

**ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE SUB-DISTRICT IN THE ERA
OF REGIONAL AUTONOMY IN SITINJAU LAUT SUBDISTRICT,
KERINCI REGENCY**

EFENDI

STIA NUSANTARA SAKTI SUNGAI PENUH

Email:

efendidahlan1977@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Authority of the district with describe the UU No. 22, 1999 year is update by UU No. 23, 2014 year in reality show district outhority has shifted former head of the region administrative be just as head of the work unit the technical administarive. The authority possessed by the sub-district is currently very limited, which is only limited to the administrative authority of the regional head, and even then with minimalist coverage as well, while the authority given by UU is limited to only a few things and even then only be coordinative. To know the Authority of Subdistrict In the Era of Regional Autonomy In District Sitinjau Laut Kerinci District and Factors what affect the implementation of authority Camat On District Sitinjau Laut Kerinci regency which became the subject matter in this writing is How the Authority of Subdistrict In the Era of Regional Autonomy In District Sitinjau Laut Kerinci Regency. Research using qualitative methods, therefore, the emphasis of structures and individuals as a whole that descriptively describes the state of the subject and object of research based on facts that appear or as it is to find a particular problem carefully. For the selection of informants in this study done purposively (purposive) that is choosing people who are considered to know and able to explain the social phenomena associated with this research. The existence of the Sitinjau Laut Sub-district institution to date is inseparable from the regulatory changes, the re-positioning of the sub-district authority in the era of regional autonomy opens the space for the sub-district / kecamatan institutions to re-exist in the midst of the people who are highly expecting the role of the sub-district to be the only way the community in the affairs of the government assessed by the local community is more effective and efficient when the sub-district / districts institutions get the power that is in accordance with the circumstances and conditions of society in the region. It is advisable to create an independent and sustainable Community The regions provide detailed and in accordance with the needs of the Sitinjau Laut District. The Local Government should review the authority that has been delegated to the District Institution Sitinjau Laut due to the current authority in terms of coordination, guidance and service of whether it is sufficiently capable in madani.

Keywords: Authority, Responsibility and Service.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background to the Problem

Indonesia since the beginning of independence followed a unitary state system whose government was carried out based on the presidential system. In the unitary State, the implementation of decentralization to local governments is carried out based on the principle that the entire authority of the central government must be in the entire territory of the State and the order of government.

The authority and interests of the central government are carried out alone or represented to all levels of government structures from the central to the regional level. The role of the interests and authorities of the central government that cannot be eliminated or limited only occurs to the level of government order or a certain level of hierarchy. That authority and interest stretches and encompasses all levels of government from the authority at the top level to the lower level.

Subdistricts are the division of administrative regions in Indonesia under districts or cities. Subdistricts consist of villages or sub-districts. Subdistrict or other designation is the working area of the sub-district as a regional apparatus of the regency/city. The position of the sub-district is a regional apparatus of the regency/city as a technical implementer of the territory that has a certain working area and is led by the sub-district head.

In the context of regional autonomy in Indonesia, a Subdistrict is a Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) of a Regency or City that has a certain working area led by a sub-district head. The regulation of sub-district administration both in terms of its formation, position, duties and functions is legalistically regulated by a Government Regulation. As a regional apparatus, the sub-district head receives a meaningful delegation of authority for community service matters. In addition, the sub-district will also carry out the implementation of general government tasks.

From the author's observations made in Sitingau Laut Subdistrict, the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the sub-district has led to a position of the sub-district that is not effective in decision making. The sub-district head interpreted that his position, which was only limited to being coordinated and coordinating government activities within the sub-district area, caused the implementation of unclear tasks. As a cantoh: the implementation of duties in community empowerment activities, enforcement of laws and regulations, peace and public order, guidance, and services to the community has been divided into all UPTDs, Vertical Agencies, and SKPDs in the regions so that the position of the sub-district in exercising authority by law is not too detailed. The consequence is that the implementation of the authority of the sub-district head as the head of the sub-district SKPD is not too visible and felt by the community.

Based on the above exposure, the author will conduct further research and the results will be stated in the form of research with the title "**Analysis of the Authority of the Sub-District in the Era of Regional Autonomy in Sitinjau Laut District, Kerinci Regency**".

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive research approach with qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2002: 3).

Qualitative research methods open up ample space for scientific dialogue in different contexts, especially when they are understood in depth and "appropriately". Qualitative research can explore respondents' attitudes, behaviors, and experiences through interview methods and group focuses. This approach is expected to be able to capture reality in the field by collecting data directly in the field through interviews, documentation and observation.

In this study, researchers used *key informants* and ordinary informants. A key informant is an informant who knows in depth the problem being studied, while an ordinary informant is an informant who is determined on the basis of consideration of knowing and relating to the problem. In this case, the author uses *the purposive sampling method*. Namely sampling that is adjusted to certain goals and conditions set based on research goals and problems. (Nawawi, 1987:157). In this study researchers have found 8 informants.

Data Collection Techniques And Tools

- a. Observation
- b. Interviews
- c. Documentation

Data Analysis

In analyzing research data, it refers to several stages, namely:

1. Collection of information through interviews.
2. Data reduction
3. Data display
4. Conclusion or verification (conclusion)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the predictable outcome indicators, the delegation is given based on the goals and plans that have been prepared in advance. It is intended that the delegation given to certain fields is in accordance with their respective expertise.

This is in accordance with what has been conveyed by Indri Firman, S.Sos, M.Si as the Head of the Siview Laut District, Kerinci Regency, during an interview with the author, he said:

"That the authority of the sub-district in the foreseeable results, is currently running very well, this is evidenced by the absence of activities/work that are not completed on time because those who handle activities/work are in their respective fields." (interviewed, June 7, 2018).

Then added by Mr. Harpan Feri, SE as Secretary of Siview Laut District during an interview with the author, he said:

"That the implementation of activities/work in each field of sub-district government is going very well because it is handled by people who are experienced in their respective fields, such as experience in the field of government, experience in organizations, understanding the situation of the conditions of the region and understanding the karesteristic villages in the work area community." (interviewed, June 7, 2018)

Then added by Indrawati, S.Pd as the Head of Social Welfare and Public Services of Siview Laut District during an interview with the author, she said:

"That the prescribed plans and policies are clear and directed in accordance with the current capacity of the district institution so that the recipient of the authority feels more free in handling a job." (interviewed, June 7, 2018).

Then added by Tablik depati, SE as the Head of the Siview Laut District Government during an interview with the author, he said:

It has been in accordance with their respective subtleties because the tasks assigned to us can be understood, we live and we can complete them in accordance with their provisions and be completed as expected." (interviewed, June 7, 2018).

Then added by Nova Oktavia, ST as the Head of Peace and Order of Siview Laut District during an interview with the author, he said:

"It is indeed in accordance with the tupoksi, like me Kasi Trantib, the activities are very smooth and in accordance with the field." (interviewed, June 7, 2018).

Then added Amaruddin as the Head of Economy and Development of Siview Laut District during an interview with the author, he said:

"In accordance with each other's expertise because every delegation given, we definitely have to make a final report so we understand better and there is no confusion because it is in accordance with the field." (interviewed, June 7, 2018).

Then added by Saiful Amri as the Head of Finance and Village Assets of Siview Laut District during an interview with the author, he said:

"According to the fact that the delegation given to us is in accordance with the expertise, it just so happens that the kasi in the field of finance and village assets is the new kasi in the sub-district, so you really have to know in this field, and I have so far been in accordance with their respective fields because there are no obstacles so far." (interviewed, June 7, 2018).

In another case with Mr. Buswaria, S.Sos as the community during an interview with the author, he said:

"That not everything that has been previously estimated is in accordance with the expected results of one/several activities/jobs due to low employee attendance rates and erratic return hours of office, how can a job be completed if a culture of discipline is not a reference in realizing optimal performance." (interviewed, June 8, 2018).

Based on the indicators and according to the analysis of researchers that the authority of the sub-district in the predictable results went well in accordance with the theory by Koontz, O'Donnell and Weihrich quoted by Wasistiono (2009:49-50) which stated that the delegation was given based on goals and plans that had been prepared earlier. Where, the plan and policy must be clear and directed. Although the existence of sub-district institutions is not felt by the community, this cannot be a benchmark for the community in assessing the performance of the sub-district, because the authority of the sub-district in the results that can be estimated, currently it has been running very well, this is evidenced by the absence of activities / work that are not completed in time and the implementation of activities / work in each field in the sub-district government is running very well because it is handled by people who are experienced in their respective fields.

IV. CONCLUSION

Fundamental changes in the implementation of sub-district government as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 1999, then continued in Law Number 23 of 2014. Changes include the position of the sub-district to become the regional apparatus of the regency/city, and the sub-district to be the executor of some government affairs which is the authority of the regent/mayor. In Article 209 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2014 it is stated that "The regional apparatus of the regency/city consists of the regional secretariat, the secretariat of the DPRD, the inspectorate, regional agencies, regional technical institutions, sub-districts". The article shows two important changes, namely:

1. The subdistrict is no longer a government administrative area and is perceived to be the territory of the sub-district. With the new paradigm, a sub-district is a working area or area where the sub-district works.
2. The sub-district is the regional apparatus of the regency/city and is no longer the head of the administrative area of the government, thus the sub-district is no longer the sole ruler who functions as the administrator of government, development and society, but is the executor of some of the authority devolved by the regent/mayor.

The sub-district is an extension of the regent's hand. In detail, the authority of the sub-district is explained in Article 226 of Law Number 23 of 2014 which states that:

- (1) In addition to carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 225 paragraph (1), the sub-district shall obtain a partial delegation of the authority of the

- regent/mayor to carry out part of the Government Affairs which is the authority of the regency/city.
- (2) The delegation of authority of the regent/mayor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on a mapping of public services in accordance with the characteristics of the Subdistrict and/or the needs of the community in the sub-district concerned.
 - (3) The delegation of authority of the regent/mayor as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by a decision of the regent/mayor based on a government regulation.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On this occasion, the author would like to thank the leadership elements of STIA NUSA Sungai Penuh who have supported the author in the implementation of this research, both morally and materially. We would also like to express our gratitude to the Head of the Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM) STIANUSA Sungai Penuh and the entire Editorial Team who have been willing to publish the manuscript of the article contained in this addition.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdul Gaffar Karim, 2003, *Kompleksitas Persoalan Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia*, Yogyakarta
- Abdul Rasyid Thalib, 2006, *Wewenang Mahkamah Konstitusi dan Implikasinya dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Rebupblik Indonesia*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.
- Anwar Desi, 2001, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Gunung Agung, Surabaya.
- Arya Hadi Darmawan, 2008, *Reposisi Kapasitas Ketata Pemerintahan Kecamatan*, PSP3-IPB, Jakarta.
- Ateng Syafrudin, 2000, *Menuju Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Negara yang Bersih dan Bertanggung Jawab*, Bandung.
- Basu Swastha, dan Irwan, 2003, *Manajmen Moderen*, Liberty, Yogyakarta.
- Dede Rosyada, 2003, *Demokrasi, Hak Asasi Manusia & Masyarakat Madani*, ICCE UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.
- Hj. Yeyet Solihat, S,H.,M.Kn, dan Des Nanang Nugraha, SH.,MH.,M.Si 2016, *Reposisi Kewenangan Wakil Kepala daerah Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintah Daerah*, Karawang : Jurnal Politikum Indonesia.

- H.B Sutopo, 2002, *Pengantar Penelitian Kualitatif*, Universitas Sebelas Maret Press, Surakarta.
- H.R Syaukani dkk, 2002, *Otonomi Daerah dalam Negara Kesatuan*, Pusat Pengkajian Etika Politik dan Pemerintahan, Yogyakarta.
- Indroharto, 1994, *Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan yang Baik, dalam Paulus Efendie Lotulung, Himpunan Makalah Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan yang Baik*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.
- Kurniawan, Nanang Indra, 2017, *Menata Ulang Kelembagaan Kecamatan*. Harian Kompas, 5 april.
- Moh. Ilham A. Hamudy, 2009, *Peran Camat di Era Otonomi Daerah*, Komisi II DPR RI; Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Organisasi.
- Peraturan Bupati Kerinci No. 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pelimpahan Sebagian Kewenangan Bupati Kerinci Kepada Camat Untuk Melaksanakan Urusan Pemerintah Daerah.*
- Pedoman Penulisan Proposal Penelitian, Skripsi dan Buku Konsultasi*, (2017) STIA-NUSA, Sungai Penuh.
- Rilus A Kinseng, 2007, *Kelembagaan dan Tata Pemerintahan Kecamatan*, Bogor.
- Sadu Wasistiono dkk, 2005, *Perkembangan Organisasi Kecamatan Dari Masa Ke Masa*, Fokusmedia, Jakarta.
- Soerjono Soekanto, 2003, *Pokok-Pokok Sosiologi Hukum*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Stout HD, De Betekenissen Van De Wet, 2004, dalam Irfan Fachruddin, *Pengawasan Peradilan Administrasi terhadap Tindakan Pemerintah*, Alumni, Bandung.
- Sugiyono, 2012, *Metode Penelitian Administrasi (dilengkapi Metode R&D)*, Alfa Beta, Bandung.
- Sultan, 2007, *Manajmen Sumber Daya Aparatur dalam Penyelenggaraan Good Governance*, Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Organisasi, Bisnis & Birokrasi, Vol. 15.
- Syafie, Kencana, Inu, DR, 2011, *Manajmen Pemerintahan*, Pustaka Reka Cipta, Jawa Barat.
- Teguh Yuwonon, 2001, *Manajmen Otonomi Daerah*, Pusat Kajian Otonomi Daerah dan Kebijakan Publik(Puskodak, UNDIP, Semarang.
- UU No. 5 tahun 1974 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah.*
- UU No. 22 tahun 1999 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah*
- UU No. 23 tahun 2014 Tentag Pemerintah Daerah.*
- Wasistono, 2009, *Pengembangan Organisasi Kecamatan Masa ke Masa*. Fokusmedia, Bandung.