurements with a special population sample that can be generalized to a larger population sample (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). In an exploratory sequential research design, the process is conducted in two stages, with the initial stage being qualitative and the subsequent stage being quantitative. The aim is to build upon the qualitative findings through the use of quantitative data, thereby providing generalizations. The level of interaction, namely qualitative data, serves to frame the collection of quantitative data. Qualitative data is given a dominant priority (Halcomb and Hickman, 2015).

In this research, the informants included several actors involved in the plan to expand the new autonomous region in Pangandaran Regency. These actors included the executive (Pangandaran Regency Regional Government, West Java Provincial Government), legislative (representatives from political party fractions), community figures/stakeholders, and NGOs.

2.3. Data collection and analysis

Data collection represents a crucial stage in the research process, as the gathered data serves as a valuable resource for causal research analysis. This analysis represents the initial step in a research method that transforms data into meaningful insights. The

techniques employed include questionnaires, interviews, and documentation (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). In conducting this qualitative data analysis, the interview transcripts are initially compiled and then repeatedly read to obtain comprehensive data pertaining to regional divisions. This is achieved through the utilization of coding, which facilitates the visualization of the obtained data within the theoretical context. Once the qualitative data analysis has yielded results, the subsequent step is to conduct a quantitative data analysis using the SNA (social network analysis) approach. This approach conceptualizes the relationships between individuals or groups through networks, with patterns formed by points and lines visually, in order to assess their influence on existing individuals and organizations (Scott, 2012). SNA integrates the concept of sociograms (visual representations of relationships within social groups) with elements of graph theory to analyze interaction patterns between individuals in diverse network structures, facilitating quantitative comparisons between different network types (Scott et al., 2005).

In this case, social network analysis (SNA) conceptualizes the policy-making process as a network of actors. It can assess whether an interest group occupies a leading central position in these policy networks, whether it belongs to various ad hoc coalitions, or if it plays an intermediary role between different stakeholders (Varone et al., 2017). The actors that will be used as data sources in SNA are as follows: (1) Commission I Regional People's Representative Council West Java; (2) Commission I of the Pangandaran Regency Regional People's Representative Council (Regional Autonomy Sector); (3) Pangandaran Regency Regional Government Management Section; (4) Pangandaran Regency Regional Development Planning Agency; (5) Pangandaran Community Leaders; and (6) NGO (Non-Government Organization).

In terms of this stage, qualitative data findings are obtained from the results of interviews with informants who are directly involved in the Splitting, after obtaining the data then codified based on the indicators that have been made, then included in the quantitative questionnaire framework to be filled in by other informants involved in the Splitting.

The results of the qualitative and quantitative data analysis were then integrated in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the splitting process and the factors that influence it. Integration was achieved by comparing and confirming the findings from both approaches. The use of a mixed-methods approach is expected to result in the generation of more complete and accurate data, which will in turn enable the research questions to be answered in a more robust manner (Creswell, 2019).

In calculations employing SNA, the calculated values are depicted, resulting from the relationships that emerge between the actors identified at the sampling stage through stakeholder analysis. With regard to SNA, there is a value calculation centrality (centrality), which is divided into three types:

1) Calculation *Degree of Centrality*: This explains the degree of the actor's position in the social network and describes the linkage of actors/nodes. The degree of centrality is a measure of the role of an actor in a network. An actor with a high degree of centrality has numerous relations or relationships with other actors, and is therefore considered influential and popular.

2) *Closeness of Centrality*, the concept of centrality is employed to illustrate the extent to which information can be disseminated by an actor to another in a social

network. This is determined by the size of the shortest path between the two actors/nodes. The greater the value of an actor's closeness to other actors, the closer the actor's position or relationship is, which facilitates the dissemination of information in social networks.

3) *Betweenness of Centrality*, the concept of "betweenness centrality" is employed to elucidate the extent to which an actor can exert control over the flow of information between other actors within a social network. Consequently, the actor with the highest centrality can facilitate interactions between other actors.

The calculation of centrality in the actor-network, particularly in the context of the Pangandaran Regency, can be visualized by examining the results of the identified calculations as a whole, with the assistance of data processing software, namely Social Network Tax v5.08.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Result

3.1.1. Actors relationship in regional splits of Pangandaran, Indonesia

In research on regional splits, there are relationships between the actors involved, who are connected or known as a network. This describes the involvement between actors who mutually influence each other. The aim is to ascertain the influence of each connected actor. The relationships between these actors can be observed in three distinct relationships: Centrality, which measures the role of actors in the network; closeness centrality, which measures the extent to which information can be disseminated by one actor to another in a social network; and betweenness centrality, which measures the extent to which an actor can control the flow of information between other actors in a social network. Betweenness centrality is a measure of the extent to which an actor can control the flow of information between other actors within a social network.

Markcentrality can be employed as a metric for gauging the degree of influence an actor exerts within a social network. In this context, the network is defined by the challenges faced by the actors. Previous research has identified a correlation between the formation of regional splits and the efforts of actors to establish a new autonomous region, namely Pangandaran Regency.

In regard to value centrality, which has been derived from the results of calculations conducted using the Gephi application, it can be observed that the size of the actor (node) is directly correlated with the value centrality value. Consequently, the greater the value centrality of a given node, the larger the size of the points that are depicted in the Gephi graph. This allows for the visualization of the actor-network that is involved in the actor coalition contest, which is advocating for the formation of a new autonomous region in Pangandaran Regency.

Degre centrality

The results of the calculations presented in **Figure 1** and **Table 1**, indicate that the Coalition of Actors in Advocacy for the Establishment of the Pangandaran Special Region, chaired by actor N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), has the highest value degree centrality, with a value of -degree and out-degree

of 60. In addition to value degree centrality, the second highest value is held by N21 (District Coordinator of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), with a value of -degree and out-degree of 33. The third highest value is held by N24 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), with a score of -degree and out-degree of 30.
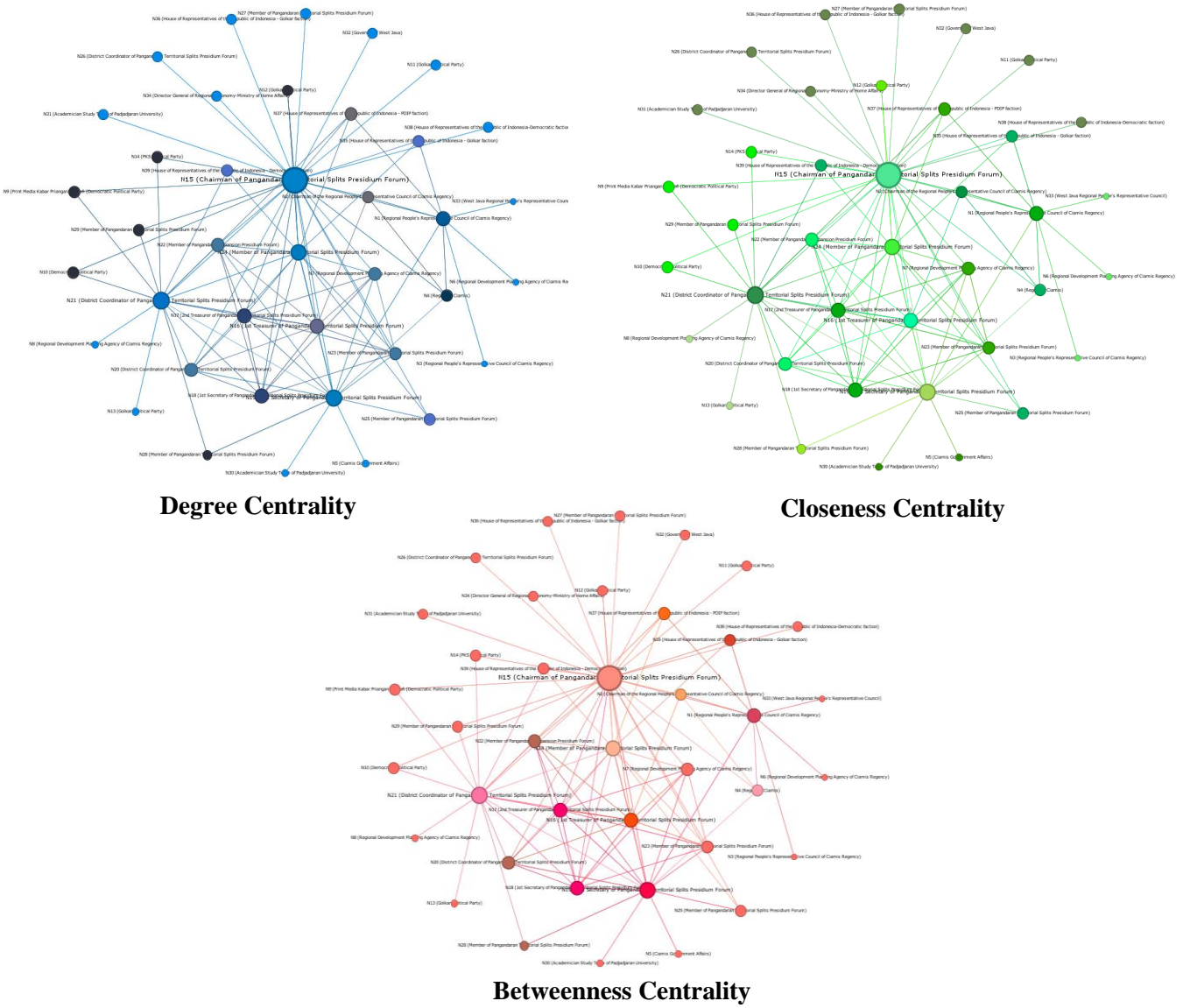

Degree Centrality

Closeness Centrality

Betweenness Centrality

Figure 1. Social network analysis in regional splits of Pangandaran, Indonesia.

Table 1. Social network analysis in regional splits of Pangandaran, Indonesia.

No	Label	In-Degree	Out-Degree	Degree	Closeness centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Modularity
1.	N1 (Regional People's Representative Council of Ciamis Regency)	9	9	18	0.55	0.163	0
2.	N2 (Chairman of the Regional People's Representative Council of Ciamis Regency)	4	4	8	0.49	0.002	0
3.	N11 (Golkar Political Party)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
4.	N12 (Golkar Political Party)	2	2	4	0.46	0.000	2
5.	N13 (Golkar Political Party)	1	1	2	0.38	0.000	2
6.	N14 (PKS Political Party)	2	2	4	0.48	0.000	2
7.	N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	30	30	60	0.83	0.603	2
8.	N16 (1st Treasurer of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	11	11	22	0.56	0.012	1
9.	N17 (2nd Treasurer of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	10	10	20	0.55	0.004	1
10.	N18 (1st Secretary of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	10	10	20	0.55	0.004	1
11.	N19 (2nd Secretary of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	15	15	30	0.60	0.164	1
12.	N20 (District Coordinator of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	7	7	14	0.53	0.001	1
13.	N3 (Regional People's Representative Council of Ciamis Regency)	1	1	2	0.36	0.000	0
14.	N21 (District Coordinator of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	16	17	33	0.61	0.163	2
15.	N22 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	7	7	14	0.53	0.001	1
16.	N23 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	7	7	14	0.51	0.000	1
17.	N24 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	15	15	30	0.59	0.045	1
18.	N25 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	3	3	6	0.49	0.000	1
19.	N26 (District Coordinator of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
20.	N27 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
21.	N28 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	2	2	4	0.43	0.001	1
22.	N29 (Member of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum)	2	2	4	0.48	0.000	2
23.	N30 (Academician Study Team of Padjadjaran University)	1	1	2	0.38	0.000	1
24.	N4 (Regent of Ciamis)	4	3	7	0.49	0.001	0
25.	N31 (Academician Study Team of Padjadjaran University)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
26.	N32 (Governor of West Java)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
27.	N33 (West Java Regional People's Representative Council)	1	1	2	0.36	0.000	0
28.	N34 (Director General of Regional Autonomy, Ministry of Home Affairs)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2

29.	N35 (House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia - Golkar faction)	3	3	6	0.49	0.001	0
30.	N36 (House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia - Golkar faction)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
31.	N37 (House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia - PDIP faction)	4	4	8	0.51	0.009	2
32.	N38 (House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia- Democratic faction)	1	1	2	0.46	0.000	2
33.	N39 (House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia - Democratic Faction)	3	3	6	0.49	0.000	2
34.	N5 (Ciamis Government Affairs)	1	1	2	0.38	0.000	1
35.	N6 (Regional Development Planning Agency of Ciamis Regency)	1	1	2	0.36	0.000	0
36.	N7 (Regional Development Planning Agency of Ciamis Regency)	7	7	14	0.51	0.000	1
37.	N8 (Regional Development Planning Agency of Ciamis Regency)	1	1	2	0.38	0.000	2
38.	N9 (Priangan News Print Media)	2	2	4	0.48	0.000	2
39.	N10 (Democratic Political Party)						

Notes: Source: analysis results, 2023.

Closeness centrality

The results of the calculations presented in **Figure 1** and **Table 1**, indicate that actor N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), the Chair of the Pangandaran Splits Presidium Forum, has the highest value for closeness centrality among the actors in the Coalition of Actors in Advocacy for the Establishment of the Pangandaran Special Region. His score is 0. The second-highest score for closeness centrality is held by N21 (District Coordinator of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), with a value of 0.61. The third-highest score for closeness centrality is held by N19 (2nd Secretary of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), with a value of 0.60.

Betweenness centrality

The results of the calculations presented in **Figure 1** and **Table 1**, demonstrate that the value betweeness centrality is highest among the actors in the Coalition of Actors in Advocacy for the Establishment of the Pangandaran Special Region, with actor N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) (Chair of the Pangandaran Splits Presidium Forum) scoring the highest at 0. In addition, the second-highest score for score betweeness centrality is held by N19 (2nd Secretary of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) with a value of 0.164, while the third-highest score for this metric is held by N21 (District Coordinator of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) with a value of 0.163.

N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum), in his capacity as Chairman of the Presidium, played a central role in the process of Regional Splits of the Pangandaran New Autonomous Region (DOB). His high popularity among the local community is an important asset in garnering support and strengthening the legitimacy of the Regional Splits movement. His stature is not only recognized by the general public, but also by various stakeholders involved in the

Regional Splits process. N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) 's proximity to various key actors, both at the local and regional levels, provided a strategic advantage for the Regional Splits presidium. He was able to build effective communication with government officials, community leaders, local businessmen, and even representatives of political parties. His ability to build these relationships allowed for a smooth exchange of information and more productive negotiations in the Regional Splits process.

Moreover, N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) played an important role as a facilitator in the social networks that were formed during the process of Regional Splits of DOB Pangandaran. He bridged the diverse and sometimes conflicting interests of the actors involved. With his diplomatic skills, N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) was able to defuse potential conflicts and find solutions that were acceptable to various parties. His role in facilitating dialog and negotiations between actors was key in maintaining the cohesion of the Regional Splits movement and accelerating the decision-making process.

N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) 's existence as a focal point in the social network of the Regional Splits of DOB Pangandaran also helped in the dissemination of information and mobilization of support. Through his network, he can quickly disseminate the latest developments on the Regional Splits process to various levels of society. This not only increases the transparency of the process, but also helps to sustain the enthusiasm and support of the community towards the Regional Splits movement.

Thus, N15 (Chairman of Pangandaran Territorial Splits Presidium Forum) 's position as a popular Chairman of the Presidium, his proximity to various actors, and his ability to facilitate interactions between actors, make him a key figure in encouraging and realizing the Regional Splits of DOB Pangandaran. His role is not only limited to the formal aspects of presidium leadership, but also includes informal functions that are very important in the socio-political dynamics of the Regional Splits process.

3.2. Discussion

As a result of Ciamis Regency's territorial division, Pangandaran Regency was created in Indonesia's West Java Province. Beginning in 2012, the region was established in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Law No.21 of 2012 Governing the Establishment of Pangandaran Regency in West Java Province (Satriawan et al., 2024). There are actors involved in the Pangandaran Regency area's territorial splitting, and they are all linked by a shared desire for greater community changes, particularly in the area of public service access (Bakti et al., 2023). The community initiated the formation of the actors, who subsequently merged to establish the Pangandaran Regency Presidium for the Territorial Splitting. A Sub-district Coordinator is appointed in each of the ten sub-districts of the Candidate for New Autonomous Region of Pangandaran Regency. The Presidium for the Establishment of Pangandaran Regency coordinates and facilitates its activities with the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The Presidium for the Establishment of

Pangandaran Regency is composed of various members of society from these sub-districts (Mutakaliman, 2014).

The chairman, in particular, plays a pivotal role in the lobbying communication that is conducted, providing a rationale for the necessity of enlarging the Pangandaran Regency territory. Another impediment to the advocacy process for Pangandaran Regency's territorial division was the president's moratorium on territorial division, which impeded the expansion of Pangandaran Regency and all other regions that desired to do so. (Istania, 2021). However, the moratorium did not deter the actors, particularly the presidency, from pursuing their objectives. They employed a range of tactics and strategies to advance the splitting initiative, commencing with political lobbying through the House of Representatives, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the establishment of communication channels with the President to advocate for the expansion of Pangandran Regency.

Furthermore, other actors from both the legislative and executive branches of government are involved, including the Regent of Ciamis and the Regional House of Representatives of the Regency of Ciamis. As the parent region, the Regency of Ciamis is involved in the Regional Splits of the Pangandaran Regency, which undoubtedly has its respective roles. The role of the regional executive and legislature is of great importance in facilitating public participation and accommodating the aspirations of the community. One such aspiration is that of the Pangandaran Regional Splits presidium, which desires to separate itself into a new autonomous region. Prior to its formal legalization as a new autonomous region, the Pangandaran Regency was undoubtedly a subject of discussion amongst these actors, particularly given the necessity for the local government, comprising both executive and legislative branches, to facilitate the enthusiastic participation of the community in order to carry out the expansion. The Regional Splits was conducted in accordance with the stipulations set forth in the extant legislation, specifically Law Number. 32 of 2004 concerning local government and Government Regulation Number. 78 of 2007. The procedure for the formation, abolition, and merger of regions has since been updated to Law No.9 of 2015 concerning local government. The aforementioned legislation has introduced new regulations, which are currently in the form of a government regulation plan on regional arrangement and a government regulation plan on regional arrangement grand design.

The West Java Regional House of Representatives and the West Java Provincial Government reached a decision to create a new region within Pangandaran Regency as a consequence of lobbying and negotiations conducted by the Pangandaran Regional Splits presidium. These negotiations were conducted over a number of stages and phases, and as a result, a policy agenda on the Regional Splits of Pangandaran Regency was developed. The Legislative Body of the House of Representatives proposed this agenda to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, which subsequently drafted a bill pertaining to the establishment of Pangandaran Regency. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia subsequently convened a plenary session to deliberate upon this bill. Ultimately, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, enacted Law Number 21 Year 2012 on the Establishment of Pangandaran Regency in West Java Province on 16 November 2012 in Jakarta.

In light of the aforementioned facts, it can be posited that political parties and the Regional Splits Presidium community play a pivotal role in the process of territorial splitting, acting as advocate planners. In the process of territorial splitting, local political parties and civil society organizations typically assume the role of advocate planners, facilitating the alignment of community interests with those of decision-makers. These two organizations are instrumental in assisting political parties, which serve as the primary conduit for promoting territorial splitting, in matching the interests of the relevant parties.

The Regional Splits presidium community serves to represent the desires of the local population for the creation of a new autonomous territory in this particular situation. They convene to represent the interests of disparate social groups, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and other stakeholders (Kimura, 2017). Their efforts to substantiate the necessity for territorial division and their engagement in political lobbying to secure the support of a diverse array of stakeholders illustrate their role as advocate planners. This exchange underscores the pivotal role of local political dynamics in Indonesia's decentralization and regional autonomy processes (Bobrovnyk, 2024).

Conversely, political parties serve as a vital conduit between central planners and the populace's aspirations, as articulated by the Regional Splits Presidium. Political parties are well positioned to advance the issue of Regional Splits within the national political discourse, leveraging their extensive networks and substantial influence. Moreover, they facilitate the mobilization of legislative members at the central and regional levels to endorse the proposed Regional Splits initiatives. Political parties play a pivotal role in advocating for regional interests, such as territorial splitting, beyond their traditional function as electoral vehicles (Van Klinken and Schulte Nordholt, 2007).

This research will contribute to the theoretical understanding of the role of political parties as a vehicle for civil society advocacy in the context of decentralized local policies in Indonesia through Regional Splits. It will demonstrate how political parties facilitate access to public policy, in this case the decision to approve Regional Splits, through their involvement in the political process.

The Regional Splits process gives rise to intriguing dynamics, which emerge from the cooperation of political parties in the capacity of advocacy planners and the Regional Splits Presidium community. In order to reconcile the interests of a diverse array of stakeholders, including local communities, local governments, and the federal government, both organizations collaborate closely. Political parties play a pivotal role in this process due to their official status as institutions within the democratic system. It is essential to acknowledge that this study offers valuable new insights into local political processes in Indonesia's context of regional autonomy and decentralization. However, further research covering a diverse range of geographic locations with varying characteristics is necessary to ensure the accuracy and relevance of these findings.

4. Conclusion

In light of the aforementioned explanation and the context of planning and

positioning, the findings in the field indicate that there is a role for the splits presidium and political parties advocate planner. This role is to facilitate the alignment of interests between two or more actors. This is achieved by leveraging political parties as a means of encouraging the fragmentation of the Pangandaran region. Additionally, political parties serve as a conduit for the Pangandaran splits presidium to engage with the central political elite, particularly the legislature, which is a policy-making institution. This institution would then ratify the region's transition to an autonomous status through legislation.

In this context, the author puts forth the proposition that the local community trough Presidium can be defined as advocacy planning in the context of regional splits in Indonesia through a series of political processes involving the ruling political party, particularly in the formation of the new Pangandaran autonomous region. This represents a contribution to the theoretical review of advocacy planning, as it introduces the concept of the power of local community as a dimension influencing the advocacy planning process.

The role of actors in the advocacy process for the formation of new autonomous regions has not been the subject of extensive study. The majority of research has concentrated on the consequences of regional divisions for economic well-being and public services. In order to facilitate the presentation of new insights into the field of advocacy planning in the formation of new autonomous regions, it is essential to consider the role of advocacy actors. In the context of advocacy, the objective is to advance interests through public policy actors, a topic that has not been widely explored in the context of advocacy planning.

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