

## NORMATIVE PERSPECTIVE AND RATIONAL PERSPECTIVE IN THE EXPANSION OF NAGARI-NAGARIN IN WEST PASAMAN REGENCY



Nahdatun Nisa Mubai <sup>1</sup>

Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Indonesia  
[nahdatun22001@mail.unpad.ac.id](mailto:nahdatun22001@mail.unpad.ac.id)

Dede Sri Kartini <sup>2</sup>

Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Indonesia  
[dede.sri.kartini@unpad.ac.id](mailto:dede.sri.kartini@unpad.ac.id)

Novie Indrawati Sagita <sup>3</sup>

Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Indonesia  
[novie.indrawati.sagita@unpad.ac.id](mailto:novie.indrawati.sagita@unpad.ac.id)

### Abstract

Policy transformation regarding regional expansion is an issue that has attracted quite a lot of attention, especially in the context of local government such as villages in West Pasaman Regency. The expansion of villages that occurred during the period 2017 to 2023 is a relevant object of study to be examined from two main approaches, namely the normative perspective and the rational perspective. The normative perspective focuses on the suitability of the implementation of expansion with applicable laws and regulations, while the rational perspective emphasizes logical considerations, governance efficiency, and real benefits for the community. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, which aims to describe in depth the dynamics of the implementation of village expansion. Data collection techniques were carried out through literature studies, direct observations in the field, policy documentation, and interviews with a number of key informants from the Community Empowerment and Village Office of West Pasaman Regency, Muaro Village officials, Ranah Koto Tinggi Village officials, and community leaders from both villages. Data analysis was carried out through the stages of data collection, reduction, data presentation, verification, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study indicate that from the normative side, the expansion has been running according to formal provisions, although there are still implementation obstacles at the local level. Meanwhile, from the rational side, the expansion has not been fully able to present optimal impacts as planned in several aspects.

**Keywords:** Expansion, Local Government, Nagari, Normative, Rational

## INTRODUCTION

Reforms have encouraged strengthening decentralization policies. One of them is through regional expansion policies (Pierskalla, Rodden, dan Wibbels 2019). One of the problems of concern in the Indonesian nation's reform journey over the past almost decade is the policy of regional expansion (Turner, Prasajo, dan Sumarwono 2022). The enactment of Law no. 22 of 1999, which has been revised by Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government with the central point of decentralization and regional autonomy, provides opportunities for regions to expand their regions (Hamri et al. 2016)

In Law Number 32 of 2004, it can be seen that one of the core implementations of regional autonomy is the freedom of regional governments to carry out their own government (Mendy 2024). The increase in proposals for regional expansion above requires serious attention from the Government because if there is no strict monitoring and clear evaluation mechanism, then proposals to form new regions will continue to occur (Wu et al. 2020)

One of the regions in Indonesia that has experienced an increase in the number of new villages is West Sumatra Province, especially West Pasaman Regency, which has played an important role in implementing village expansion, known as pemekaran (Fitra 2019). Since the expansion of the 19 main nagari in 2017, until the end of 2022 to the beginning of 2023, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been active in issuing nagari codes for the 71 new nagari that were formed (Arsil et al. 2022). Thus, the results of this expansion have increased the total number of nagari in West Pasaman Regency to 90 nagari at this time (Yanti, Ekaputra, dan Stiyanto 2022). Or there was an increase in the number of nagari of around 373.68% (Yuren dan Hardi 2021). The following is a table of increasing the number of Nagari based on the data below:

**Table 1.**  
**Number of New Nagari in West Pasaman Regency**

No	District name	Number of Initial Nagari	Number of New Nagari	Total Nagari Number
1	Sungai Beremas	1	0	1
2	Sasak Ranah Pasisie	1	3	4
3	Koto Balingka	1	5	6
4	Gunung Tuleh	2	5	7
5	Ranah Batahan	2	5	7
6	Sungai Aur	1	6	7

7	Talamau	3	4	7
8	Lembah Melintang	1	8	9
9	Luhak Nan Duo	2	7	9
10	Pasaman	3	16	16
11	Kinali	2	15	17
	Jumlah	19	71	90

Source: <https://pasamanbaratkab.bps.go.id>

In understanding the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency, it can be reviewed with aspects of regional expansion by Lukman Santoso Az (Nisa dan Wahyuni 2023), who has identified three main indicators in providing an appropriate framework regarding aspects of regional expansion. The three indicators are the normative perspective and the rational perspective (Astuti dan Kolopaking 2009).

The normative perspective is based on the existence of the Law as the legal basis that regulates and provides access to carry out regional expansion (Abbott dan Snidal 2021). The normative perspective refers to the understanding that local governments have the authority to regulate and manage their own households (Berman 2019). The implementation of the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency is based on improving community welfare and improving public services because in 2015, West Pasaman Regency was included in the 3T (underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost) areas. Based on these problems, the regent of West Pasaman Regency in the 2016-2019 period carried out an analysis that shows that the cause of the 3T status in West Pasaman Regency is one of the reasons for poor public services because in 5 sub-districts, the number of nagari is only one nagari sub-district and the population exceeds the capacity of one nagari (Mulia, Ritonga, dan Nasution 2021).

However, this large population should not be the main reason for expanding the nagari in such a massive amount that 71 new nagari emerged, or around 373.68% (Safitri, Malik, dan Marietta 2018). In West Pasaman Regency, the minimum requirement is sufficient for 4000 residents or 800 heads of families for the Sumatra island region based on applicable regulations (Sinen, Sasmitha Ningrum, dan Angela Kabes 2022). The problem of one nagari in one sub-district as a reason for increasing the number of nagari is only found in 5 sub-districts, but based on the table above, all sub-districts are expanding, and only Sungai Beremas Sub-district is not expanding its nagari.

The process of expanding the nagari-nagari preparations to become definitive nagari in West Pasaman Regency also took quite a long time, namely around six years. Based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in article 8, the status of preparatory villages can be upgraded to a village within a period of one to three years, and the status upgrade is carried out based on evaluation results (Ramadhan, Hidayat, dan Chotidjah 2018). However, in the case of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency, the process of increasing the status of preparatory nagari exceeded the established regulations (Asmin 2021). Given the long period of time and the complex situation, the choice of expansion as an issue can be analyzed again (Bukhari 2021).

In the normative perspective, it is also stated that the main objective of expanding regions is to expect funds, especially in areas with minimal natural resources (Adams et al. 2019). The expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency is not only driven by the previous reasons, but is also influenced by funding policies received by a nagari (Pandie 2018). The nagari funding sources are divided into two categories, namely General Allocation Funds from the Regency Government and Village Funds received from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration. Providing General Allocation Funds to the Nagari Government must cover 10% of the total funds received by the district government. These funds are known as the Nagari Fund Allocation and are distributed based on certain criteria, such as population size, area size, and the status of the village being underdeveloped or not underdeveloped. In addition, the Nagari Government also receives Village Funds from the Ministry of Villages with a predetermined allocation. These Village Funds are used to support programs that have been prioritized by the Ministry of Villages with indicators determined for each nagari.

Based on the Village Fund distribution policy above, there is a policy that determines the receipt of funds of 1 billion rupiah for each nagari (Andriani 2024). However, in this context, Nagari in West Sumatra Province receives less village funds compared to other provinces on Sumatra Island, which have more villages, such as Aceh Province. This situation is the basis for considering expansion in West Pasaman Regency, West Sumatra Province. Thus, through the expansion process, which will increase the number of nagari, there is an assumption from some circles of the nagari community that

the receipt of nagari funds will also increase. Based on the results of pre-research interviews, researchers obtained information that the calculation of the amount of funds received by one nagari could be different from that of another nagari. For example, in Gunung Tuleh District, Nagari Muaro Kiawai previously received nagari funds amounting to 4.6 billion from the total funds received before the expansion took place. After the expansion, Nagari Muaro Kiawai became three new nagari with the same population and area as before, which allows the funds that will be received by each new nagari to return to around the original figure before the expansion. From this description, the problem in this research is focused on the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency from 2017-2023. This research aims to answer questions related to how the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency from 2017-2023 is viewed from three perspectives, which include: normative perspective and rational perspective.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Nagari System**

The Nagari system is a unique form of local governance rooted in Minangkabau culture, prevalent in West Sumatra, Indonesia. Historically, nagari represents a blend of administrative and customary (adat) law systems, playing a pivotal role in the social and political life of the Minangkabau people. According to (Hasanuddin et al. 2023), the nagari system has persisted for centuries, adapting to various political regimes from Dutch colonial rule to modern Indonesian governance.

### **Administrative Expansion and Regional Autonomy**

The decentralization era initiated by Indonesia's Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Governance marked significant changes in local administration, granting greater autonomy to regions. This law facilitated the proliferation of new administrative units, including nagari, to enhance local governance and development. Bebbington et al. (2006) discuss how regional autonomy has empowered local communities to manage their affairs, promoting grassroots democracy and local development.

## **Drivers of Nagari Expansion**

Several factors drive the expansion of Nagari in West Pasaman Regency. Sociopolitical motivations include aspirations for more effective local governance, improved public service delivery, and enhanced community participation in decision-making processes (Shao et al. 2020). highlight the importance of local identity and the desire for administrative convenience as critical drivers of such expansions.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative approach with the aim of exploring and analyzing the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency from 2017-2023. This is in line with what Creswell stated. Qualitative research is a means of exploring and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups give to social or human problems (Creswell dan Creswell 2018). The choice of this method was based on the researcher's consideration that the problem of expanding nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency in 2017-2023, which was raised, would be more appropriately described in a qualitative descriptive manner (Moen dan Middelthon 2015).

Data collection techniques in this research are observation, interviews, and literature studies using several sources related to the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency in 2017-2023 (Hammarberg, Kirkman, dan De Lacey 2016). The data analysis techniques used in this research are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. As stated by King, Kohen, and Verba (King, Keohane, dan Verba 1995) that the data analysis process is carried out simultaneously with data collection, meaning that researchers collect data and also analyze the data obtained in the field. In connection with this research, data analysis techniques start from data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification, which aims to answer problems related to the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency in 2017-2023

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Normative Perspective of Nagari- Nagari Expansion in West Pasaman Regency 2017-2023**

The normative perspective sees the expansion of these nagari-nagari as rooted in statutory regulations which provide the legal basis for the implementation of regional expansion (Tangke, Buddy Tampi, dan Marhaen Ruru 2021). In a normative perspective, it emphasizes that local governments are given full authority to manage and regulate their own household affairs (Ambya 2019). In other words, local governments have the authority to make decisions and policies relating to the administration and management of their territory, following applicable regulations.

Based on findings in the field, the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency was carried out due to the legal basis of the Law on Village Government Number 6 of 2014, which provides opportunities for structuring villages or nagari. From the results of an interview with the Secretary of the Nagari Community Empowerment Service, West Pasaman Regency, it is known that one of the main reasons why nagari in West Pasaman Regency are expanding is the opportunity provided by the village law. This law also states that the village expansion policy originates from the initiative of the community, which has fulfilled the conditions necessary for expansion.

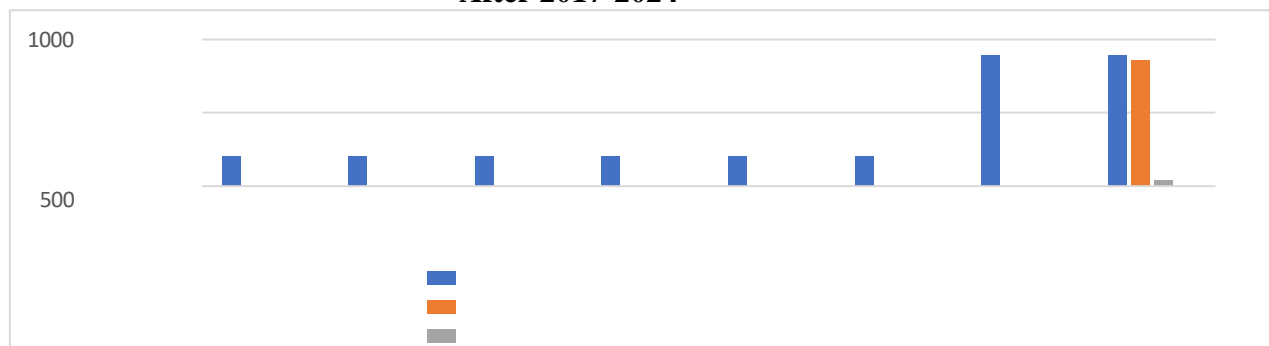
Taking into account the existence of laws that provide opportunities for structuring nagari to meet the demands of the times, such as population growth and improving public services, the nagari in West Pasaman Regency have prepared their expansion processes following the conditions set by the law on good villages. in terms of population, availability of resources, regional access, and so on (Marta 2012). However, from 2017 to 2022, the preparation process for the expansion of these nagari villages actually took quite a long time, considering the complexity and various stages that had to be gone through. In this law, especially in article 8, it is stated that preparatory villages can have their status upgraded to villages within a period of one to three years, provided that this status upgrade is carried out based on the results of a comprehensive evaluation (Nengsri, Jamurin, dan Rahmat 2023).

Regarding the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman in 2017-2023, another view was conveyed by the person in charge of the Wali Nagari Ranah Koto Tinggi that the power of the lobby also influenced the expansion process. Communities in certain areas, through local figures who represent them, are actively lobbying the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure that regional expansion can be realized.

Determining territorial boundaries that take a long time, especially in areas that are not fully controlled by the nagari community, is one of the main obstacles. This shows the complexity in determining new administrative boundaries, which requires time and intensive coordination (Rahmat, Warassih, dan Syamsudin 2023). Apart from that, bureaucracy at the central level was mentioned as another inhibiting factor. This slow and possibly inefficient process indicates the need for improvements in central government administrative governance so that regional expansion can run more smoothly and following applicable laws and regulations. Overall, the results of these interviews highlight the importance of speeding up and simplifying administrative processes and ensuring better coordination between various levels of government to support effective and efficient regional expansion (Arsil dan Ayuni 2020).

The normative perspective also examines that the receipt of funds is considered a crucial aspect in the implementation of nagari expansion. In this view, new autonomous regions often become a burden on the central government budget because they only rely on funds from the government, especially for regions that have limited natural resources (Santoso 2012). Original regional income is not enough to cover the operational costs of newly formed regional governments due to revenue expansion (Maisari 2022). Therefore, these new regional governments had to rely on general allocation funds from the central government to meet their financial needs

**Figure 1.**  
**Amount of funds received by Nagari Across the Definitive Mountain Rise Before and After 2017-2024**



Source: Results processed by researchers in 2024

Based on the table above, it is known that during the preparation process, the nagari funds received came from funds obtained by the main nagari, until definitively in 2022. Only

in 2023 did we receive an allocation of village funds, and in 2024, this increased to 3 sources of income. For this reason, the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency, which is one of the main reasons behind the expansion of nagari in West Pasaman Regency, is to increase the amount of funds received by the nagari. When administrative areas are divided into smaller ones, nagari governments have the opportunity to distribute funds more efficiently and equitably, according to the specific needs of a nagari. Increasing fund receipts is not a problem during the expansion process, which aims to improve Nagari's financial management (Karina 2021)

**Table 2.**  
**Amount of Funds Received by Nagari Main Ujung Gading in 2017-2024**

Period	Amount of Funds Received (Rp)	
2017	-	Expansion Process
2018	2.939.442.000	Expansion Process
2019	4.015.291.000	Expansion Process
2020	4.342.641.000	Expansion Process
2021	4.198.991.000	Expansion Process
2022	3.223.904.000	Expansion Process
2023	3.821.307.000	Definitive
2024	3.558.186.000	Definitive

Source: Processed 2024 Research Results

Based on the table above, it is known that during the process of expanding new nagari, the main nagari experienced a significant increase. The decline in income by the parent nagari occurs when the new nagari changes its status to definitive, which means that the budget received by the parent nagari is no longer shared with the new nagari resulting from expansion. The results of research in the field also show that there is a problem regarding the reduction in financial revenues faced by regions after the COVID-19 pandemic, which is one option to make the Nagari expansion agenda a success. Because basically, increasing the number of new nagari will increase village revenues because the village funds received by the district are based on the number of villages, where when the number of villages is small, the funds received will be less.

In this view, it is stated that the expansion of nagari occurred as a response to national policies that did not support nagari post-reformation (Fibrianti 2017). Initially, the "return to nagari" policy was expected to bring benefits following the research results of Jacqueline

A.C. Vel and Adriaan W. Bedner stated that there are various things that encourage the process of returning to nagari, including; strong traditions forming a complex customary system, shared economic interests in maintaining customary land rights, support from educated and Minangkabau migrants who are always connected to their hometowns, nagari status as a symbol of ethnic pride, the ability to bring customary discourse into public discussion, and positive support from government officials at all strategic administrative levels (Vel 2017). Even with the enactment of the village law, which regulates the allocation of funds based on the number of villages, nagari are considered to be the disadvantaged party because this system tends to provide greater benefits to villages than nagari. Therefore, the expansion of nagari is seen as a potential solution to ensure that each nagari can receive sufficient funds for development and operations (Umami dan Ferizaldi 2022). This change shows how the Nagari government must adapt to changing national policies in order to ensure the sustainability and efficiency of receiving funds. This is important because sufficient funds are a crucial factor in accelerating development and improving community welfare at the nagari level.

From this description, it can be said that the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman Regency is a strategy to obtain allocation of economic resources from the central government. With an increase in the number of nagari, the potential is that West Pasaman Regency will receive more funds from the central government (Hanif dan Subekti 2021). Likewise, with the main nagari, which tends to increase the budget received during the expansion process. Although the parent nagari ultimately experienced a decline in fund revenues after the status of the new nagari became definitive. These funds can be received by new nagari and distributed directly by the nagari government, which is closer to the needs of local communities.

### **Rational Perspective of Nagari- Nagari Expansion in West Pasaman Regency 2017-2023**

In the context of implementing nagari expansion, the rational perspective offers a comprehensive and measurable approach, which is an important point because it looks at various aspects based on objective analysis, considering various important factors that influence decisions regarding regional expansion (Hamri et al. 2016). This approach covers various important aspects in making decisions regarding regional expansion through research

or research regarding how important expansion is, so that expansion has an impact that can be felt by the community.

Based on information obtained from the secretary of the West Pasaman Regency community and the Nagari Empowerment Service, there is no previous research that suggests expansion could occur. However, several references state that villages with too many residents are unable to manage their finances well. So far, there has been no comprehensive research or study related to the issue of nagari expansion, including various aspects surrounding the expansion process until the formation of a definitive nagari. Therefore, efforts are needed for in-depth research in order to provide clearer and more focused guidance for future nagari expansion policies.

Another opinion regarding measurable analysis in the implementation of expansion provides a more in-depth picture of the situation on the ground from the perspective of local authorities, which is directly related to the issues discussed. The person in charge of the Guardian of Nagari Ranah Koto Tinggi stated that regarding the expansion of Nagari Ranah Koto Tinggi, so far, there has been no research specifically from universities to carry out the expansion of the nagari.

Referring to the argument above, it is known that up to now, there has been no comprehensive research or study in West Pasaman Nagari-Nagari regarding the important issue of implementing nagari expansion. This shows the need for more in-depth research to understand the various aspects surrounding the Nagari expansion process and the potential problems that may arise afterwards. Apart from that, there is information that villages that are too large or have too many residents tend to experience difficulties in managing their finances (Breman 2021). However, no research definitively supports this hypothesis. Therefore, further research is needed to understand the impact of nagari expansion on financial management so that the expansion of nagari-nagari in West Pasaman is carried out following measurable, rational reasons (Hasyim, Dharmawan, dan Juan 2010)

In the rational perspective, it is also an approach that is based on logical and objective calculations or considerations. In this case, all decisions taken will be influenced by certain indicators that can be measured and have high accuracy. An example is in the process of implementing the expansion of Nagari by orders from the West Pasaman district, where each

step must be considered following the needs of the community. This aims to minimize the risk of errors and ensure that the results of the expansion are right on target and provide benefits for all levels of society concerned.

On the other hand, the Secretary of the West Pasaman Regency Community and Nagari Empowerment Service stated that the main consideration for the West Pasaman Regency government is to improve services to the community, so that the community gets optimal services in addition to receiving a larger amount of budget. Whether or not the expansion of the nagari is appropriate, in my opinion, with the expansion, local communities can be more involved in decision making related to the development and management of their area. This can increase the community's sense of ownership and responsibility for development in their region.

In line with the view above, another view emerged from the Nagari Government Capacity Building Sub- Facilitation, which said that for more effective and efficient services, where there are villages with too many residents, expansion is chosen as one of the options so that the services received by the community are maximized. Is the expansion of the nagari following the needs of the community? Yes, the expansion is very in line with the current needs of the community, where one of the objectives of the expansion is to increase the independence of the nagari. There are currently only 3 independent nagari in West Pasaman. With the expansion, it is hoped that it will improve the status of the nagari in West Pasaman. In addition to the two views above, other perspectives emerge from the Sub-Section of Nagari Government Institutional Development, Regulation, and Preparation of Nagari Legal Products, which outlines various specific considerations related to the consideration of implementing the expansion of Nagari-Nagari in West Pasaman Regency and its suitability to community needs

Based on the views of several informants in the field, it shows that the main consideration for expansion is to improve public services and involve local communities in decision-making. With expansion, it is hoped that smaller nagari can provide services that are faster, more responsive, and in line with community needs. Expansion also aims to overcome population density and increase service efficiency, so that resources can be distributed more evenly and administrative problems can be resolved more effectively. In

addition, expansion has the potential to increase Nagari independence, encourage more participatory development, and strengthen the community's sense of ownership and responsibility for their territory (Ratri Furry dan Sasana n.d.)

Thus, although the success of expansion is very dependent on the specific context of each situation, it is considered to be adequate to meet the needs of the local community (Santoso 2012). Finally, from a rational perspective, emphasis is placed on a deep understanding of the real conditions of the population potentially affected by the implementation of regional expansion. Refers to various views developing among the community regarding the impacts caused by the expansion of Nagari. If we analyze further the various views expressed by representatives of the Ranah Koto Tinggi nagari community regarding the impacts felt, both during the expansion process until the area officially has the status of a definitive nagari, some opinions and perceptions reflect the experiences and observations of the people there regarding significant changes and their implications for local social, economic and cultural life along important stages in the journey to become an independent governing entity separate from its parent. Based on the results of analysis and interviews conducted in the field, in general, it can be said that the expansion of nagari has had positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts include the creation of easier access and services and increased community participation in nagari deliberations. However, there are also negative impacts, such as the possibility of abuse of power by political interests who are unfit to hold office. Apart from that, the results of interviews also show that development, which is part of the impact of the expansion of Nagari, has so far not been felt by the community due to the lack of funding at the village level. Therefore, the success of regional development and empowerment depends on the village's ability to manage funds effectively. Thus, efforts to plan and implement the expansion of the nagari need to be carried out well so that the expected benefits can be felt more by the entire local community

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the description of the results and discussion above, it can generally be concluded that the nagari expansion process in West Pasaman Regency, despite several positive achievements, still faces various challenges that require further attention and

improvement to ensure that the intended objectives of the expansion are fully realized. This conclusion can be elaborated from three perspectives.

From a normative perspective, the expansion of nagari must align with the prevailing legal and policy frameworks established by both central and regional governments. In the case of West Pasaman, while the expansion has met several regulatory requirements, there are still obstacles in consistently implementing the policy at the field level. One of the main issues concerns the prolonged period required for the preparation of a nagari to attain definitive status. Additionally, the process underscores the need to accelerate and simplify administrative procedures, particularly with regard to lobbying efforts involving ministries. Enhancing coordination among different levels of government is also essential for ensuring a more effective expansion process.

From a rational perspective, the implementation of nagari expansion demands an objective and measured approach based on empirical analysis. Ideally, this would involve systematic research to evaluate the social impacts of the expansion. However, such comprehensive research has not yet been conducted across the nagari in West Pasaman. This perspective highlights the importance of improving public service delivery and ensuring meaningful community participation in decision-making related to the expansion.

## REFERENCES

- Abbott, Kenneth W., dan Duncan Snidal. 2021. "Strengthening international regulation through transnational new governance: Overcoming the orchestration deficit." Hal. 95–139 in *The spectrum of international institutions*. Routledge.
- Adams, Dawda, Kweku Adams, Subhan Ullah, dan Farid Ullah. 2019. "Globalisation, governance, accountability and the natural resource 'curse': Implications for socio-economic growth of oil-rich developing countries." *Resources Policy* 61:128–40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2019.02.009>
- Agustar, Asdi, Ira Wahyuni Syarfi, dan Elma Wati. 2021. "Sinkronisasi Antara Perencanaan Nagari Dengan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Di Kabupaten Solok." *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Bhakti Praja* 11(1):18–46. doi: 10.33701/jiwbp.v11i1.1573. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jiwbp.v11i1.1573>
- Ambya, Ambya. 2019. "Perkembangan Daerah Otonom Baru (DOB) di Provinsi Lampung (Model Tipologi Klassen)." *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 8(3):199–210. doi: 10.23960/jep.v8i3.63. <https://doi.org/10.23960/jep.v8i3.63>
- Anderson, David A. 2019. *Environmental economics and natural resource management*.

Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351121477>

- Andriani, Wiwik. 2024. "Reviewing the Accountability Practices of Village Funds: Case Study from Indonesia." *AKUNSIKA: Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan* 5(2).
- Arsil, Fitra, dan Qurrata Ayuni. 2020. "Model Pengaturan Kedaruratan Dan Pilihan Kedaruratan Indonesia Dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Covid-19." *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 50(2):423. doi: 10.21143/jhp.vol50.no2.2585.
- Arsil, Fitra, Mohammad Novrizal, Ryan Muthiara Wasti, Yunani Abiyoso, dan Ali Abdillah. 2022. "Praktik Demokrasi Modern Dalam Pemerintahan Nagari Di Minangkabau." *Arena Hukum* 15(3):610–29. doi: 10.21776/ub.arenahukum.2022.01503.8.
- Asmin, Ferdinal. 2021. "Perkembangan pengelolaan hutan berbasis masyarakat di Sumatera Barat." *Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Sumatera Barat*.
- Astuti, Nuraini Budi, dan Lala M. Kolopaking. 2009. "Dilema Dalam Transformasi Desa Ke Nagari: Studi Kasus di Kenagarian IV Koto Palembang, Provinsi Sumatera Barat." *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 3(2).
- Berman, David. 2019. *Local government and the states: Autonomy, politics, and policy*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429507038>
- Breman, Jan. 2021. *Good times and bad times in Rural Java: Case study of socio-economic dynamics in two villages towards the end of the twentieth century*. Vol. 195. Brill.
- Bukhari, Faisal. 2021. "the Role of 'Kerapatan Adat Nagari (Kan)' in Solving the Dispute of Communal Land." *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)* 6(2):329. doi: 10.33760/jch.v6i2.340.
- Creswell, John W., dan J. David Creswell. 2018. *Mixed Methods Procedures*.
- Diprose, Rachael, Dave McRae, dan Vedi R. Hadiz. 2019. "Two decades of reformasi in Indonesia: its illiberal turn." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 49(5):691–712. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00472336.2019.1637922>
- Fibrianti, Nurul. 2017. "Dinamika Aktor Dalam Persiapan Pemekaran Daerah Balanipa." *The POLITICS: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Politik Universitas Hasanuddin* 3(1):2407–9138.
- Fitra, Halkadri. 2019. "Review of Regional Finance of Government of Regency and City in West Sumatera Province."
- Hammarberg, K., M. Kirkman, dan S. De Lacey. 2016. "Qualitative research methods: When to use them and how to judge them." *Human Reproduction* 31(3):498–501. doi: 10.1093/humrep/dev334.
- Hamri, Ebed, Eka Intan Kumala Putri, Hermanto J. Siregar, dan Deddy S. Bratakusumah. 2016. "Kebijakan Pemekaran Wilayah Dan Pengembangan Pusat Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kota Tasikmalaya." *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik* 7(1):111. doi: 10.22212/jekp.v7i1.412.
- Hanif, Annisa, dan Dimas Subekti. 2021. "Implementation of nagari expansion policy in Nagari Preparation for Koto Gadang Jaya, Kinali District, West Pasaman Regency

- Implementasi kebijakan pemekaran nagari dalam Nagari Persiapan Koto Gadang Jaya, Kecamatan Kinali, Kabupaten Pasaman Barat.” *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan dan Politik* 34(4):446–58. [doi.org/10.20473/mkp.V34I42021.446-458](https://doi.org/10.20473/mkp.V34I42021.446-458)
- Hasanuddin, Hasanuddin, Welhenderi Azwar, Akmal Akmal, dan Handoko Handoko. 2023. “The Winding Road to Return to the Beauty of Indonesian Multiculturalism: A Discourse Analysis of ‘Back to Nagari’ in the Regional Autonomy Policy in West Sumatra.” *Jurnal Arbitrer* 10(1):35–50. <https://doi.org/10.25077/ar.10.1.35-50.2023>
- Hasyim, Aziz, Arya Hadi Dharmawan, dan Bambang Juan. 2010. “Analisis Konflik Perebutan Wilayah di Provinsi Maluku Utara: Studi Kasus Konflik Perebutan Wilayah Antara Kabupaten Halmahera Barat dan Kabupaten Halmahera Utara tentang Enam Desa.” *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 4(1).
- Karina, Fitri. 2021. “EFFECT OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE, INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE TOWARDS NAGARI FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE.”
- King, Gary, Robert O. Keohane, dan Sidney Verba. 1995. “The Importance of Research Design in Political Science.” *American Political Science Review* 89(2):475–81. doi: 10.2307/2082445.
- Maisari, Rini. 2022. “Problematika Pemekaran Daerah: Tinjauan dari Pembentukan Undang-Undang Daerah Otonomi Baru di Papua.” *Jurnal Lex Renaissance* 7(4):763–85. doi: 10.20885/jlr.vol7.iss4.art6.
- Marta, Joan. 2012. “FAKTOR PEMICU DAN PENENTU KELAYAKAN PEMEKARAN WILAYAH DI SUMATERA BARAT (Pendekatan Sosial dan Ekonomi).” *Ecosains: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Pembangunan* 1(1):61–76. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ecosains.346757.00>
- Mendy, Ousu. 2024. “Regional Autonomy in Indonesia after the Second Constitutional Amendment: Assessing its Developmental Delivery.” *Constitutionale* 5(1):45–60. <https://doi.org/10.25041/constitutionale.v5i1.3279>
- Moen, Kåre, dan Anne Lise Middelthon. 2015. “Qualitative Research Methods.” *Research in Medical and Biological Sciences: From Planning and Preparation to Grant Application and Publication* 14(4):321–78. doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-799943-2.00010-0.
- Mulia, Beni, Syafruddin Ritonga, dan Irwan Nasution. 2021. “Dampak Pemekaran Nagari Dalam Meningkatkan Pelayanan Publik Kepada Masyarakat.” *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, Administrasi Publik, dan Ilmu Komunikasi (JIPIKOM)* 3(1):12–18. <https://doi.org/10.31289/jipikom.v3i1.509>
- Nengsri, Elda, Jamurin Jamurin, dan Indra Rahmat. 2023. “Peranan Pemerintah Nagari dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan di Nagari Sisawah Kecamatan Sumpur Kudus Kabupaten Sijunjung.” *Journal of Civic Education* 6(2):137–44. doi: 10.24036/jce.v6i2.931.
- Pandie, Prima Maryos Rinaldo. 2018. “STUDI KELAYAKAN PEMEKARAN DAERAH OTONOM BARU AMANATUN DI KABUPATEN TIMOR TENGAH SELATAN

- PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR.” *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Pemerintahan Daerah* 10(2):101–11. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jiaped.v10i2.275>
- Pierskalla, Jan H., J. Rodden, dan E. Wibbels. 2019. “The proliferation of decentralized governing units.” *Decentralized governance and accountability: Academic research and the future of donor programming* 115–43.
- Rahmat, Aulia, Esmi Warassih, dan Muhamad Syamsudin. 2023. “The existence of Nagari in West Sumatra on state policy hegemony.” *Malaysian Journal of Syariah and Law* 11(2):310–29. <https://doi.org/10.33102/mjsl.vol11no2.452>
- Ramadhan, Exa Sangka, Asyhar Hidayat, dan Nurul Chotidjah. 2018. “Implementasi Pemerintahan Nagari Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Sumatera Barat No 2 Tahun 2007 tentang Pokok-Pokok Pemerintahan Nagari Dikaitkan dengan Undang-Undang No . 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa.” *Prosiding Ilmu Hukum* 4(2):741–48. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29313/v0i0.10886>
- Ratri Furry, P. R., dan Hadi Sasana. n.d. “EVALUASI DAMPAK PEMEKARAN DAERAH TERHADAP KINERJA EKONOMI DAN KINERJA PELAYANAN PUBLIK DI KOTA SERANG.”
- Safitri, Lia, Ichsan Malik, dan Josephine R. Marietta. 2018. “Nagari Sebagai Pranata Penyelesaian Konflik : Suatu Kajian Tentang Kerapatan Adat Nagari (Kan) di Nagari Ketaping, Pariaman, Sumatera Barat.” *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara* 8(1):147–70. doi: 10.33172/jpbh.v8i1.270.
- Santoso, Lukman. 2012. “Problematika Pemekaran Daerah Pasca Reformasi di Indonesia.” *Jurnal Supremasi Hukum* 1(2):267–86.
- Shao, Zinan, Martha Bakker, Tejo Spit, Lenoie Janssen-Jansen, dan Wu Qun. 2020. “Containing urban expansion in China: the case of Nanjing.” *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 63(2):189–209. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2019.1576511>
- Sinen, Karmila, Aulia Sasmita Ningrum, dan Oktoviana Angela Kabes. 2022. “Strategi Pemerintah Dan Masyarakat Dalam Menjemput Daerah Otonomi Baru Papua Barat Daya Pemekaran Provinsi Papua Barat.” *JISIP UNJA (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik Universitas Jambi)* 6(2):45–54. doi: 10.22437/jisipunja.v6i2.20844.
- Tangke, R., G. Buddy Tampi, dan J. Marhaen Ruru. 2021. “Evaluasi Kelayakan Pemekaran Kabupaten Luwu Tengah Menjadi Daerah Otonom Baru Di Kabupaten Luwu Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.” *Jap* 7(109):18–25.
- Turner, Mark, Eko Prasajo, dan Rudiarto Sumarwono. 2022. “The challenge of reforming big bureaucracy in Indonesia.” *Policy Studies* 43(2):333–51. Turner, Mark, Eko Prasajo, dan Rudiarto Sumarwono. 2022. “The challenge of reforming big bureaucracy in Indonesia.” *Policy Studies* 43(2):333–51.
- Umami, Wilda, dan Ferizaldi Ferizaldi. 2022. “Urgensi Kebijakan Pemekaran Daerah Otonom Baru Aceh Malaka.” *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Policy* 8(1):1–15. doi: 10.52137/apjpp.v8i1.72.

- Wu, Haitao, Yunwei Li, Yu Hao, Siyu Ren, dan Pengfei Zhang. 2020. "Environmental decentralization, local government competition, and regional green development: Evidence from China." *Science of the total environment* 708:135085. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.135085>
- Yanti, Delvi, Eri Gas Ekaputra, dan Eri Stiyanto. 2022. "Penetapan Batas Nagari Berdasarkan Aspek Teknis dan Non-Teknis (Studi Kasus: Nagari Pasir Binjai, Kecamatan Silaut, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan, Sumatera Barat)." *Jurnal Warta Pengabdian Andalas* 29(2):130–41. doi: 10.25077/jwa.29.2.130-141.2022.
- Yulia, Refni, dan Livia Ersi. 2022. "Nagari Adat di Minangkabau Dalam Tinjauan Sejarah." *Bakaba: Jurnal Sejarah, Kebudayaan dan Kependidikan* 9(1):32–43.
- Yuliawati, Fitriyani. 2009. "DAMPAK KEBIJAKAN PEMEKARAN WILAYAH KABUPATEN CIAMIS TERHADAP PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD)." *Jurnal Ilmu Politik dan Pemerintahan* 1(2):53–72. <https://doi.org/10.37058/jipp.v1i2.2640>
- Yuren, Albi Aldo, dan Etmi Hardi. 2021. "Keberadaan Romusha di Nagari Sirukam pada Masa Pendudukan Jepang." *Jurnal Kronologi* 3(1):202–11. doi: 10.24036/jk.v3i1.128.