

The Effect of Village Expansion on Public Development and Services: Evidence in Indonesia

Siti Wahida

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: sitiwahida593@gmail.com

Nurjannah

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: nanna4085@gmail.com

Emmang Arfa Wijaya

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
Corresponding author: E-mail: emmangwijaya@gmail.com

Muhammad Wais Al-Qarnain

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: waismuhammad074@gmail.com

Andi Dwi Guna

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: A.dwiguna@gmail.com

Article History

Received: 31 July 2021

Revised: 13 July 2022

Published: 16 July 2022

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of the village expansion policy on aspects of development and public services in Wonorejo Village, Mangkutana District, Luwu Timur Regency, Indonesia. In order to achieve this goal, the researchers used data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results showed that the influence of the village expansion policy on aspects of development and public services in Wonorejo Village had a positive influence on the development and public services there, especially on the development of village markets, revitalization of village offices, mosques, and on service aspects, namely the birth certificate and family card services which are seen from several indicators namely, system/procedure, service period, costs/tariffs, facilities and infrastructure, and competence of implementers. According to the results of the study, the expansion that occurred in Wonorejo Village had a very positive effect on development and public services there, because it brought better changes when compared to before the expansion. In other words, the expansion of the village has fulfilled the expectations of all villagers who want development and quality service.

Keywords: Village Expansion, Public Development, Public Service, Indonesia

Introduction

Many expectations are made possible from the implementation of regional autonomy, along with the many problems, challenges, and obstacles faced by the regions. Technical requirements are based on factors of economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural,

Citation Information: Wahida, S., Nurjannah, Wijaya, E., Al-Qarnain, M., & Guna, A. (2022). The Effect of Village Expansion on Public Development and Services: Evidence in Indonesia. *Asian Political Science Review*, 6(1), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.14456/apsr.2022.1>

socio-political, population, area size, defense and security, and other factors that make regional autonomy possible (Daraba et al., 2018; Yesi, 2013).

Entering the reform era, regional expansion or the formation of new autonomous regions has become increasingly widespread since the enactment of Law no.22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government which was later revised to become Law no.32 of 2004 and is currently being revised again into Law no.23 of 2014. One thing that cannot be denied is that the expansion of this area can have both good and bad impacts. The expansion of the region aims to advance development quickly and improve better public services to the community (Indah, 2021; Lantara, 2016).

Regional autonomy according to law number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government is the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their government affairs and the interests of the local community under statutory regulations (Wijayanti, 2016). Since the enactment of law no.32 of 2004 concerning regional government is essentially directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through service improvement, empowerment, and community participation in the implementation of development. In line with these expectations, in order to improve the acceleration and quality of regional government under the spirit and spirit of regional autonomy as stated in Law no.32 of 2004, it is deemed necessary to expand the territory in the districts/cities, sub-districts and villages (Lidhyatma, 2013).

The latest legal basis for regional expansion in Indonesia is Law no.23 of 2014 as a revision of Law no.32 of 2004 concerning regional government. Regional expansion is one of the concrete forms of decentralization and regional autonomy policies. This policy is one of the strategic steps chosen by the government to improve the quality of the implementation of government tasks in the context of service, empowerment, and community development that is advanced, independent, prosperous, just. and prosper. This regional expansion is intended so that the process of government administration in the field of public services and regional development can be more equitable, sustainable and can reach all levels of society. In addition, regional expansion is also intended to make it easier for the government to control the community and facilitate communication between the community and the government.

The expansion policy carried out by the government has led to pro and contra attitudes among politicians, community leaders, government officials, and experts. They debate the benefits or disadvantages arising from a large number of regions being expanded. Various opinions were also conveyed by the community, some believed that the expansion was carried out solely to obtain funds both from the central government and from the local government, besides that there was also an accusation that expansion was a business among the elite in the area who wanted a position or position from the expansion (Rabinovitz, 2017; Melmambessy & Achmady, 2020).

But on the other hand, many opinions support the existence of this division; the expansion is carried out to provide opportunities for regions to manage their respective regions, besides that with the expansion can also shorten the span of government control in controlling its people.

Two villages resulting from the expansion of Wonorejo Village, namely East Wonorejo Village and West Wonorejo Village Mangkutana District, Luwu Timur Regency. Before the expansion, Wonorejo Village had an area of 68.62 km/sq with a population of 6,530 people, consisting of 1,025 families (KK) After the division, the village of Wonorejo Timur has a population of 2,500 people, consisting of 456 families, and is divided into four hamlets, namely the prosperous Sido Hamlet, Sidorejo Hamlet, Sido Flour 1 Hamlet and Sido Flour 2 Hamlet resulting from the expansion of Wonorejo Village.

Wonorejo East and West Wonorejo Village. East Wonorejo village was inaugurated on 15 June 2012 by the Regent of Luwu Timur named: A. Hatta Marakarma, this village was

established by the Luwu Timur Regency Regional Regulation Number 42 of 2011 concerning 'establishment of Asana Village, Kalatiri Village, Lambara Harapan Village Burau District, Rinjani Village, Timur Tarengge Village, Madani Village, Wotu District, Rante Mario Village, Tomoni District, Sindu Agung Village, Timur Wonorejo Village, Mangkutana District, Sumber Mak Village' (regional Gazette of Luwu Timur Regency year 2011 number 42).

Before being split from Wonorejo village as the parent village, the villages of East Wonorejo and East Wonorejo were once one of the areas within the scope of Wonorejo Village. The government office centered in the village of Wonorejo resulted in the government's span of control over the people of the village of East Wonorejo at that time was quite far, this had an impact on the interaction between the Wonorejo village community and the village government, so that the services provided by the government to the Wonorejo village community in terms of public services, especially In the field of population administration, such as birth certificate services and family cards, it is less than optimal.

With the expansion of this village, it is hoped that the community can easily receive the best service from the East Wonorejo village apparatus, especially in terms of services such as family cards. In addition, it is also hoped that the development of village infrastructure can be more evenly distributed in the village of East Wonorejo because, in essence, good infrastructure will contribute to the economic growth of the local community.

Literature Review

Definition of Village in Indonesian Context

The law Number 6 of 2014 (in Nurjaman, 2018) concerning villages states that "villages are villages and traditional villages or what is called by other names, hereinafter referred to as villages are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia".

Eko (in Huda, 2015) said that villages, in general, have their government which is managed autonomously without hierarchical-structural ties to a higher structure. Meanwhile Mashuri (2020) stated that the village is a small area that has original rights and is special. The explanation also emphasized: "Daerah Indonesia akan dibagi dalam daerah propinsi dan daerah propinsi akan dibagi pula dalam daerah yang lebih kecil." This means that smaller areas cover districts/cities and villages, or at least the law must also give an appropriate position for the existence of villages that existed long before the NKRI was born, and villages in the colonial period were also regulated separately. Even more sadly, in NKRI the Second Amendment even omitted the term Village so that the opinion stated that the village was unconstitutional.

Definition of Regional/Village Expansion

Jeddawi (2009) stated that regional expansion is the division of a province, district, and city area into more than one region. Furthermore, Yunaldi (in Sapi'i et al., 2013) suggested that expansion village is the division of one village area into two or more with considerations due to the size of the area, geographical conditions, population growth, effectiveness and efficiency in public services, and existing socio-political conditions.

Based on these two statements, it is clear that the division is the division of a region into more than one region through several processes of consideration such as population size, area, and geographical conditions.

Factors of Village Expansion

Several factors need to be considered in the expansion of regions, both in the form of driving factors and inhibiting factors. Makagansa (2008) stated that there are several motives for the

process of regional expansion that is not publicly mentioned by the expansion activists but are a strong essential factor encouraging regional expansion, namely; 1) The motive for achieving justice is the number of local governments on the island of Sulawesi vs. outside Sulawesi, 2) Cultural identity politics, 3) Motive for creating job recruitment opportunities for local elites, 4) Motives create opportunities for central fund disbursement, 5) The motive for seizing the wealth of natural resources, 6) Motives in order to realize the division of the province, and 7) Motives for facilities and regulations.

Purpose of Village Expansion

According to Retnaningsih et al. (Jeddawi, 2009), the concept of expansion can be seen from the context of its objectives and indicators of the feasibility of an area for expansion. The following are some of the objectives of expansion viewed from several aspects; 1) From the economic aspect: the expansion is expected to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the decision-making process so that the government can respond quickly to the needs of the community, 2) From the political aspect: regional expansion can increase public participation in the policy-making process because the span of control becomes shorter, 3) From the socio-cultural aspect: the expansion is expected to accommodate local identities and will affect local choices in determining the direction of development of the expansion area, and 4) From the aspect of security politics: regional expansion will encourage the development of military and police institutions outside Sulawesi, especially in areas prone to social conflict and separatism conflicts.

Village Expansion Procedures

According to Government Regulation number 78 of 2007 (in Nurjaman, 2018) concerning procedures for the elimination and merging of regions, article 14 states that there are several Procedures for regional expansion, namely; 1) There are aspirations of the majority of the local community in the form of BPD decisions (village representative bodies) for villages, or village communication forums or other names for sub-districts that are candidates for provincial or district/city coverage areas to be expanded, 2) District/city DPRD decisions are based on the aspirations of the majority of the local community, 3) The regent/mayor may decide to approve or reject the aspiration in the form of a regent/mayor decision based on the results of the regional study, 4) The decision of the regent/mayor is submitted to the governor by attaching: community aspirations document and decisions of district/city DPRD and decisions of regents/mayors, 5) In the event that the governor approves the proposal for the establishment of a province or district/city proposed by the regent/mayor and based on the results of a regional study, the proposal for the establishment of a province is then submitted to the provincial DPRD, and 6) After the approval decision from the Provincial DPRD, the governor submits a proposal for the establishment of a province to the president through the minister by attaching results of regional studies, a map of the prospective province or district/city area, decisions of district/city DPRD and decisions of regents/mayors, and the decisions of the Provincial DPRD and the governor's decisions.

Forms of Village Expansion

Santoso (2012) argues that the forms of problems faced by the expansion areas are as follows; 1) The parent area's assets have not been handed over to the expansion area, 2) There is no transitional management and consensus on the management of the post-expansion area that is agreed between the parent region and the expansion area, 3) The expansion area does not prepare new administrative and legal instruments, and 4) The expansion area does not have the potential of regional resources that can be converted into new economic sources.

Research Methodology

Data collection technique was a method used by researchers in collecting data during research in East Wonorejo Village, Mangkutana District, Luwu Timur Regency.

Interview: In this research, the researchers use the structured interview method (unstructured interview). This method uses interview guidelines that are systematically and completely arranged, the researchers will meet face-to-face with informants and ask the outline of the problem regarding the impact of the village expansion policy on infrastructure development such as the Development of Village Markets, and Mosques, and aspects of public services in the Birth Certificate service sector, Family Card, and others in East Wonorejo Village. Before the interview, the researchers will make an appointment with prospective informants, to determine the place and time of the interview.

Observation: Observation is a data collection technique that is carried out through direct observation in the field (Taylor-Powell & Steele, 1996). In this observation technique, the author uses a non-participant observation technique, where in this technique the researchers are not involved and only as an independent observer at the East Wonorejo Village office.

Documentation: In this data collection technique, the researchers will attach matters relating to the Village Market Infrastructure Development and mosques, Birth Certificate services, Family Cards, and others in East Wonorejo Village, M District, transportation services, Luwu Timur Regency. Then the researchers will collect and analyze these documents, both written documents and pictures to become a systematic and complete result.

Research Results

Factors Affecting Village Expansion

Based on research obtained from the field, both interviews and direct observations, the authors found several factors behind the expansion process of East Wonorejo Village, the following are factors behind the expansion.

Improving Public Services: Improving public services is one of the factors behind the expansion of East Wonorejo Village, the community hopes that the expansion of the village can facilitate public services because the center of government will become more affordable as said by Mr. Anwar Yusuf S.Pd.I as the Village Head East Wonorejo after the Expansion:

“East Wonorejo Village as a place of service administration in Luwu Timur Regency, East Wonorejo Village which is currently a new administrative place, closer to the center of government makes it easier for the community to get services from the village government, it can be felt by the community by more effective and efficient implementation of the administration of Luwu Timur Regency”.

Accelerate with Establishment in Infrastructure: With the expansion, of course, it will greatly affect the process and control of the government in evaluating development in the expansion area, including supervision of development at the village level. The village is the smallest government area but has a significant influence on the implementation of the government above it.

With the good condition of the East Wonorejo Village government, it will get more attention, this will greatly affect the implementation of sustainable development. In the context of development policies in Indonesia, which have been implemented since the beginning of development, it seems to adopt a compromising approach, meaning an approach that tries to combine the orientation of efficiency with regional justice and independence.

Economic Growth: With the expansion of the East Wonorejo Village, it is hoped that economic growth can be increased. Thus, the weight of the division of authority adopted is mixed so that it gives birth to the principles of implementing development called deconcentration and decentralization. The division of villages in East Wonorejo has an effect on the process and implementation of a better government, experiencing faster acceleration and equity than before. Regions that have greater potential are usually able to improve the standard of living of their people, while areas that have less potential often experience

setbacks unless the area is able to find solutions by optimizing existing potentials and exploring hidden potentials.

The government as the highest institution in implementing development and determining policy seems to have a great influence on the progress and development of a region. The existence of the Regional Autonomy Law as a juridical basis which makes the relationship between the central government and regional governments clearer. Autonomy provides a great opportunity for regions to develop creativity in order to be able to compete in a positive way, of course, with other regions throughout Indonesia. This priority can be seen from the progress of new regions that have separated from their parent regions, this aims to create independence and also progress in various aspects of society.

The village of East Wonorejo which has just split from its parent cannot be denied that the role of the government is very much needed, this is based on the new governance and government system. The influence of the government, especially the government of East Wonorejo Village, is very important. This can be seen in the form of development in an area that aims to meet the needs of the community.

The findings that researchers have found for example in the building of the road connecting the West with Wonorejo Wonorejo East, Village Market development, construction of drainage to prevent flooding, the construction of the mosque, and the construction of Wonorejo East Village Office, post-construction Posyandu and others. However, there are still many obstacles that are the same as the previous situation. Mr. Anwar Yusuf S.Pd.I said that:

“According to the village head, the reason that Wonorejo Village is undergoing division because it has fulfilled the requirements for the formation of an autonomous region, namely based on economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population size, area, and based on other considerations that allow the formation of regional autonomy explained by the village head, namely to streamline public services to the community and to improve development and community welfare.”

The results of the interviews concluded by the researchers were the reasons why there should be division in this village and the motivation behind the expansion was carried out for the various reasons above.

From several opinions of the people of East Wonorejo Village and seen from the various aspects of development that were observed, the community stated that the division of the village had been able to provide changes to both physical and non-physical development in East Wonorejo Village.

It is proven today that East Wonorejo Village is not a small, narrow village, the people are few but East Wonorejo Village is now a bustling village, both natives and immigrants, a village that is able to provide good development to the community, a village that has peace and tranquility, and not a backward village after the division of the village which occurred approximately 9 years ago.

The influence of the expansion of the East Wonorejo Village area in accelerating and equitable development and is influenced by fewer economic factors, resulting in slow development. However, the existence of village expansion which has been running for the past 9 years has produced results, namely, the acceleration and equity that have occurred are very significant. Therefore, it can be seen that what is expected by the community has now been realized so that the community is able to carry out activities properly.

Success Rate of Village Development Post Expansion

Taking into account regional developments, especially in districts, cities, and villages, a government policy is to accelerate and equitable development. The objectives of accelerating and equitable regional development are; 1) To provide and ensure the fulfillment of rights and opportunities for every community and to realize justice so that it is equal to other

regions, 2) Empowering the community through the opening or increasing access in various fields so that they are able to maintain their dignity as other communities, 3) Improving the quality of human resources through meeting the basic needs of the community, including health, education, and employment, 4) Increase the availability of facilities and infrastructure, and 5) Accelerate the creation of a balance of post-expansion regional development with other regions, resulting in the harmonization of inter-community life.

With the expansion of the region, it turns out to have an impact on the community and the government. One of the impacts that occurred was in the field of development such as the construction of mosques, construction of asphalt road access, construction of road drainage to prevent flooding, construction of post, integrated healthcare center, and others. Global development is mentioned as a planned process in the effort of economic growth, social change in order to improve the quality of human life.

With the expansion of East Wonorejo Village, it is hoped that it will help accelerate and evenly distribute development as a whole. In accordance with the aims and purposes of this expansion, among others; 1) Improving government administration, namely all activities of government officials in carrying out service tasks to the community in order to accelerate and equitable development in East Wonorejo Village through a government bureaucratic approach to the community. 2) Increasing community participation in development. The involvement of the community in development is constructive activities such as the construction of roads, religious facilities, social, cultural, and village economics.

The expansion, in general, will have a good impact on community development, this can be seen from the changes that occur in the implementation of development. The community began to feel the acceleration and equity in East Wonorejo Village after the division of the village. Amaliah the indigenous people of East Wonorejo Village said:

“The level of development in the village of East Wonorejo has undergone a change, especially in the market that used to be slum into a better market and there is a division of shops for the sellers. However, Mrs. Amalia was not satisfied with the existing infrastructure. For example, the lack of street lights or lighting, and there are still roads that are not completely paved.”

Researchers conclude according to the results of interviews and observations about the impact of village expansion on the acceleration and equity of development as follows:

Administrative Services: Administrative services by government officials in the village of East Wonorejo to the community have undergone a very basic change, this is due to the availability of village officials who serve the community in smaller numbers, as well as the increasing focus on administrative services in the East Wonorejo village area. According to Mrs. Sul as a local community:

“The quality of service after the expansion of the East Wonorejo village there is a change or improvement in the quality of service to the local community. Because expansion narrows the control room and narrows the geographical distance between the community's house and the village office to provide even better services. An example of a service change is in administrative management including the management of Family Cards, Birth Certificates, KTPs, Certificates of Underprivileged, and others. In management the staff is friendly, we don't need to queue to do it, and are also served directly by the staff. Therefore, the management does not require a long time and the distance from the village office is getting closer.”

The basic concept of regional autonomy summarizes the realization of fiscal decentralization through increasing the allocation of subsidies from the central government in a block guarantee manner, regulating the distribution of regional revenue sources, giving regions the freedom to set development priorities, as well as optimizing efforts to empower communities through non-governmental development organizations. which exists.

If we look further at the implementation of the village expansion policy that has occurred in East Wonorejo Village after the current division, it has quite a positive impact. Through the division of villages led to a decentralized system. Regional governments are given the authority and responsibility to regulate their regions because it is considered that regional governments are more aware of the conditions of their respective regions. In addition, with the implementation of a decentralized system, it is hoped that bureaucratic costs will be more efficient. These are some of the reasons why village expansion should be carried out.

Infrastructure: From an economic point of view, the contribution of infrastructure in development is to overcome development problems which include inequality, unemployment, and poverty as follows. Infrastructure as a facility and infrastructure that facilitates accessibility from one place to another, will provide convenience in the distribution of the construction of other facilities. Thus, the acceleration and equitable distribution of development, in any case, becomes easier. This makes it easier to solve the problems of unemployment and poverty. When access is easy, the incentive to build a business increases because the chances of success are greater.

The existence of new businesses creates jobs so that unemployment is reduced. Finally, when inequality and unemployment are resolved, poverty can gradually decrease. In short, infrastructure is very influential and plays an important role in the acceleration and equity of an area. Construction of Road Facilities In order to facilitate the implementation of government tasks and community activities, it is necessary to support the development of adequate infrastructure. One of them is the development of road facilities and infrastructure. Because with adequate road facilities, certainly, the implementation of government tasks and the interests of the community can be carried out effectively.

On the other hand, it can facilitate the accessibility of the population in all forms of activities related to community life. The road is a vital infrastructure to support the means of transportation as well as for economic growth in the community as well as arterial pathways for local transport, therefore it is the proper construction of roads received greater attention, so that expectations of the people to get a convenient access can be realized. In accordance with its function, road conditions greatly affect the smoothness of relations between villages, as well as between villages. Ismunandar the secretary of East Wonorejo Village said:

“After the expansion in the village of East Wonorejo there was an increase in the field of development. Where the development is aimed at the people of East Wonorejo Village. Some examples of development carried out by the East Wonorejo village government are the construction of a market named Pasar Wonorejo (the market name is taken from the word Wonorejo because the village of West Wonorejo does not have a market), construction of mosques, construction of road access to asphalt, construction of road drainage to prevent the occurrence of floods, and facilities and infrastructure through village deliberations and included in the APBD, APBN so that funds will fall faster than before the expansion”.

The results of the interview on July 13, 2021, to the village secretary, namely Ismunandar that the expansion of East Wonorejo Village on the acceleration and distribution of development has a positive impact on the community, one of which is the construction of asphalt roads before the expansion of the existing roads in East Wonorejo village is still not paved where in the past the road was still full of gardens where the road was still dirt (clay) where if it rained it would be very slippery and muddy. According to Amalia as the local community said that:

“The level of development in the village of East Wonorejo has undergone a change, especially in the market that used to be slum into a better market and there is a division of shops for the sellers. However, Mrs. Amalia was not satisfied with the existing infrastructure. For example, the lack of street lights or lighting, and there are still roads that are not completely asphalted.”

In addition, for the Luwu Timur district, it is more directed to the development of this infrastructure, so that it can open isolation between regions and will accelerate the flow of production within the Regency and Province.

Infrastructure development will also have an impact on the interest of investors to invest in the area, although most of these investors actually crave a conducive investment climate rather than simply cutting taxes, cheap labor, or the availability of natural resources. In other words, political stability at the national and regional levels will determine whether investors feel at home to invest their capital.

It is hoped that this village-based development will not only be able to reduce the gap between villages, moreover, but this cluster-based development will also be able to create new jobs which in turn can reduce the number of unemployed. Equitable development in each cluster will be pursued by paying careful attention to the characteristics of each development area unit.

Regional autonomy as a commitment and national political policy is a strategic step that is expected to accelerate the growth and equitable distribution of regional development, in addition to creating a balance of development between regions in Indonesia. The impact of centralized development policies in the past is known, namely the existence of inequality between regions. Without accountable government implementation processes carried out by government administrators in the regions, namely the Legislative and Executive parties in the regions.

Economy: The realization of decentralization through the enlargement of subsidy allocations has many advantages where local governments will find it easy to manage their natural resources, thus if their natural resources have been managed optimally, regional income and community income will increase. The implementation of decentralization has two very opposite effects on the management of agricultural resources depending on the approach and implementation.

East Wonorejo village has been expanded in the development of the village economy, with adequate infrastructure the people of East Wonorejo Village are easier to manage and sell their plantation products such as hard crops (rice, oil palm, coconut) and soft plants (vegetables, fruits), and all economic activities are supported by smooth transportation so that they can accelerate the implementation of economic development for the people of East Wonorejo Village.

The following are the results of interviews with the people of East Wonorejo Village regarding the acceleration of the implementation of regional economic development, namely at the time before the division had an average of 2.10% and after the division increased by an average of 3.75%.

Socio-cultural: Socio-cultural developments are also increasing and progressing from before with the holding of traditional parties which were born before the village expansion, but the difference is that many people who are not native to the village of Wonorejo Tumur participate in the traditional celebrations that are currently being carried out. Customary work and daily life arrangements are improved so that conflicts between ethnic groups in East Wonorejo Village are well organized according to the customs and habits of their ancestors, so that any disagreements on understanding are sought to be discussed by the elders of traditional institutions, and if not resolved subsequently handed over to the authorities.

Socio-cultural conditions in the village of East Wonorejo, namely; 1) The religion adopted by most of the people of the village of East Wonorejo is Islam. Where in every major religious holiday the community always celebrates. For example, the Maulid Nabi is held in mosques, and on Eid al-Adha, sacrifices are made which are carried out in mutual cooperation by the community. 2) Residents of the village of East Wonorejo terd envy several parts, namely Java and Bugis. Preservation of noble and national values, harmony, security, order, and tolerance

in the spirit of mutual cooperation that has been established and nurtured so far has made the village of East Wonorejo more conducive and socially resilient. The spirit of gotong-royong continues to be fostered and improved in order to increase awareness, discipline, concern, and the spirit of togetherness of all levels of the East Wonorejo village community.

Livelihood: Most of the people of East Wonorejo village use agriculture for their livelihood. Where there are many fields for use in rice cultivation.

Political Conditions: In the election of village heads (Village Head Election), it is carried out in a good and correct way. And it cannot be denied that the involvement of the community in the village head election system (pilkades) has added to their liveliness in developing a democratic life. And in the candidate for village head nomination, there is no money politic.

Conclusion and Discussion

After the expansion, there was a significant effect between the expansion of the village of East Wonorejo and the condition of infrastructure development, where after the expansion the development became better and faster. And also after the expansion, there was a significant effect between the expansion of the East Wonorejo village and the condition of public services, where after the expansion public services became more disciplined and efficient. Public services have become very organized and there is no need to queue to get services.

Factors that affect the condition of development and public services from internal supporting factors, namely the government provides the facilities and infrastructure as well as the funds needed both for smooth development and for the effectiveness of public services, while the inhibiting factor from the government is the existence of other developments in the form of village offices, markets, mosques, post, drainage, and integrated healthcare center, and road repairs, while public services after the expansion of the community feel better because the distance between the village office and the community's house is getting closer.

References

- Daraba, D., Guntur, M., Kartini, F., & Salam, R. (2018). *The Impact of Village Expansion Policy on Public Service Aspects at Sadar Village Bone-Bone District of North Luwu Regency*. A Paper presented at the Education Research Colloquium between Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia & Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia, Johor, Malaysia.
- Indah, A. (2021). *Pengaruh Pemekaran Desa terhadap Kualitas Pelayanan Publik (Studi Desa Watuagung Kecamatan Kalirejo Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)*. Doctoral Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung.
- Jeddawi, M. (2009). *Pro kontra pemekaran daerah: Analisis empiris*. Jakarta: Total Media.
- Lantara, L. (2016). *Pengaruh Pemekaran Wilayah Kecamatan Terhadap Pembangunan dan Pelayanan Publik di Kecamatan Tana Lili Kabupaten Luwu Utara*. Makassar: Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Lidhyatma, G. (2013). *Pelaksanaan Transparansi dan Partisipasi dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan di Kabupaten Blitar (Studi di Bappeda Kabupaten Blitar)*. Sarjana Thesis, Universitas Brawijaya.
- Makagansa, H. (2008). *Tantangan pemekaran daerah*. Yogyakarta: FusPad.
- Mashuri, M. (2020). The Essence of Village as a Constitutional Government Organ in State Management Systems. *Jurnal Analisis Hukum*, 3(2), 129-142.
- Melmambessy, M., & Achmady, L. (2020). Pendekatan Pemekaran Wilayah, Prinsip dan Filosofinya untuk Tanah Papua. *Dinamis*, 17(1), 60-80.
- Huda, N. (2015). *Dalam Konstitusi Indonesia Sejak Kemerdekaan Hingga Era Reformasi*. Malang: Setara Press.

- Nurjaman, D. (2018). *Pembentukan daerah otonom baru dihubungkan dengan PP. NO.78 Tahun 2007 tentang tata cara pembentukan, penghapusan dan penggabungan daerah: Studi tentang rencana pembentukan Kabupaten Jampang*. Doctoral Thesis, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- Rabinovitz, F. (2017). *City politics and planning*. New York: Routledge.
- Santoso, L. (2012). Problematika Pemekaran Daerah Pasca Reformasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Supremasi Hukum*, 1(2), 267-286.
- Sapi'i, I., Murdyastuti, A., & Makmur, H. (2013). Dampak Pemekaran Desa Terhadap Pembangunan Infrastruktur Desa Pecahan, Studi Kasus Pemekaran Desa Bagorejo Kecamatan Gumukmas Kabupaten Jember. *Artikel Ilmiah Hasil Penelitian Mahasiswa*, 1(1), 1-7.
- Taylor-Powell, E., & Steele, S. (1996). *Collecting evaluation data: Direct observation*. Retrieved from <https://ucanr.edu/sites/CEprogramevaluation/files/294189.pdf>.
- Wijayanti, S. (2016). Hubungan antara pusat dan daerah dalam negara kesatuan Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 23(2), 186-199.
- Yesi, A. (2013). *Pelaksanaan Pemekaran Kecamatan Lintau Buo Kabupaten Tanah Datar*. Doctoral Thesis, Universitas Andalas.