

PUBLIC PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE EXPANSION OF NAGARI CAMPAGO BARAT 2013-2020

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) Describe how the development of Nagari Campago Barat since the expansion of 2013-2021 (2) Describe how the community responded to the expansion of Nagari Campago Barat in 2013-2021. Benefits of this study (1) Increase the author's knowledge about the history of Nagari Campago Barat, V Koto Kampung Dalam District, Padang Pariaman Regency (2) Provide contributions to Indonesian history, especially the local history of West Sumatra. The type of this research is qualitative research with a purposive sampling technique. The informants in this study were the Village Head, Village Apparatus and Village institutions and the community of Nagari Campago Barat with interview techniques.

Keywords: Perception, Community, Expansion

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mendeskripsikan bagaimana perkembangan Nagari Campago Barat sejak pemekaran tahun 2013-2021 (2) Mendeskripsikan bagaimana respon masyarakat terhadap pemekaran Nagari Campago Barat tahun 2013-2021. Manfaat penelitian ini (1) Menambah pengetahuan penulis tentang sejarah Nagari Campago Barat, Kecamatan V Koto Kampung Dalam, Kabupaten Padang Pariaman (2) Memberikan sumbangan pemikiran terhadap sejarah Indonesia, khususnya sejarah lokal Sumatera Barat. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik purposive sampling. Informan dalam penelitian ini adalah Kepala Desa, Perangkat Desa dan lembaga Desa serta masyarakat Nagari Campago Barat dengan teknik wawancara.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi, Masyarakat, Pemekaran

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a democratic country and is rich in natural resources, one of which is regional autonomy which is a manifestation of the government's efforts to provide maximum service to the community so that it is hoped that with regional autonomy the community will get what they have been hoping for because services are directly implemented by the regional government. Regional autonomy is in accordance with Law no. 22 of 1999 and Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning regional government. West Sumatra is a province in Indonesia located on the island of Sumatra with Padang as its capital, Padang Pariaman is one of the

regencies included in the West Sumatra provincial government. Padang Pariaman has 17 sub-districts and one of them is the V Koto Kampung Dalam sub-district. The area of the V Koto Kampung Dalam sub-district is 61.41 km with an altitude of 25- 1000m above sea level. In the sub-district of v koto kampung dalam there were also two nagari before being expanded in 2013, the nagari were nagari sikucur and nagari campago.

Regional expansion (province, district, sub-district and village) is the dynamics of the political will of the community in areas that have a fairly wide administrative area coverage. Stipulated by Law no. 32 of 2004 and PP no. 78 of 2007 concerning the procedures for the formation, elimination, and merger of regions, the government has provided space for regions to carry out regional expansion in order to improve community welfare evenly at all levels. Based on these provisions, regional expansion can be in the form of a merger of several regions or the division (division) of regions with the aim of creating something positive in the form of progress for the region. Regional expansion is seen as a breakthrough to accelerate development by improving the quality and ease of obtaining services for the community. Regional expansion is also part of an effort to improve the government's ability to shorten the span of government control so as to increase the effectiveness of government administration and development management. Regional expansion can be considered as one approach in relation to the implementation of regional government and public improvement, namely: 1). The desire to provide better public services in limited and measurable areas of authority 2). Accelerating the economic growth of the local population through improving the regional development framework based on local potential 3). Applying a wider workforce in the government sector and for power in the political and government fields.

Pariaman is a district located in the province of West Sumatra administratively, Pariaman City is an expansion area of Padang Pariaman Regency which was formed on July 2, 2002 based on Law No. 12 in 2002 has an area of approximately 73.36 km². Padang Pariaman Regency was formed by Law Number 12 of 1956 dated March 19 concerning the formation of autonomous districts within the Central Sumatra province, where the Central Sumatra province was formed into 14 districts, one of which is Padang Pariaman Regency with boundaries as referred to in article 1 of the decree of the Military Governor of Central Sumatra dated November 9, 1949 No. 10/G.M/S.T.G./49, minus the areas of the villages of Ulak Karang, Gunung Pangilun, Marapalam, Teluk Bayur, Seberang Padang and Air Manis from the Padang city kewedanaan which have been included in the Padang city area, as referred to in the decree of the Governor of the Central Sumatra Province dated August 15, 1950 No. 65/G.P/50 Regent of Padang Pariaman during the Dutch military aggression in 1948. The process of expansion in Nagari Campago Barat has begun in 2009 starting with the initiator who came from the community itself with the aim that with the expansion, development can be evenly distributed in all fields and improve services in the community. In 2013, Padang Pariaman Regency Regional Regulation number 1 of 2013 was issued

concerning the Establishment of 43 Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency. Based on Padang Pariaman Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 concerning the Establishment of 43 Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency, Nagari Campago is divided into 3 Nagari, namely Nagari Campago, Nagari Campago Barat and Nagari Campago Selatan. Then after the Padang Pariaman Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 concerning the Establishment of 43 Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency, it was submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the West Campago Nagari was established with the inauguration of the Acting Village Head on October 19, 2016 in accordance with the letter of the Governor of West Sumatra Number 120/453/PEM-2016 so that previously the Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency numbered 60 Nagari increased to 103 Nagari. Apart from that, in 2016 to 2017, the 43 Nagari that were expanded did not have a Nagari code/Village Code at the Ministry of Home Affairs so the status of the Nagari was still a preparatory Nagari, this was indicated by the absence of a Village Fund budget ceiling for the 43 Expansion Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency. In June 2017, 43 Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency have been recognized by the Central Government as marked by the issuance of the Nagari Register code including Nagari Campago Barat with the Nagari code 2003 with the issuance of the Nagari Code, Nagari Campago Barat is entitled to receive a budget from the Village Fund (DDS) from the central government for the next budget year.

Then from that, the Padang Pariaman district government was also urged to hold the Simultaneous Village Head Election by starting the simultaneous PILWANA stages in October 2017 and the election day in April 2018. On May 31, 2018, the inauguration of the Elected Village Heads was carried out simultaneously by the Padang Pariaman Regent. V Koto Kampung Dalam District is one of the districts in Padang Pariaman Regency, West Sumatra Province. V Koto Kampung Dalam District is located at coordinates 0.08'00" South Latitude and 100.04'00" East Longitude. The area of V Koto Kampung Dalam District is 61.41 km with an altitude of 25-1000 m above sea level and a coastline length of 0.35 km. V Koto Kampung Dalam District borders Agam Regency to the north, Pariaman to the south, Sungai Geringging District and Sungai Limau District to the west, and Koto Timur District to the east. The population of District V Koto Kampung Dalam is 23,615 people, consisting of 11,829 males and 11,786 females. Number of schools: 31 elementary schools (30 public, 1 private), 4 junior high schools (public), 1 high school (public), 1 vocational school (public), 1 MI (private), 1 MTS (public), V Koto Kampung Dalam Subdistrict consists of 8 Nagari: 1 Campago 2. Sikucur 3. South Campago 4. West Campago 5. Central Sikucua 6. West Sikucua 7. North Sikucua 8. East Sikucua Kenagarian campago was formed in 1948 with a korong of 12 korong, including the korong campago, bayur, jilatang river, kajai and rawang rice fields which used to be part of the gonggang hill and Korong Bukit Kudung which is still connected to Korong Kampung Pauh. The origin of Campago is from a campaka tree (campago) which at times people come and under the tree they gather before they make a house there then people come from other areas such as from VII Koto, Gunung Padang Alai, Koto Bangko and others.

After Indonesia's independence starting in 1950, the leaders of Campago Village were 4 niniak mamak, they had not formed a government but were only controlled by customary law. And starting in 1871, Campago Village began to form a village government led by o by the nagari guardian/kapalo nagari.

At the time of the enactment of Law Number 5 of 1979, nagari was changed to village, then based on the decision of the deliberation, each korong became a village, then based on the decision of the deliberation, each korong in the Camapago nagari, which used to be 12 korong, became 12 villages, led by village heads. then in 1989/1990 from 12 villages it was revised again to 4 villages which were a combination of the previous 12 villages. In 1999 the term of office of the village head ended and an election was held for the village head who served from 2000 to 2001. In 2001/ In 2002, the village government returned to being a nagari government and at that time 4 villages merged into 1 nagari, namely Campago nagari based on West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2000 and Padang Pariaman Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2002 with the decision of the Padang Pariaman Regent Number :572/KEP-BPP/2001 concerning the administration of Campago Village, V Koto Kampung Dalam District.

Then the village administration was reorganized again with the issuance of Padang Pariaman Regency Regulation No. 1 of 2013 concerning the formation of 43 (forty-three) preparatory village governments in Padang Pariaman Regency and new legalized on October 16, 2016, which was previously 1 (one) Campago village, became 3 (three) villages, namely 2 (two) expansion villages and 1 (one) parent village and the villages became: 1. Campago Village (Parent Village), 2 . West Campago Village and, 3. South Campago Village. With the expansion of Campago Village into three villages, namely Campago Village, West Campago Village and South Campago Village, this has an indirect impact on the social order of its people, both in terms of infrastructure development and in terms of village government services to its people. Based on the background above, the author is interested in discussing: examine, and further research on "Public Perception of the Expansion of Nagari Campago Barat in 2013-2021.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted in September-October 2021 in Nagari Campago Barat, V Koto Kampung Dalam District, Padang Pariaman Regency. The tools and materials used were books, cameras, mobile phones, laptops, stationery, interview guidelines used by the author during the research. The type of research is qualitative, meaning research that seeks to reveal and understand the reality in the field. Researchers choose qualitative methods because this method can reveal problems more sharply and deeply. Through this method, the data obtained will be more accurate, and researchers can also obtain as much data as possible from the sources submitted. Data collection was carried out by researchers directly to obtain a number of data needed, the techniques used include observation, interviews,

documentation studies. While data sampling was carried out by purposive sampling, which was selected with certain objectives and considerations. Key informants in this study were Wali Nagari, Village Apparatus and Village Institutions, while the informants are the people of West Campago Village, V Koto Kampung Dalam District.

3. DISCUSSION

General Description of the Research Area

Campago Village was formed in 1948 with 12 korongs, including Campago, Bayur, Sungai Jilatang, Kajai and Rawang rice fields which used to be part of Gonggang Hill and Kudung Hill Village which is still part of Pauh Village Village. The origin of Campago is from a campaka tree (campago) which at times people came and gathered under the tree before they built a house there, then people came from other areas such as VII Koto, Gunung Padang Alai, Koto Bangko and others. Then the village government was overhauled again with the issuance of Padang Pariaman Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2013 concerning the formation of 43 (forty-three) preparatory village governments in Padang Pariaman Regency and was only legalized on October 16, 2016, which was previously 1 (one) Campago village to become 3. (three) nagari, namely 2 (two) expansion nagari and 1 (one) parent nagari and these nagari became:

1. Nagari Campago (Parent Nagari)
2. Nagari West Campago and,
3. Nagari South Campago

Nagari West Campago is located in District V Koto Kampung Dalam, Padang Pariaman Regency, West Sumatra Province, has 6 Korong, namely Korong Sawah Rawang, Korong Kajai, Korong Bayua, Korong Sungai Jilatang, Korong Campago and Korong Bukit Kuduang with an area of 740 Ha with the following boundaries: 1. Next to North: Nagari Sikucua

2. West: Nagari Pilubang
3. South: Nagari Pilubang
4. East: Nagari Campago

Astronomically, Nagari Campago Barat is located at coordinates 0.08'00" South Latitude and 100.04'00" East Longitude. When viewed from the distance From the capital of Padang Pariaman Regency, Nagari Campago Barat is approximately 30 km away with a travel time of 30 minutes. The topography of Nagari Campago Barat is plains and hills. The plain area of Nagari Campago Barat is used by the community for rice farming while the hilly area is used by the community for plantations. The air temperature in Nagari Campago Barat ranges from 21^o C to 30^o C. The rainfall that occurs is 2000-3000 mm / year with a humidity of 84-85%. Seeing this, Nagari Campago Barat is suitable for development into an agricultural area, plantations, etc.

Public Perception of the Expansion of Nagari Campago Barat 2013-2020

So the interview above can be concluded that the public perception of the expansion of Nagari Campago Barat strongly agrees with the expansion and is welcomed by community leaders, the people of Nagari Campago Barat because the expansion brings changes to the socio-economic life of the community, one example of which is increasing services to the community.

Impact of Expansion on the Lives of the Community of West Campago Village

The impact of expansion is very significant on the lives of the community with the following benefits:

1. Improving services to the community;
2. Equalizing development in every sector;
3. Increasing employment opportunities for the community;
4. Increasing the village budget;
5. Improving the community's socio-economics.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above that have been carried out, the following conclusions can be obtained: (1). That based on the community's response to the expansion of the village, they responded in agreement with support and felt very helped by the expansion of the village because there were many positive impacts caused by the expansion. (2). That the impact of expansion on the lives of the community in West Campago Village has a very positive influence with the following impacts improving services to the community.

With the expansion of West Campago Village, services to the community have increased because initially before the expansion, the service distance was quite far and less efficient. After the expansion of West Campago Village, it has become easier for the community to take care of various needs such as ID cards, family cards (KK) and other letters and with a simpler process, submitting administrative requirements for correspondence is more clearly understood by the community than having to go directly to the Sub-district or to the Office which is usually crowded with people from various other villages who take care of correspondence according to their respective interests. Increasing the growth of democratic life. With the expansion of West Campago, there will definitely be a Village Head who serves in the Village office. The Village Head who serves 6 (five) years after the end of his term, an election for a new Village Head will be held. This will of course create a democratic life for the people of West Campago Village. With the nomination, the election of the Village Head is in accordance with the vision and mission carried by the candidate, so that the candidate who is better at advancing the people of West Campago Village by the people of West Campago Village will be elected democratically so that the expansion of West

Campago Village accelerates the growth of democratic life. b. Increasing the economic development of the Village.

The Village of West Campago which has been expanded has its own autonomy to improve the economy in its region so that it can propose the development of Village infrastructure such as roads, drainage, irrigation, schools, PAUD, MDA and other infrastructure through village deliberations and included in the APBD, APBN so that funds will be disbursed more quickly than before the expansion. The Village of West Campago which has been expanded will be easier in the economic development of its Village, with adequate infrastructure, the people of West Campago will find it easier to manage and sell their plantation products such as hard plants (oil palm, coconut) and soft plants (vegetables, fruits) as well as fishery products from cages or ponds, then from that with smooth transportation will accelerate the implementation of economic development of the people of West Campago Village.

With the expansion of West Campago Village, it is easier to see what potential can be improved in West Campago Village and can accelerate the processing of the potential owned by West Campago Village. With the expansion of Nagari Campago Barat, there will be an increase in Nagari apparatus, thus indirectly reducing unemployment in Nagari Campago Barat

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