

Examination of the Elements Affecting Regional Expansion Plans' Viability

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ABSTRACT : The purpose of this study is to partially and simultaneously examine how the expansion plan of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, is affected by agrarian characteristics, agrarian potential, agrarian infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and socioeconomic preparedness. Mangkurawang Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, was the location of this study. This study employed the SPSS version 26.0 program and a quantitative research design with a multiple regression analysis approach. Eighty-one community leaders made up the sample. impact. The study's findings indicate that the expansion plan of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, is partially positively but insignificantly impacted by agrarian characteristics, agrarian potential, agrarian infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and socioeconomic preparedness. While simultaneously it has a significant effect. The Kutai Kartanegara Regional Government is advised to: 1) carry out a more thorough feasibility study prior to the expansion's realisation; 2) gather indicators for expansion readiness that cover quantifiable economic, social, and infrastructure aspects; and 3) steer clear of expansion that is purely administrative in nature but guarantees an increase in public services and community welfare. Mangkurawang Village should: a) map and re-register land characteristics, ownership patterns, and community livelihood structures; b) optimise spatial planning based on agrarian potential so that regional expansion continues to support the sustainability of the agricultural sector; and c) identify local superior potentials that can serve as the expanded region's economic foundation. For future researchers: a) to employ mixed methods research to investigate non-quantitative elements that might affect the outcomes and to include other variables including political features, regional fiscal and institutional capabilities, and central policy support.

Keywords - Regional expansion, Agricultural potential, Agricultural infrastructure, Agricultural productivity, Socio-economic readiness, Agricultural institutions

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, it is anticipated that regional growth will enhance community welfare, make public services more accessible, and increase the efficacy of government administration. This goal is in line with the decentralisation principle outlined in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, specifically Article 31, paragraph (1), which emphasises that regional structuring is implemented to improve the efficacy and efficiency of regional government administration. Additionally, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 regarding districts and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning village arrangement, which function as technical guidelines for determining the viability of establishing new villages, are cited as the legal basis for village expansion. The most recent provisions of Law Number 3 of 2024 on the second amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 respecting villages must also be taken into account by the regulatory assessment in order to preserve legal relevance. The prerequisites for village creation, the features of rural regions, and the strengthening of village authority in the management of village funds and local potential are all reaffirmed in this rule. The planned expansion of Mangkurawang Darat Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, is thus the subject of the regional expansion

plan analysis, which has strong legal legitimacy if its preparation takes into account the entire hierarchy of regulations.

Regional expansion can, in theory, accelerate social and economic growth and public services, according to a number of earlier research (1), (2). However, given the increased budget load and the requirement to enhance institutional capability, expansion also necessitates financial and administrative readiness. As a result, careful planning is needed for the expansion of Mangkurawang Darat Village, taking into account the community's social structure, resource potential, and regional features. Coordinating growth with local agricultural traits. Given that the Mangkurawang Darat region is primarily rural and has potential for agriculture, horticulture, and smallholder plantation activities, it is highly relevant to justify expansion based on agricultural considerations. Despite this enormous potential, its development is hindered by a lack of agricultural infrastructure, including post-harvest facilities, farm roads, and irrigation, as well as a small budget allotted especially for the agricultural sector. This predicament results from sub-districts' lack of sufficient fiscal autonomy as administrative units, which causes them to undervalue the construction of agricultural infrastructure.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Regional Expansion Concept

From a conceptual standpoint, regional expansion can be interpreted as an endeavour to modify governmental institutions in response to contemporary social dynamics, geographical circumstances, and population development. Regional expansion is based on three key ideas:

- a) **Regional Reorganisation:** According to this theory, the goal of regional growth is to reorganise regions so that they are more proportionate and suitable to the burden of current government services, area size, and demographic conditions. The significance of integrating current government capability with local community demands is emphasised by this regional restructuring.
- b) **Decentralisation and Regional Autonomy:** According to the decentralisation thesis, lower levels of government should have more authority. This seeks to increase public services' efficacy and responsiveness. Through the utilisation of village funds, authority based on origin, and development planning carried out at the village level, village expansion gives new regions the chance to manage local potential.
- c) **Efficiency and Effectiveness of Public Services:** This idea highlights that when the parent region can no longer offer the best services, regional expansion should be carried out. If expansion can reduce bureaucracy, improve service accessibility, and eventually enhance the welfare of its citizens, then it is seen a suitable move.

2.2 Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the Determination of Definitive Village

When paired with current national and regional regulations, the idea and theory of regional expansion offer a solid scientific and legal foundation for examining the village formation process, such as the planned establishment of Mangkurawang Darat Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. In addition to being an administrative choice, regional expansion is a development plan meant to improve administration, expand access to public services, and promote the long-term growth of local potential.

a) The Relationship between Agrarian Characteristics and Regional Expansion

In the process of regional expansion, a region's agrarian features are a crucial indicator, especially when deciding whether an area is considered rural. Settlement patterns, spatial planning, and social structures are typically different in places that are dominated by agricultural, plantation, cattle, or fishing operations than in metropolitan areas. Agrarian features in the context of regional expansion suggest that the area has a distinct economic and social foundation, necessitating a more flexible system of governance. Development planning, including the provision of production facilities, supporting infrastructure, and robust community organisations, typically requires extra consideration in areas with agrarian features. Therefore, the goal of regional growth is to provide village governments more autonomy so they may control development in accordance with the requirements and characteristics of their residents. Agrarian regions will be able to create policies and initiatives with a greater emphasis on bolstering the agricultural industry and empowering farming communities thanks to

this development. The findings of Muqoyyidin's research, which addresses the idea of regional growth as part of regional autonomy and equitable development, including agrarian-based regions, further support this (3). In a similar vein, areas with an unequal economic foundation, such as agriculture, will promote growth (4). The research findings include additional viewpoints about this assertion, including (5-10).

b) The Relationship between Agricultural Potential and Regional Expansion

Because it shows a region's capacity for sustainable development, agricultural potential is one of the primary drivers of regional expansion. Natural resources (agricultural land, irrigation, water, and soil fertility), superior commodities, and a local workforce with agricultural expertise can all contribute to this potential. Through village authority, formerly underutilised agricultural potential can be more intensively empowered through regional expansion. Regions that have village status are eligible for village funds, village fund allocations, and other financial aid that can be used to support the growth of the agricultural industry. Additionally, village governments have more latitude when it comes to organising initiatives like boosting agriculture, empowering farmer organisations, and raising productivity. Thus, the more agrarian potential a region has, the more compelling it is to expand in order to maximise these resources.

c) The Relationship between Agrarian Infrastructure and Regional Expansion

A key factor in influencing the success of agricultural sector development is agricultural infrastructure, which includes irrigation networks, farm roads, village reservoirs, harvest storage, and agricultural production facilities. Adequate infrastructure can improve commodity quality, lower distribution costs, and boost manufacturing efficiency. However, when the area is governed by a sub-district system that prioritises urban services, agricultural infrastructure development is frequently hindered. Sub-districts typically lack a budget specifically for the development of the agriculture sector and have limited fiscal authority.

There are several strategic advantages to regions growing into villages, such as:

1. Greater financial independence, especially through Village Funds, which can be utilised to build agricultural infrastructure.
2. More responsive development planning, which takes into account the requirements of farmers and is developed through community discussions.
3. Enhanced institutional capacity as a result of the establishment of irrigation institutions, village-owned businesses (*BUMDes*), farmer associations (*Gapoktan*), and farmer groups.

Thus, expansion is a solution to accelerate the development of agrarian infrastructure which has not been able to be fulfilled by sub-districts.

d) The Relationship Between Agricultural Productivity and Regional Expansion

When determining whether building a new village is feasible, agricultural productivity is frequently employed as the main metric. Policies that concentrate more on the agricultural sector are typically needed in areas with high agricultural production or growth potential. Increased agricultural productivity will be impacted by regional development in a number of ways:

- 1) bolstering farmer organisations that give farmers access to agricultural technologies, better seeds, and training.
- 2) Allocating village budgets for agriculture, which includes subsidies for farm roads, irrigation systems, tools and machinery, and village markets.
- 3) Increasing community participation through empowerment initiatives and village discussions.
- 4) The creation of integrated farming enterprises, such as village-based integrated farming, agroforestry, or organic farming systems.

Villages are able to enact policies that directly affect agricultural productivity because they have more authority and funding. To put it another way, regional growth can hasten the transition of agriculture from conventional methods to more effective and contemporary production systems.

e) Community-Socioeconomic Relationships and Regional Growth

A key factor in regional expansion is the community's socioeconomic circumstances. Certain socioeconomic demands, like access to agricultural capital, markets, agricultural technology, and vocational-based education, are present in areas where the majority of people are farmers or agricultural entrepreneurs. Growing into new communities offers chances for:

1. Close gaps in public services, especially in population management, health, education, and development access.
2. Boost community involvement since the village government system is more responsive and approachable.
3. Develop village markets, agricultural processing industries, and Village-Owned Enterprises (*BUMDes*) to generate new economic opportunities.
4. Strengthen social cohesion as a result of increased community participation in village development planning and decision-making.
5. Boost welfare since development initiatives can be focused on the agriculture sector, which has the greatest influence on community life.

In general, when expansion is carried out in regions with a homogeneous social structure, an agrarian economy, and a strong feeling of collective spirit, communities' quality of life can be enhanced.

2.3 Characteristics of Agrarian Regions

Analysing the features of agrarian regions is essential in the context of agriculture. The Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) defines "characteristics" as distinguishing traits that characterise an entity's nature. In this sense, an agrarian region is one where agriculture predominates and the people's means of subsistence are reliant on this industry. An agrarian region's features include everything from the makeup of the land to social and economic factors that affect people's lives. About 30% of Indonesians are still employed in agriculture, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (*BPS*), indicating the sector's significance to the country's economy (11). An agrarian region is defined by a number of essential features, including the presence of fertile soil that fosters agricultural development and a majority of the population working in the agricultural industry. For instance, the production of rice and other goods is supported by an abundance of fertile agricultural land in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, which includes Tenggarong District. This location has a lot of potential to become a food barn because of its ideal natural circumstances, which include enough rainfall and good soil (12).

An agricultural region's features are also determined by the availability of sufficient water supplies. A good irrigation system allows farmers in the Mangkurawang region to engage in sustainable agriculture. According to data, this region's agricultural output has grown along with effective irrigation management, which raises farmer incomes. Additionally, although it is still in its infancy, the application of contemporary technology in agriculture has started, suggesting a move toward more productive farming methods.

Agriculture-related interactions between individuals and communities have a significant impact on social features in rural areas. According to Hafidz and Harjianto, social relationships in rural areas are frequently created through agricultural operations, where communities engage and work together to manage resources. Local agricultural culture in Mangkurawang fosters uniform rules and values that enhance community cohesion (13). But there are other sociological issues that lead to social stratification, like unequal land ownership. Community development in rural areas also heavily relies on education. Education with an emphasis on agriculture can enhance community knowledge and skills, which can lead to higher productivity. The local government's and non-governmental organisations' agricultural training initiatives in Mangkurawang have improved farmers' abilities. In rural places, agriculture and culture are frequently closely related. Agrarian communities are homogeneous and place a great priority on unity and religious principles. Harvest festivities and other agricultural customs play a significant role in Mangkurawang's social life. This illustrates how crucial agriculture is to forming the cultural identity of the neighbourhood.

The strong sense of collectivism in accomplishing shared objectives is another feature of rural culture. The Mangkurawang community regularly participates in *gotong royong*, or mutual cooperation, in which members assist one another in building infrastructure or managing agricultural land. Research demonstrates that this reciprocal cooperation boosts agricultural yield while also fortifying social relationships. But there are also cultural issues, especially when it comes to modernisation. A more inclusive approach to cultural development is required since conservative cultures often find it difficult to accept fast change.

A society where people live in a social setting and the economy is reliant on agriculture is known as an agrarian society. A *gemeinschaft* social life, in which the community retains close ties, is one of the traits of an agrarian culture. About 80% of people in Mangkurawang work in agriculture, either as cultivators, farmers, or farm labourers (14). In agrarian communities, social interactions are typically more personal and familial.

Strong support networks are formed among community members as a result of this intimate social interaction. But homogeneity in education and place of origin can sometimes be problematic, particularly in times of fast change. Communities that are less adaptable may find it difficult to keep up with more significant social and economic advancements. Indonesian agrarian societies are renowned for their values of unity and thoughtful decision-making. The way they handle resources and settle disputes reflects this. However, problems occur when these traditional beliefs are impacted by changes in societal institutions. Understanding the dynamics of agrarian societies in light of the changes brought about by regional expansion is crucial.

The purpose of this study is to examine the partial and simultaneous effects on regional expansion plans (Y) of agrarian characteristics (X1), agrarian potential (X2), agrarian infrastructure (X3), agricultural productivity (X4), and socio-economic readiness (X5). The idea of social roles and a number of earlier investigations, which are shown in Figure 1, serve as the foundation for the conceptual framework.

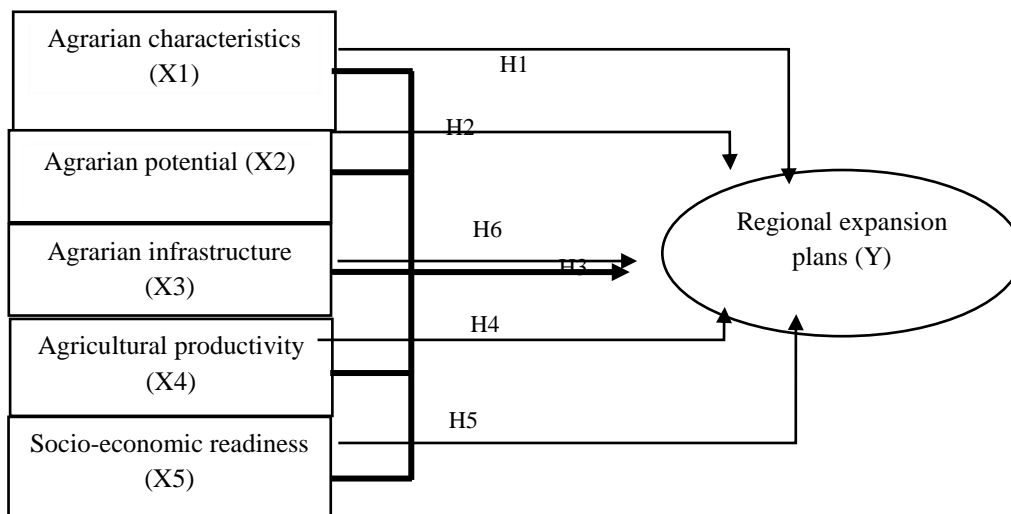


Figure 1. The conceptual framework

The following theories are developed in light of this conceptual framework.

1. H1: It is suspected that agrarian characteristics have a positive and significant influence on the feasibility of the expansion plan for Mangkurawang Darat Village.
2. H2: The viability of the proposed expansion of Mangkurawang Darat Village is thought to be positively and significantly impacted by agricultural potential. The likelihood of a successful regional growth increases with agricultural potential, which includes the availability of agricultural land, soil fertility, and natural resources.
3. H3: The viability of the proposed development of Mangkurawang Darat Village is thought to be positively and significantly impacted by agricultural infrastructure. The new village's capacity to sustain agricultural-based economic activities will be strengthened by the provision of agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation networks, farm road access, and agricultural production facilities.
4. H4: The viability of the proposed expansion of Mangkurawang Darat Village is thought to be positively and significantly impacted by agricultural productivity. The community's economic independence is reflected in excellent agricultural productivity, which provides an empirical foundation for the long-term viability of the new village administration.
5. H5: The viability of the Mangkurawang Darat Village expansion plan is thought to be positively and significantly impacted by the community's socioeconomic preparedness. The success of government management following the expansion is supported by social involvement, solidarity, and community institutional preparation.
6. H6: The viability of Mangkurawang Darat Village's expansion is thought to be significantly impacted by agrarian characteristics, agrarian potential, agrarian infrastructure, agricultural production, and community socioeconomic preparedness.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The relationship between factors influencing agrarian characteristics and the viability of altering the region's status is examined in this study using an inferential statistical method. Using sample data on the research population, this method seeks to test hypotheses and derive broadly applicable findings. The goal of quantitative research, which is grounded in positivism, is to test a predetermined hypothesis by studying a certain population or sample, collecting data using research tools, and analysing the findings quantitatively or statistically (15). Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, is where this study was carried out. This site was picked because it underwent an administrative status transition from village to village, making it pertinent to evaluate the effects on the local community's agrarian traits. Both primary and secondary data were included in the analysis. Questionnaires, structured interviews, and observations were used to collect primary data directly from respondents in the field. The purpose of gathering this data was to ascertain the community's perceptions, circumstances, and traits concerning agricultural potential, agrarian infrastructure, agricultural production, socioeconomic preparedness, and the viability of regional growth. The Central Statistics Agency (*BPS*), the Department of Agriculture, village/district governments, and regional planning documents are only a few of the linked organisations and documentation sources from which secondary data was gathered. The findings of the original data analysis were reinforced and supplemented by secondary data.

The study's population consisted of 424 heads of families from agricultural households (KK) in the Mangkurawang Darat Village expansion's Neighbourhood Association (RT) region. The Slovin formula was used to calculate the sample with a 10% margin of error ($e = 0.1$) (16):

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + Ne^2)} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Description:

N = population size

e = error rate

n = sample size

Based on formula (1), the sample size is 81 respondents.

The analysis technique used is multiple regression analysis (17). The formula used is:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + e$$

Description:

Y = Feasibility of Regional Expansion Plan

X1 = Agrarian characteristics

X2 = Agrarian potential

X3 = Agrarian infrastructure

X4 = Agricultural productivity

X5 = Socio-Economic Readiness

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1 - \beta_5$ = Regression coefficients of each independent variable

e = Error term (level of measurement error)

The validity and reliability tests of the instrument have been conducted, and the results indicate that the instrument is valid and reliable. Similarly, the classical requirements test has been conducted, and the results indicate that the model meets the classical requirements. Next, the hypothesis testing was conducted using the t-test (Partial) and F-test (Simultaneous). The t-test criteria are:

- 1) If the significance value (Sig.) is < 0.05 or $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$, then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.
- 2) Conversely, if the Sig. value is > 0.05 or $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{table}}$, then the independent variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

The F-test criteria are:

- 1) If the significance value (Sig.) is < 0.05 or $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{table}}$, then it can be concluded that the regression model is simultaneously significant, meaning that all independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable.
- 2) Conversely, if Sig. > 0.05 or $F_{\text{calculated}} < F_{\text{table}}$, then the regression model is insignificant, meaning that the independent variables collectively do not have a significant influence on the dependent variable.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The influence of agrarian characteristics (X1) on regional expansion plans (Y)

The study's findings show that the regional expansion plan in Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y), is influenced by agrarian characteristics (X1). This analysis produced a regression coefficient of 0.190. This suggests that plans for regional expansion and agrarian characteristics are positively correlated. Despite the fact that a positive effect was discovered, the significance value (α) of 0.101 and the computed t-value of 1.660 show that the effect is not statistically significant. Based on the knowledge of the regression coefficient of 0.190, it is anticipated that every unit increase in agrarian characteristics will lead to an increase in regional expansion plans of 0.190 units. This suggests that by taking into account and enhancing current agrarian traits, regional expansion plans could be improved. Regional growth may be justified by Mangkurawang Village's potential for large and productive agricultural land. It is crucial to remember that this influence is not substantial enough to be taken into account while making decisions.

The test results show that while agrarian characteristics are thought to have a beneficial influence on regional expansion plans, they do not significantly affect them. A number of elements can be taken into consideration to better understand this. First, there are other elements that have a greater impact on regional development plans but were not examined in this study. For instance, economic, social, and political issues may also be significant in the process of regional expansion. Second, the outcomes are not yet feasible because the current agrarian characteristics are neither completely optimal nor well-managed. When considering Mangkurawang Village's current agricultural methods, for instance, there are issues with the agricultural technology employed. Despite the availability of agricultural land, if farmers continue to employ outdated, ineffective practices, the productivity that results will not be enough to affect plans for expansion. Therefore, efforts are required to develop more advanced agricultural technology and methods in order to optimise the advantages of agrarian characteristics.

Overall, the results of the study show that intentions for regional expansion are positively impacted by the agrarian nature, however this effect is not very strong. This study's results are consistent with those of Mandala et al., who thoroughly examined the factors impacting Tanjungpinang City's ambitions for regional expansion. In this sense, it's critical to realise that regional expansion is more than just an administrative procedure; it's a strategic move. As a result, a number of aspects must be taken into account, including the area's potential for expansion (18).

4.2 The influence of agrarian potential (X2) on regional expansion plans (Y)

The study's findings indicate a significant value (α) of 0.079, a computed t value of -1.783, and a regression coefficient of agrarian potential (X2) of -0.208. These findings suggest that the regional expansion strategy of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is negatively impacted by agricultural potential (X2). In this instance, this negative influence means that a rise in the region's agricultural features tends to result in the cancellation of the development plan, even though it is not statistically significant. It is crucial to comprehend what agrarian potential is in order to comprehend the phenomenon of its influence on the expansion plan. Soil fertility, water availability, and the range of agricultural goods that a region may produce are some of the elements that influence agricultural potential. Mangkurawang Village may be able to preserve its identity as an agricultural area if its land remains productive and fertile. In this instance, the village would rather stay away from regional growth that would interfere with ongoing farming activities.

A significance score (α) of 0.079 indicates that, despite not being significant, the impact of agricultural potential on regional expansion plans is substantial enough to merit further examination. Even while the effect isn't powerful enough to bring about change right away, it should nevertheless be taken into account when making judgements. The motivation to carry out this regional growth plan persists despite this negligible effect.

Communities residing in rural areas frequently depend on agricultural products for their income due to socioeconomic constraints. As a result, plans for regional expansion that would result in less agricultural land may worry local populations. The incomes of farmers and the availability of food may be directly impacted if regional expansion led to a decrease in agricultural land. This circumstance highlights how crucial it is to engage communities before making decisions that have an impact on their life.

The results of the study indicate that, although agrarian potential influences the regional expansion plan in Mangkurawang Village, the effect is not statistically significant. This does not, however, lessen the need of taking agrarian factors into account when deciding whether to expand regionally. By comprehending the nature of agrarianism and its effects on society, the government may respond to community needs more intelligently and effectively. Additionally, this highlights the need for constructive communication between the community and the government to guarantee that decisions are beneficial to both the administration and the community at large. The results of this study are consistent with those of a study by Mulyadi and Pribadi that looked at the Analysis of Preparation in Village Expansion Planning in Bulungan Regency and found that village potential factors determine regional expansion (19).

4.3 The influence of agrarian infrastructure (X3) on regional expansion plans (Y)

The study's findings indicate that the significance value (α) is 0.678, the computed t value is 0.416, and the regression coefficient for agrarian infrastructure (X3) is 0.056. These figures show how the regional expansion plan in Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y), is influenced by agrarian infrastructure. The analysis's findings indicate that agrarian infrastructure has a favourable impact on the regional expansion plan, although a negligible one. The development of agrarian infrastructure, including as roads, irrigation, and other agricultural facilities, can support economic growth in this region, which is the beneficial influence mentioned here. Farmers will find it easier to transport their crops to markets if roads leading to agricultural area are renovated. This might boost their earnings and draw capital to the nearby farming industry. Thus, the construction of agricultural infrastructure should be given top priority in Mangkurawang Village's planned expansion.

It should be mentioned that, despite the favourable effects, the test findings show that these effects are minimal. Although infrastructure upgrades have the potential to enhance regional expansion plans, the success of expansion is also influenced by other factors. For instance, the region's social, political, and economic aspects are also crucial. Plans for expansion won't succeed if the community doesn't support them or if group interests diverge. If the residents of Mangkurawang Village are unaware of the advantages of the regional growth plan, they can oppose it. Despite improvements in agricultural infrastructure, this still happens. As a result, community involvement throughout all stages of regional growth planning and execution is crucial. Increased public support can be fostered through efficient communication, education about the advantages of growth, and infrastructural upgrades. The growth strategy should also take into account outside variables that may have an impact on agrarian infrastructure. Natural disasters, shifts in commodity pricing, and changes in government policy can all have a big impact on the agriculture industry. Therefore, regional expansion planning needs to take these different elements into account in order to be more thorough and effective. Overall, the study's findings show that although agrarian infrastructure can support Mangkurawang Village's expansion strategy, it must have a bigger impact. Any strategy for improving infrastructure should include community involvement, supportive policy formulation, and external factor analysis. Plans for regional expansion must be effective and offer the most advantages to nearby areas through an all-encompassing strategy. In conclusion, even if the regression coefficient for agrarian infrastructure has a favourable influence on plans for regional expansion, it is crucial to remember that this influence is minimal. As a result, more work is required to enhance agricultural infrastructure and include the community in the planning process. It is therefore believed that Mangkurawang Village's regional expansion strategy will be effective and have a favourable effect on both community welfare and economic progress.

4.4 The influence of agricultural productivity (X4) on regional expansion plans (Y)

The regression coefficient of agricultural productivity (X4) was found to be 0.140 based on the research findings. This figure shows that the regional expansion plan of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is positively impacted by agricultural productivity (X4). Nevertheless,

additional research revealed that the influence was not significant, with a significance value (α) of 0.234 and a t-value of 1.199. This suggests that, despite a strong correlation, the actual effect of agricultural output on the regional expansion plan is still up for debate. To help with comprehension, the regression coefficient is 0.140, meaning that plans for regional growth will rise by 0.140 units for every unit increase in agricultural productivity. This is demonstrated by the fact that plans for regional expansion, such as the construction of agricultural infrastructure, the acquisition of more land for farming, or even the extension of farmers' access to markets, are anticipated to grow if rice yields in Mangkurawang Village rise.

It's important to understand that, despite the positive indication, the calculated t-value of 1.199 indicates that this effect is not yet large enough to be considered significant. In statistics, this t-value indicates how well sample data can be generalized to a larger population. A low t-value suggests that chance factors or other variables not measured in this study are more responsible for the findings. Therefore, even while agricultural output could aid in regional growth, other elements like community involvement, infrastructure assistance, and governmental policies should also be taken into account. Additionally, in quantitative research, the predicted significance value is typically less than 0.05. In this instance, a much larger score indicates that conclusions should be drawn with caution. Therefore, it is logical to believe that higher agricultural output will inevitably lead to better and more planned regional expansion plans, even though the study indicated a positive association.

Mangkurawang Village should think about ways to boost agricultural productivity as it builds its regional expansion strategy. Enhancing irrigation infrastructure, teaching farmers in contemporary farming methods, and having access to better agricultural equipment are a few potential courses of action. Therefore, even though the impact on agricultural productivity is currently negligible, the situation can be changed with the right actions. The regional expansion strategy of Mangkurawang Village is therefore positively impacted by agricultural productivity, but this effect is not yet substantial, according to research findings. This shows that raising agricultural output alone is insufficient to accomplish regional expansion. As a result, a more thorough approach that takes into account several extra factors that can support the expansion strategy is required. It is anticipated that agricultural output will rise and can play a major role in a more sustainable and well-organised regional expansion strategy. This can be accomplished by analysing and putting into practice suitable strategies.

4.5 The influence of community socio-economic readiness (X5) on regional expansion plans (Y)

The research findings indicate that the coefficient of community socio-economic preparedness (X5) is 0.190. In Mangkurawang Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y), this figure shows a favourable correlation between the socioeconomic preparedness of the village and the regional expansion strategy. Nevertheless, the significant value (α) was at 0.110 and the computed t-value was 1.618. This suggests that while a favourable influence exists, it is not statistically significant. The socioeconomic preparedness of the community determines whether the regional growth strategy succeeds or fails. In this instance, a deeper comprehension of the concept of socio-economic preparedness is required. Education level, income, access to basic services, and community involvement in decision-making are some aspects of this capacity. Higher educated groups typically participate more actively in the process and have a better understanding of the advantages of regional expansion. On the other hand, groups with less education can be more apprehensive and doubtful about the impending changes.

Several villages in Kutai Kartanegara Regency have undergone regional expansion. In certain locations, regional expansion enhances community welfare, particularly when communities actively participate in planning and decision-making. However, in some places, communities face difficulties as a result of regional expansion since they are not socioeconomically equipped for it. In one town, for instance, the community was unhappy about regional expansion since they were not prepared for the changes and were not participating in the process. Despite a t-value of 1.618, analysis reveals that there is still no correlation between socioeconomic preparedness and intentions for regional expansion. Numerous factors could contribute to this, including the community's lack of awareness, the local government's lack of support, or doubts about the advantages of regional expansion.

Additionally, a significance value (α) of just 0.110 indicates that the impact of community socio-economic readiness on regional growth plans is not yet strong enough to be deemed significant. In order to increase community socioeconomic preparedness, pertinent parties including the government and other

stakeholders must work harder. Programs for education, skill development, and greater access to essential services that can assist communities in navigating the transition can accomplish this. The anticipated regional expansion of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, has benefited the community's socioeconomic readiness, however this effect is not substantial. Therefore, more focused and all-encompassing efforts are required to improve the city's socio-economic readiness in order for the expansion plan to function effectively and offer the best possible benefits for the entire community. In order for the community to profit from the changes and actively participate in the growth of their area, community involvement in the expansion process is essential.

4.6 The influence of agrarian characteristics (X1), agrarian potential (X2), agrarian infrastructure (X3), agricultural productivity (X4), and socio-economic readiness of the community (X5) simultaneously on regional expansion plans (Y)

Based on the research results, it is known that the influence of agrarian characteristics (X1), agrarian potential (X2) on regional expansion plans, agrarian infrastructure (X3), agricultural productivity (X4), and the socio-economic readiness of the community (X5) simultaneously have a significant influence on regional expansion plans (Y). This is indicated by the calculated F value of 3.111 ($3.111 > 2.33$, greater than F_{table} and the significance value of 0.013, which is smaller than 0.05 ($0.013 < 0.05$). Although partially all the independent variables tested do not have a significant influence on the regional expansion plan of Mangkurawan Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, but simultaneously have a significant influence. Therefore, in the framework of this regional expansion plan, these five determinations must be the focus of simultaneous attention by all stakeholders. Thus, the regional expansion plan can be realized well.

Mangkurawang Village's agricultural potential will be increased by agrarian features (X1), such as fertile soil and a favourable climate, which can support the expansion strategy. The favourable agricultural traits have led to a notable rise in agricultural productivity. This promotes a more comprehensive regional expansion strategy to assist local businesses. Additionally, agrarian potential (X2) is crucial. Agrarian potential is formed by the availability of agricultural land, water resources, and market accessibility. Mangkurawang Village's agricultural potential may motivate the locals to take part in the regional expansion strategy. Agrarian infrastructure provides considerable support for the regional expansion strategy (X3). Good infrastructure, including roads, irrigation, and agricultural storage facilities, is crucial to the agricultural sector's success. Improved agricultural infrastructure will give farmers in Mangkurawang Village more chances to boost the output and calibre of their crops, which will help the regional expansion strategy. Moreover, agricultural production (X4) is another important consideration. High agricultural productivity shows that the area can use its current resources to produce more agricultural goods. Productivity can be raised by utilising sustainable farming methods and contemporary agricultural technologies. Therefore, boosting Mangkurawang Village's agricultural output is a calculated move that will help the expansion plan. The socioeconomic preparedness of the community is the last factor examined (X5). The socioeconomic characteristics of the people living in Mangkurawang Village, Tenggarong District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, are inextricably linked to active community participation in the village's regional expansion. For the Mangkurawang Village community to be able to adjust to future changes, it is imperative that their socioeconomic preparation be improved. This will guarantee community-beneficial regional expansion.

The aforementioned study leads to the conclusion that, despite the fact that each variable has only a minor impact on the regional expansion plan, the five elements all contribute significantly at the same time. As a result, all parties involved including the government, the community, and the corporate sector must collaborate in order to fully consider and develop each of these elements. Mangkurawang Village's regional expansion strategy is feasible, will benefit the community broadly, and will raise general welfare. Only by taking a thorough and cooperative approach can this be accomplished.

Yuspi's study, "Dynamics of Village Expansion (Case Study of Karanggintung Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency)" (20), focused on the variables that affect regional expansion. The factors examined in the research on the planned development of Mangkurawang Village varied from those examined in Yuspi's study, which examined the factors examined for regional expansion, specifically communication,

infrastructural transparency, and historical considerations. Other research on regional expansion has been conducted (21- 28).

V. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were reached in light of the research findings and discussion:

1. The anticipated regional expansion of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is somewhat positively but not significantly impacted by agrarian characteristics (X1). A regression coefficient of 0.190, a computed t-value of 1.660, and a significance value (α) of 0.101 all support this.
2. The anticipated regional expansion of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is not significantly impacted by agrarian potential (X2). Regression coefficient -0.208, computed t-value -1.783, and significance value (α) 0.079 all support this.
3. The regional expansion plan in Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is positively but not significantly impacted by agrarian infrastructure (X3). Regression coefficient 0.056, computed t-value 0.416, and significance value (α) 0.678 all support this.
4. The regional expansion plan in Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is positively but not significantly impacted by agricultural productivity (X4). Regression coefficient 0.140, computed t-value 1.199, and significance value (α) 0.234 all support this.
5. The anticipated regional expansion of Mangkurawang Village, Tenggara District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Y) is somewhat positively but not significantly impacted by community socioeconomic preparedness (X5). Regression coefficient 0.190, computed t-value 1.618, and significance value (α) 0.110 all support this.
6. The intended regional growth (Y) is significantly impacted concurrently by the effects of agrarian characteristics (X1), agrarian potential (X2), agrarian infrastructure (X3), agricultural productivity (X4), and community socioeconomic readiness (X5). This is demonstrated by the significance value of 0.013, which is less than 0.05 ($0.013 < 0.05$), and the computed F value of 3.111 ($3.111 > 2.33$), which is higher than the F table.

A number of suggestions are listed below.

1. Regarding Regional Authorities:
 - a. Before implementing regional growth, carry out a more thorough feasibility analysis.
 - b. Steer clear of simply administrative growth and make sure that community welfare and public services are improved.
 - c. Include independent organisations and academics in the assessment of proposals for regional expansion.
 - d. Create complete and integrated regional expansion strategies rather than relying solely on one.
 - e. Examine how regional spatial planning and infrastructure development are integrated.
 - f. To encourage long-term increases in production, strengthen farmer institutions.
2. Regarding Mangkurawang Village:
 - a) To map and gather land attributes, ownership trends, and livelihood structures within communities.
 - b) To maximise spatial planning based on agricultural potential in order to sustain the agricultural sector's sustainability through regional expansion.
 - c) To create a strategy for regional growth based on exceptional agricultural potential.
 - d) To increase community involvement in the planning process for regional expansion in order to establish social legitimacy.
3. For Future Researchers:
 - a. To include other factors such institutional capacity, central government policy assistance, regional fiscal policy, and political considerations.
 - b. To investigate non-quantitative elements that might affect the outcomes using mixed methods research.

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