

**SOCIO-POLITICAL DYNAMICS OF RURAL AFFAIRS: THE  
STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN  
NAGARI KOTO GADANG GUGUAK, SOLOK REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The implementation of the system of government in exercising power is not uncommon for new policies to occur that are contrary to the system that was previously in a Nagari government. The existing system results in differences of opinion and problems of socio-political dynamics. This fight took place in Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok Regency. This study aims to analyze the socio-political dynamics that occur in rural communities in Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok Regency. The approach used is a qualitative approach. The data collection techniques used are interviews, observations and documents as well as data analysis using miles and Huberman models. The results of the study showed that there was a fight between the community and the government regarding the dismissal of the Chief Wali Nagari. The form of fighting that occurred was a demonstration or the submission of complaints made by the community against the government regarding the dismissal of the Chief Wali Nagari. The form of completion that was carried out was the local government in solving this problem, namely the local government made a decision maker by appointing a temporary Chief Wali Nagari with a term of office of 6 months and reactivating the Head of Jorong who served before the change of the Head of the Wali Nagari.

**Keywords:** Socio-Political Dynamics, Fight, Society, Local Government

## **INTRODUCTION**

The system of implementing the implementation of state government applies the principle of power vertically or also called decentralization or centralized. The implementation of this principle issues a form of regional government that is autonomous in the implementation of authority (Nugraha 2021). Institutionally, the government in carrying out its duties is based on the division of the system of government organs. The structured level of government consists of the president as the highest level of government to village government at the lowest level (Ridwan 2021); (Irwan 2015a).

The implementation of the system in Indonesia In general, what is known consists of several levels starting at the legislative, judicial, executive levels below which there are provincial, district, and sub-district levels. Each province has several districts or cities and each district or city consists of villages, sub-districts or nagari (Jeddawi et al. 2018). Nagari is a special designation of villages in the West Sumatra Province (Utama 2019). Nagari is a community integrity based on customary law consisting of a group of several tribes and the division of customary systems in the west Sumatra region (Mulia et al. 2021).

In addition, Nagari is also interpreted as a community integrity derived from customary law which has certain territorial divisions and is responsible for regulating and managing the needs of local communities based on Minangkabau customary law (Fadli 2021) (Irwan 2015b). The mention of nagari as a unit of indigenous peoples is contained in article 18 B paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.

A village is a settlement focused on geography in an area that is outside the urban borders (Sugiman 2018). Meanwhile, according to Jamal, it is stated that the village is an area that has a minimal population density towards homogeneous social interaction and the community has a lot of livelihoods for farmers because in general in rural areas the area is agrarian (Jamal 2021). Meanwhile according to (Siagian et al. 2022). The village can also be interpreted as a certain area, equipped with regulations that are used to take care of the people in the area and have the right in the implementation of the implementation of village government must be the same as the regulations treated by the State of Indonesia.

The implementation of the implementation of rural government there are several main elements that can support village government, namely the head of jorong, the head of nagari and local government. These three elements are closely related to each other in the success of the wheels of government in the area (Utama 2019). In each region there must be a local government, where the smallest in a level of government is the head of the jorong. The head of the jorong is chosen by the head of the wali nagari, while the head of the wali nagari itself is directly elected by the people. Chief Nagari is someone who is elected or trusted by the people of his area and is authorized to lead, foster, and develop his area. It is hoped that the head of Nagari can make the area develop, develop, and run in accordance with the expectations of the community or the government (Rusyan 2022).

The election of the chief guardian of nagari is an implementation of the democratic system to realize the direction of government policy (Utama 2019). The

implementation of the system and the exercise of power is not uncommon for the head of government to carry out new policies that are contrary to the system that was previously in a nagari.

The existing system results in dynamics or differences of opinion both politically, socioeconomically and culturally. So the implementation of the government as a form of application of the role of government policies that are very berpengaruh to the commitment of the government. The fact is that the government has a responsibility to meet the needs of the community, so that whatever decisions are made must be correct from the aspirations of the people, if this is not considered, it will definitely be the emergence of negative reactions from society (Duadji 2021). The point is that the changes made by the government must be balanced with social decisions. Such as the issue of socio-political in a family. This problem is familiar, especially in rural areas, there are many forms of problems in the policies of village government. One of them is a fight between the community and local government. This fight took place in the nagari of Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok Regency.

The form of the fight that occurred was a dispute between the head of the wali nagari and the head of the jorong which in the end the problem had to be resolved by the regional government (Regent), but the resolution of the local government decision was not in accordance with the rules of the applicable government system. Therefore, there was a conflict between the community and the local government because the government unilaterally dismissed the head of the nagari guardian so that a few months after the incident there was no chief wali nagari to complete the village administration which resulted in the irregularity of the governance system. Based on its area, nagari Koto Gadang Guguak has 7 Jorong namely Jorong Balai Dama, Jorong Bukik Gompong, Jorong Simpang, Jorong Pasa Usang, Jorong Pasa Baru, Jorong Tabek Panjang and Jorong Talago with each jorong having a jorong head and all jorongs are led by 1 nagari guardian head.

The position of the chief wali nagari and jorong is in the decision of the regent in the appointment and dismissal in accordance with local regulation No. 1 of 2017 concerning the procedures for the election, appointment and dismissal of wali nagari. This is done aimed at ensuring the appointment and dismissal of wali nagari is carried out in a fair and prudent manner. However, in nagari Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok regency, there was a dispute in the unilateral dismissal of the wali nagari. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the socio-political dynamics that occur in rural communities in nagari Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok Regency.

## **METHOD**

This research is on a qualitative approach. Qualitative approaches tend to analyze social phenomena as elements to solve problems that occur. In addition, this research uses a descriptive type of research to answer the purpose of research on socio-political dynamics (Irwan 2018). The informants in this study were people in Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak Solok district, with the technique of withdrawing informants purposive sampling.

Data collection techniques are carried out in several stages, namely in-depth interviews, observations, non-participants, and document data collection. The unit of analysis in this study is the community at the misso level. Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman models (Miles B Matthew 1992) starting from data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing carried out simultaneously in the research process (Rijali 2019).

## DISCUSSION

### Socio-Political Dynamics of Rural Communities

Socio Political dynamics is a policy movement in government that affects society (Abdullah 2016). The form of socio-political dynamics of government is due to a change in the head of leadership, reorganization of government which is a problem in society (Suwaryo 2010). Therefore, the emergence of political social dynamics results in disputes or conflicts in society. The socio-political dynamic occurred nagari Koto Gadang Guguak which experienced a fight with the government. The fight takes place in 2021.

Based on the problem of socio-political dynamics: the battle that took place in Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak began with the dismissal of Chief Jorong by the Wali Nagari, Carles camra. Wali Nagari dismissed the Chief Jorong because the Chief Jorong was indeed not in accordance with the local Government (ministerial regulation in nagari) and appointed a new Jorong Chief who was not illegal. However, after the appointment of the new Jorong Chief, the Chief guardian of Nagari claimed to be given advice and received guidance from the DPMN (Nagari Community Empowerment Service) and the Inspectorate from Solok Regency who asked him to dismiss the new Jorong Chief. After receiving the order, the Chief Wali Nagari began to dismiss the newly elected Chief Jorong, whom he was then asked again to appoint a new Chief Jorong in accordance with the Government and that he had done so. Then by having carried out the orders of the Nagari Community Empowerment Service and the Inspectorate regarding the election of a more recent jorong chief in accordance with the government, Nagari Chief Wali Koto Gadang Guguak was instead reported by the Chief of Jorong whom he stopped to the chief of police.

However, the chief did not comply with the results of the meeting which had been stated in the Inspectorate's Examination Results Report (LHP) which one of the contents of the LHP that was not complied with by the jorongs who had stopped was that they could not repatriate the pension funds for the position that had been received, not so the Chief Wali Nagari decided to appoint a new one, because it was contained in the agreement of the meeting with State Property (BMN) which had been stated in the LHP Inspectorate. If the chiefs of Jorong cannot repatriate the pension funds to the Nagari Treasury, it is considered to be resigning from the post of jorong and the Wali Nagari will immediately appoint the new jorong.

After being reported by the former Head of Jorong, Chief Wali Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak received a letter from the West Sumatra ditresmrimum regarding a complaint from the Head of Jorong, but he has responded to the letter. After a short time,

Chief Wali Nagari received a letter of dismissal from the Regent of Solok Regency. Based on his statement that prior to the release of the dismissal letter, he claimed that he had never been reprimanded, examined and given a warning but suddenly he received a letter of dismissal. Then he questioned whether this is the way the district administration is solok. Because there was no warning letter but suddenly getting a letter of dismissal which was carried out unilaterally was something unusual in the government system. After being traced by the community empowerment and nagari, the inspectorate and the regional secretary were unaware of the dismissal, so the chief guardian of Nagari did not remain silent on the unilateral dismissal made to him. After the dismissal, he wrote to the Regent of Solok Regency by expressing objections to the unilateral dismissal.

As a good Indonesian Citizen (WNI), and as a role model for society, we must obey the rules and systems of government. In fact, from the statement of the Chief Wali Nagari for legal action, he has registered with the State Administrative Court (PTUN) as a form of resistance, at the discretion of the Regent of Solok Regency which is considered legally flawed. The purpose of this lawsuit to the PTUN, in addition to obtaining his rights as the head of the nagari guardian and also as proof that the policies taken by the Regent are very inconsistent with the regulations, and the mechanisms in the Solok Regency Regional Government.

After appealing to the Solok district PTUN, the submission letter was received but there was no decision yet. Then the chief wali nagari also filed an appeal at the Padang City Ptun and he won the decision there, but all decisions were in the hands of the solok regency local government. After a few months of dismissal of the chief wali nagari, the local government appointed the PLT (Appointment of Duties) but in fact to take care of all correspondence at the beginning by facing the head of the jorong. The problem is that the community does not know who the new Head of Jorong is who is active because everyone is involved. Based on statements from local people that not all people know about the PLT that has been set by the government and according to this community Nagari koto gadang guguk is being scrambled and it is the people who are the victims.

The anonymization of the Chief Wali Nagari caused many problems in the community, one of which was in the field of service. Chief Jorong and Chief Wali Nagari are the main units in the management of local administration before continuing to the local government. Matters concerning the management of public letters begin with the two structures of government. However, in reality these two much-needed elements do not exist within the scope of the local area so that the community has difficulty in providing access services to the lowest unit government.

This has caused many problems in the community governance system. For several months the community did not have the head of the wali nagari and the Head of Jorong was not known who was actually in office, so the community began to have great difficulties. In the end, when the local community held a demonstration at the Nagari guardian's office, this action was a barrage of conflicts over the dismissal of Wali Nagari Koto Gadang Guguk in the dormant area. The demonstration crowd demanded that the local government restore the post of Chief Wali Nagari.

The local people are emotionally very close to the head of the Wali nagari who was dismissed because, the head of the nagari is the choice of the people, the people feel that they do not accept the decision of the local government. The community hopes that the local government will be able to reconsider the policy decision that has been set to reinstate his position as Wali Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak. After the community demonstrated the local government made a policy decision where the regional head elected a new nagari guardian and appointed the old jorong head to take care of each jorong.

Policy changes in the implementation of village government in Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok Regency are expected to be able to implement their responsibilities correctly based on the applicable provisions or rules without causing conflict again. The implementation of village government, which was originally regulated based on customary law democratically for the benefit of the village community itself, eventually began to undergo changes with the emergence of the participation of the ruler or higher government. The village by the ruler is only used as an object of power rather than as a subject (Joni 2018).

### **Villages In Struggle: Community Vs Government**

Villages are as a commonality of legal communities that have the original order of the right of origin of a special nature (Jamaludin 2015). Village Government is part of the National Government which is organized at the lower level or called rural (Nafisah 2019). The Village Government is also defined as a process of action carried out by the village and the community concerned to improve the level of progress of their area (Wijayanto 2020). The Village Government or what is referred to by another name is the Village Head and Village Apparatus as elements of the Village Government organizer. In accordance with Article 14 to Article 15 of Government Regulation Number 72 of 2006 concerning Villages.

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Fighting is a relationship between two or more parties that are closely related to each other but differ in opinion resulting in opposition (Saudarmanto et al. 2021). Fighting is a form of interaction of controversy or chaos between two or more parties (Sunarta 2021). The occurrence of a fight indicates that there is something that does not work properly in the organization or in the field of government, where to deal with the fight by transferring the function of the organization. Based on the statement about the

fight, some of the issues that need to be considered are the voice of disagreement and the decision-making carried out unilaterally.

The fight that occurred in Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak, Solok Regency, according to Mrs. S (43 years old), she said that the problem that occurred was because in the government there was no collaboration or cooperation between the people, the government only took decisions unilaterally. The government should in making decisions need to have deliberations with the local community. Mrs. S also said that we are in a democratic state, so in government the people also have the right to make decisions in both the election of Wali Nagari and The Head of Jorong. The unilateral dismissal of chief Wali Nagari sparked resistance from the people to be able to retain the head of wali Nagari who had been directly elected.

The community asked for justice and legal certainty regarding the ongoing problems that led to demonstrations carried out by hundreds of people at the Office of the Wali Nagari of Solok Regency. The demonstration action carried out by the community began because at some time after the dismissal of the Chief Wali Nagari, the local government set a Task Implementation Appointment (PLT) to help the administrative needs of the community, but in fact to take care of the administration starting from the very bottom, namely facing the Head of Jorong.

However, the community experienced difficulties because of the unclear figure of Chief Jorong who is in office at this time due to many changes, and many people do not know about the PLT. During the demonstrations, the community expressed their grievances after the dismissal of the Chief Wali Nagari to the local government, and the community felt that with this problem, the government system of Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak became disorganized. After the demonstration, the government began to listen to the complaints felt by the people so the government took the decision by appointing a temporary Chief Wali Nagari with a term of office of 6 months and reactivating the head of Jorong who served before the change of Chief Wali Nagari.

Based on the decisions set by the local government of Solok Regency, the Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak government system has been reorganized and there has been convenience for the community in taking care of administrative needs at the Nagari Guardian's Office.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the socio-political dynamics that occur between the government and the community occur due to the dismissal of the head of the nagari guardian by the local government of Solok Regency. This triggered many problems that occurred in the community which included the Nagari governance system. This problem has an impact on the community, because the irregular system makes it difficult for the community to meet administrative needs. The community has lost the figure of the leader of Nagari, which basically in an area must have a leader who acts as a regulator and fosters the community.

In the end, there was a fight between the community and the local government, namely through demonstrations carried out by the people of Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak. The form of completion from the local government after the demonstration from the community is by means of the government making decisions to appoint a temporary Chief Wali Nagari with a term of office of 6 months and reactivate the head of Jorong who served before the change of the Chief Wali Nagari.

As a result of the decisions that have been set by the local government of Solok Regency, at this time the government system of Nagari Koto Gadang Guguak has been reorganized and there has been convenience for the community in taking care of administrative needs at the Nagari Guardian's Office.

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