

# Analysis of The Impact Of The Expansion of Sungai Penuh City on The Success of Regional Development of Sungai Penuh City Jambi Province

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## ABSTRACTS

This study aims to determine the impact of the expansion of Sungai Penuh City on the success of the development of the Sungai Penuh City area. Researchers are conducting research using a qualitative descriptive approach. The data for this study were taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and related journals. This study shows that the expansion of Sungai Penuh City has had a significant impact on the development of the Sungai Penuh City area. The first indicator is the income per capita; the GRDP per capita of Sungai Penuh City continues to increase, indicating that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing people's per capita income. The second indicator, Economic Structure, is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade sector, and car and motorcycle repair, information and communication and construction compared to the agricultural sector, indicating that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in developing an economic structure. The third indicator of the Quality of Life Index, the Quality Life Index of Sungai Penuh City, seen from the increasing Life Expectancy, the decreasing Infant Mortality Rate, and the increasing literacy rate, shows that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the Quality of Life Index. Lastly, the Human Development Index, as seen from the HDI of Sungai Penuh City, which continues to increase, shows that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the Human Development Index.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Reformation in 1998 marked a new era in the implementation of governance in Indonesia. Changes in the implementation of government from a centralised system to a decentralised system. A centralised system in which all powers are centralised has turned into a decentralised system by delegating some of the authority, power and responsibility to the regions (Wasistiono,

n.d.). This is because the centralised system has resulted in managing regional wealth that the regions should have enjoyed but was withdrawn to the centre (Adryan et al., 2018).

Taking all the results of regional wealth management by the centre results in injustice between the central government and regional governments. Uneven natural resources in Indonesia are also one of the causes of the need for a government system that facilitates the management of natural resources, which

are a source of regional and national income (Huda, 2016). Therefore, to overcome the problems that occur between the central government and regional governments, Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government was issued, which has been revised into Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government juncto Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Central and Regional Financial Balance (Ridwansyah, 2018).

Implementing regional autonomy is one of the objectives aimed at equitable distribution, acceleration and improvement of development, and economic growth in the regions. Regions are expected to be creative and innovative in developing their regions, and the regions' dependence on the central government is decreasing (Adryan et al., 2018). The development carried out is intended so that the community can improve welfare and achieve a better standard of living in carrying out all their respective activities, but this will be realised if all elements support it. To accelerate this development, what is called the region's expansion so that equitable development can be realized (Pasaribu, 2016).

The implementation of regional autonomy is basically when the region must be able to develop all its potential optimally. The implementation of the exploration of existing resources in the region can be realised with the authority possessed by the regional government to be able to manage and utilise the resources they have (Harnoko, 2008). However, in implementing regional expansion in Indonesia, there are still many regions that have not been able to achieve the goals of regional expansion. Problems arising after the implementation of regional expansion are when the expansion area is unable to develop its potential, development and economic growth of the region. This happens because the expansion area has not been able to manage all the potential in the area, both in terms of natural resources and other sources of local revenue (Tului, 2019).

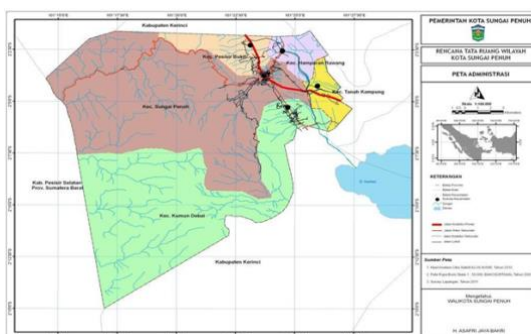
theory in the social sciences can be divided into two significant paradigms, modernisation and dependency. The modernisation paradigm includes macro theories about economic growth and social change and micro theories about individual values that support the process of change. The dependency paradigm includes theories of underdevelopment (under-development), dependence (dependent development) and the world system (world system theory) according to the classification. Meanwhile, Tikson divides it into three development theory classifications: modernisation, underdevelopment and dependence (Husodo, 2020). From these various paradigms, various versions of the notion of development emerged. Development can be interpreted differently by one person to another, from one region to another, from one country to another. But in general, there is an agreement that development is a process for making changes (Sistara et al., 2021).

According to Kartasasmita, development is essentially from and for all the people. Thus, to achieve the intended development goals, it must involve and, in turn, can be enjoyed by all levels of society. This demand coincides with the concept of sustainable development (Herman, 2014). According to Deddy T. Tikson, Development is a planned change process to improve various aspects of people's lives (Sistara et al., 2021). It can be concluded that development is a change towards a better or modern one for the community to enjoy. According to Deddy T. Tikson, the indicators of development success are Per Capita Income, Economic Structure, Urbanization, Savings Rate, Quality of Life Index and Human Development Index (Jumiyanti et al., 2019). In this study, the researcher adopted the indicators of development success from Deddy T. Tikson, namely (1) Per capita income, (2) economic structure, (3) quality of life index, and (4) human development index.

Kerinci Regency is one of the areas in Jambi Province with an area of ± 3,746,77 km<sup>2</sup> with a total population of 322,322 people and is divided into 13 Districts. With the area,

population and number of sub-districts, Kerinci Regency has the potential to be expanded into several new areas (Adryan et al., 2018). Based on the Decree of the Regent of Kerinci No. 21 of 2005 and also considering the demands of the community, it was approved for the implementation of the expansion of Kerinci Regency into Sungai Penuh City. After that, it was also approved by the Kerinci Regency DPRD by issuing Decree No. 09 of 2006 concerning the approval of the establishment of Sungai Penuh City (Hermansyah, 2007). Sungai Penuh City was formed based on Law No. 25 of 2008 concerning the Establishment of the Sungai Penuh City, which consists of 5 sub-districts, namely Sungai Penuh District, Hamparan Rawang District, Pesisir Bukit District, Tanah Kampung District, and Kumun Debai District. Sungai Full City has an area of  $\pm 391.5 \text{ km}^2$ , with a recorded population in 2007 of  $\pm 77,315$  inhabitants (Yunita, 2021).

**Figure 1.** Administrative area of Sungai Penuh City



Source: RTRW Sungai Penuh City The

The existence of this city gives significant meaning to Jambi Province because it is the second city in Jambi Province after Jambi City. From the socio-cultural aspect, the residents of the city of Sugai Penuh have a better level of education and health than the Kerinci district, which is the parent district. Public service facilities are also better; from an economic perspective, the average GRDP in Sungai Penuh is also higher than in the Kerinci Regency (parent district) (Vornika,

2018). This has implications for the proportion of PAD sources that local governments can collect. Economic activity and income in the city are also more significant than in the parent district. After undergoing division for  $\pm$  six years, Sungai Penuh City has shown good development (Nike Desilvia, Sjafrizal, 2016). So based on the above conditions, with the development in all sectors since the expansion of the Sungai Penuh city, this research is fundamental to see how the implications for the success of the development of the Sungai Penuh City area; this study will analyse the impact of the expansion of Sungai Penuh City on the success of the development of the Sungai Penuh City area, Jambi Province.

## 2. METHODS

In this study, the researcher aims to analyse the impact of the expansion of Sungai Penuh City on the success of the development of the Sungai Penuh City area. Researchers use qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach; according to John W. Creswell, qualitative research is a study that tries to explore and explore the meaning of a social problem. In addition, qualitative research will present the results through a large amount of data; qualitative research is designed so that researchers make comparisons and analyse data and also make an adequate explanation related to research results (Ma et al., 2022). The data sources in this study are from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and related journals to support data from researchers who will implement the impact of the expansion of Sungai Penuh City on the Success of Sungai Penuh City Regional Development.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

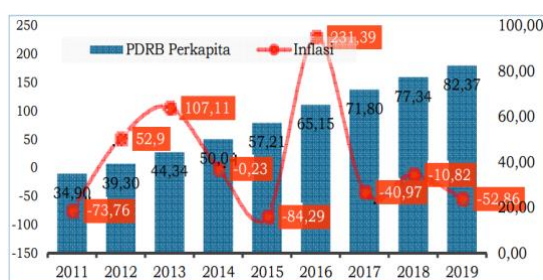
### A. Per Capita Income

Income Per capita income, both in terms of GNP and GDP, is one of the macro-economic indicators that has long been used to measure economic growth. From a macroeconomic

perspective, this indicator is part of human welfare that can be measured to describe the welfare and prosperity of the community (A. Mahendra, 2017). It seems that income per capita has become a macroeconomic indicator that cannot be ignored, although it has several weaknesses. So far, the growth of national or regional income has been used as a development goal in countries and regions. It is as if there is an assumption that the welfare and prosperity of the community are automatically indicated by an increase in national or regional income (economic growth) (Zainal, n.d.).

If the GRDP of an area is divided by the number of people living in that area, a per capita GRDP will be produced. GRDP per capita at current prices shows the value of GRDP per head or person (Mudji & Taripar, 2018). The development of GRDP per capita or capita income from year to year describes a region's economic progress level. If the per capita income is compared with the inflation rate, it will show how much people's purchasing power is. It can be said that if income growth is assumed to be equal to the welfare of the community, the gap between income growth and the inflation rate indicates the general welfare level of society (Sukmaraga & Hayati, 2011). The picture below will show the Inflation Rate and Per Capita GRDP of Sungai Penuh City from 2011-2019.

**Figure 2.** Inflation Rate and Per Capita GRDP of Sungai Penuh City in 2011-2019



Source: BPS of Sungai Penuh City, 2020

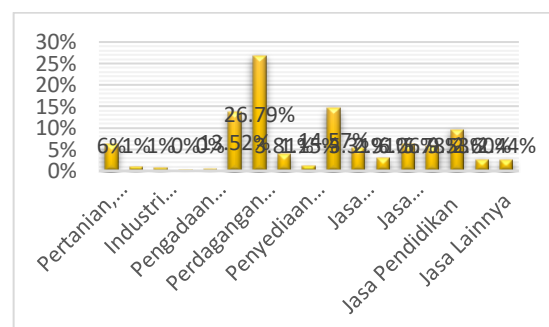
Based on the above image, in 2019, the per capita GRDP of Sungai Penuh City reached 82.37 million rupiahs with a growth of 6.5 per

cent compared to the GRDP per capita in 2018 of 77.34 million rupiahs. This increase in income is an ideal situation because inflation in 2019 decreased by 52.85 per cent; based on the picture above, it can be seen that the GRDP per capita of Sungai Penuh City continues to increase from year to year. Based on the data above, the GRDP per capita of Sungai Penuh City, which is getting better or has increased from 2011 to 2019, shows that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the income per capita of the people in Sungai Penuh City.

## B. Economic Structure

It has been assumed that an increase in per capita income will reflect a structural transformation in the economy and social classes. With economic development and per capita increase, the contribution of the manufacturing/industrial and service sectors to national and regional income will continue to increase (Zainal, n.d.). The development of the industrial sector and improvement in the wage rate will increase the demand for industrial goods, followed by the development of investment and the expansion of the workforce. On the other hand, the agricultural sector's contribution to national and regional income will continue to decline (Farid, 2010). The economic structure of Sungai Penuh City can be seen from the contribution of each economic sector, as shown in the following figure:

**Figure 3.** Development of Sector Contribution in the GRDP of Sungai Penuh City in 2013-2019 at Constant Prices (ADHK)

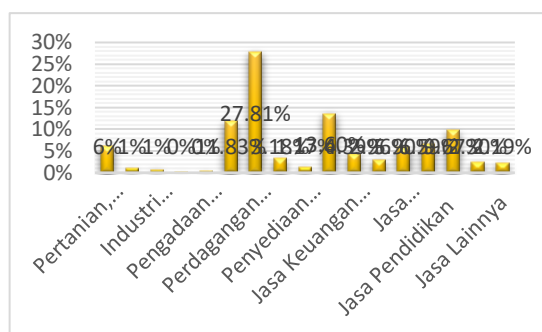




Source: GRDP of Sungai Penuh City, 2013 -2019. BPS 2020

Based on the table above, the economic structure of Sungai Penuh City, based on constant prices from 2013 to 2019, is dominated by the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair (26.79%); Information and Communication (14.57%); Construction (13.52%). The lowest contribution was contributed by the electricity and gas procurement sector (0.02%); Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste (0.33%); Processing Industry (1%); and Mining and quarrying (1%).

**Figure 4.** Development of Sector Contribution to GRDP of Sungai Penuh City in 2013-2019 at Current Prices (ADHB)



Source: GRDP of Sungai Penuh City, 2013-2019. BPS 2020

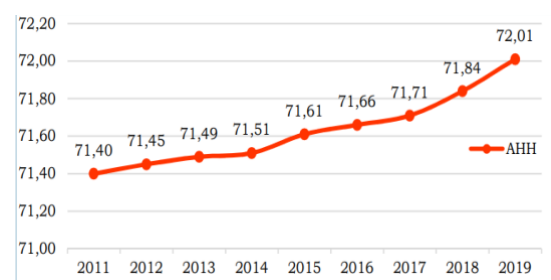
Based on the table above, the economy of Sungai Penuh City, based on current prices from 2013 to 2019, is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade and car and motorcycle repair sectors (27.81%); Information and Communication (13.60%), and Construction (11.83%). The lowest contribution was contributed by the electricity and gas procurement sector (0.02%); Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste (0.29%); Processing Industry (1%); and Mining and quarrying (1%). Based on the data above, the economic structure in Sungai Penuh City is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade sector, and car and motorcycle repair, information and communication and construction compared to the agricultural

sector, which shows that the city of Sungai Penuh has succeeded in developing an economic structure.

### C. The IKH Quality of Life Index

or Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) measures the welfare and prosperity of the community. This index is made as a macroeconomic indicator that cannot provide an overview of people's welfare in measuring economic success. For example, the national or regional income of a nation or region can grow steadily but without being followed by an increase in social welfare (Agoesdijanto & Suciati, 2015). This index is calculated based on (1) the average life expectancy, (2) the infant mortality rate, and (3) the literacy rate. In this index, the average life expectancy and infant mortality will be able to describe the nutritional status of children and mothers, health status, and family environment, which are directly associated with family welfare. Education, measured by the literacy rate, can describe the number of people who have access to education as a result of development. This variable describes the welfare of the community because the family's high economic status will affect its members' educational status (Kumalasari & Poerwono, 2011). By its creators, this index is considered the best for measuring human quality as a result of development and per capita income as a measure of human quantity.

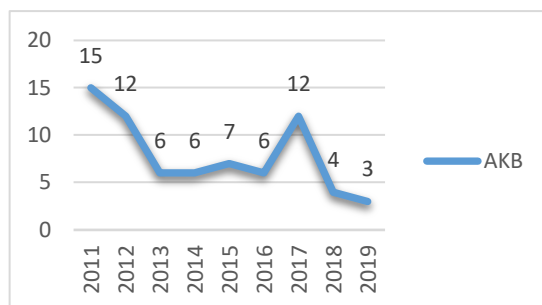
**Figure 5.** Life Expectancy in Sungai Penuh City in 2011-2019



Source: BPS Jambi Province, 2020

The development of population life expectancy shows a significant development, which can be seen in the picture above; the life expectancy of the population of Sungai Penuh City from 2011-2018 continues to show an increase, which was initiated in 2011; the life expectancy of 71.40 years increased to 72.01 in 2019, with an annual average of 71.63.

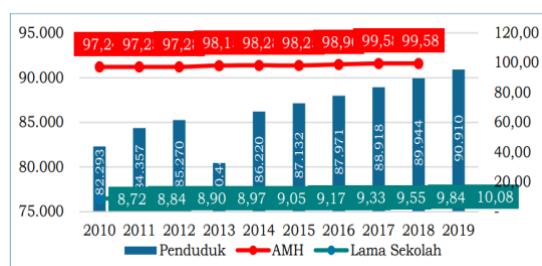
**Figure 6.** Infant Mortality Rate in Sungai Penuh City in 2011-2019



Source: Health Office 2020

Infant Mortality Rate, in 2011 in Sungai Penuh City, the infant mortality rate was 15/1,000 KH; in 2012, it was 12/1,000 KH; in 2014, it was 6/1,000 KH, and in 2015 it was 7/1,000. Per 1,000 live births (KH), in 2016, it was 6/1,000 live births. This has decreased from previous years; in 2017, there was a significant increase where the infant mortality rate 2017 was recorded at 12/1,000 KH, and in 2019 there was a significant decrease, namely 3/1,000 KH, which was the lowest number.

**Figure 7.** Percentage of Literacy Rate and Years of Schooling in Sungai Penuh City in 2010-2019



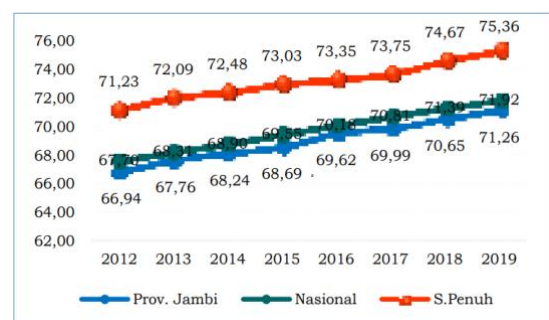
Source: BPS 2019

The figure above shows that in the 2010-2019 period, in general, the population's AMH continued to increase, although the rate of increase seemed very slow. It takes a long time for social indicators, such as AMH and Mean Years Schooling (MYS), to increase significantly. Based on the data above, the Life Expectancy in Sungai Penuh City is increasing, the Infant Mortality Rate is decreasing, and the literacy rate is continuously increasing.

## D. Human Development Index

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has developed other development indicators besides the existing ones. The basic idea underlying this index is the importance of paying attention to the quality of human resources. According to UNDP, development should be aimed at developing human resources (Duku, 2014). In this understanding, development can be interpreted as a process that aims to develop choices that humans can make. This is based on the assumption that improving the quality of human resources will be followed by the opening of various choices and opportunities to freely determine the path of human life. Human development is a process of having more choices for income, health, education, physical environment, etc.). The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator to determine the primary ability status of the population (Trihidayat, 2021).

**Figure 8.** The HDI Achievement of Sungai Penuh City in 2019



Source: BPS, 2020

The development of Sungai Penuh City HDI in the 2012-2019 period is getting better; where Sungai Penuh City HDI in 2012 was 71.23 and continued to increase, and in 2019 Sungai Penuh City HDI reached 75.36, higher than the national HDI (71.92), this shows that the performance of human resource development in Sungai Penuh showed a significant improvement with the HDI ranking of Sungai Penuh City in 2019 being ranked 2nd in the province after Jambi City and entering high category (Hartinah, 2020). Based on the data above, the HDI of Sungai Penuh City, which continues to increase, shows that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the Human Development Index.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis using indicators of development success from Deddy T. Tikson, namely (1) Per Capita Income, (2) Economic Structure, (3) Quality of Life Index, and (4) Human Development Index. The expansion of Sungai Penuh City has had a significant impact on the development of the Sungai Penuh City area. In terms of income per capita, it can be seen from the GRDP per capita of Sungai Penuh City, which continues to increase from year to year, indicating that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the per capita income of the community. In terms of Economic Structure, it can be seen from the economic structure, which is dominated by the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, and Car and Motorcycle Repair, Information and Communication, and Construction compared to the agricultural sector, indicating that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in developing an economic structure. Next, in terms of the Quality of Life Index, it can be seen from the Life Expectancy Rate, which is increasing, the Infant Mortality Rate is decreasing, and the literacy rate is continuing to increase, indicating that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the Quality of Life Index. Lastly, the Human Development

Index, as seen from the HDI of Sungai Penuh City, which continues to increase, shows that Sungai Penuh City has succeeded in increasing the Human Development Index.

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