

ANALYSIS OF NAGARI DEVELOPMENT BASED ON NATURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL IN IV KOTO AUR MALINTANG DISTRICT, PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY

*Wita Puspa Dewita^{1,2}, Yurni Suasti¹

Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Padang
Master Program of Geography Education, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Padang
Email: puspadewitawita@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author, Received: Sep 11, 2024. Revised: Nov 28, 2024. Accepted: Dec 09, 2024



This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons 4.0 Share-Alike 4.0 International License. If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. ©2022 by Journal Sjdgge

ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the level of nagari development based on natural resource potential in IV Koto Aur Malintang District, Padang Pariaman Regency. A descriptive quantitative approach was employed, with all nagari in the district selected as research samples using a saturated sampling technique. The study focuses on natural resource-based development, particularly in the agricultural and plantation sectors, referring to the indicators outlined in Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2007. Data were obtained from secondary sources, including official nagari government documents, and supported by primary data collected through field observations. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive quantitative techniques through ordinal scale scoring to classify nagari development levels. The results indicate variations in development levels among nagari, influenced by differences in land ownership, plantation area, agricultural productivity, and resource utilization. Nagari with larger productive land areas and higher production levels tend to exhibit better development performance. However, the dominance of intermediary-based marketing systems limits the added value received by local communities. These findings suggest that natural resources play a crucial role in nagari development, but their effectiveness depends on optimal management, institutional strengthening, and sustainable utilization.

Keywords: *Nagari Development, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Plantation, Rural Development*

1. INTRODUCTION

Nagari development is an integral part of national development, aimed at improving community welfare in a sustainable and equitable manner. Within Indonesia's governmental system, nagari are not only positioned as objects of development but also as subjects that possess authority and responsibility in planning and implementing development according to their local potentials and challenges [1]. A development approach based on the internal potential of a region is crucial for fostering nagari self-reliance and reducing development disparities across regions.

One of the primary internal potentials of a nagari is its natural resources. In rural areas, natural resources serve as the main foundation of economic activity, particularly in agriculture and plantation sectors. Optimal and sustainable management of natural resources plays a vital role in increasing community income, expanding employment opportunities, and strengthening local economic growth [2-4]. However, the availability of natural resources does not automatically guarantee a high level of nagari development if it is not accompanied

by effective management capabilities, institutional support, and sound development planning.

In the context of rural development in Indonesia, there are still gaps in development levels among villages or nagari. Differences in natural resource potentials, geographical conditions, regional accessibility, and development capacity result in variations in development achievements, even within the same administrative area [5-7]. This situation underscores the importance of objectively and systematically measuring nagari development levels as a basis for evaluating development progress and determining policy priorities.

The Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation and Utilization of Village and Sub-District Profile Data provides comprehensive development indicators, covering aspects of natural resources, human resources, infrastructure, and community institutions. These indicators offer a systematic framework for measuring nagari development and allow for objective and measurable comparisons between nagari [8-10]. Therefore, this regulation is relevant as a basis for analyzing nagari development levels based on

natural resources.

Kecamatan IV Koto Aur Malintang, in Padang Pariaman Regency, is a rural area with relatively diverse natural resource potentials distributed across several nagari. Agriculture and plantations serve as the main livelihoods of the community and play a significant role in the local economy. Nevertheless, each nagari in this subdistrict has distinct characteristics, including land area and utilization, agricultural and plantation productivity, and the number of households dependent on these sectors. These differences in characteristics result in variations in development levels across nagari.

Based on this context, this study aims to analyze nagari development levels based on natural resources in Kecamatan IV Koto Aur Malintang using the indicators from the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2007. The analysis focuses on the potential and utilization of natural resources, particularly in the agriculture and plantation sectors, as the foundation of nagari development. The results are expected to provide empirical insights into the variation of development levels across nagari and serve as a consideration in formulating more effective, targeted, and sustainable nagari development policies.

METHODS

This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach to analyze the level of nagari development based on natural resources. The research was conducted in IV Koto Aur Malintang District, Padang Pariaman Regency, with all nagari in the area serving as the units of analysis. A saturated sampling technique was applied, whereby all nagari were included as research samples.

The research variable was the level of nagari development, with a focus on natural resources, based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2007. Measurement was carried out using an ordinal-scale scoring technique to classify nagari into underdeveloped, developing, and advanced categories. The study utilized secondary data as the main data source obtained from official nagari government documents, supported by primary data collected through field observations. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive quantitative analysis to describe development levels and variations among nagari.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the eruption nature and circumstances of The natural resource potential in District IV Koto Aur Malintang shows variations between villages, influenced by geographic conditions, land area, crop types, production levels, and marketing

mechanisms. The natural resource sectors analyzed include plantations.

In general, most households in each nagari own less than 5 hectares of land, with the highest proportions found in III Koto Aur Malintang Utara (60%) and III Koto Aur Malintang Selatan (50%). This condition indicates the dominance of small-scale land ownership, which may limit the optimal utilization of natural resources.

Nagari with a relatively higher proportion of households owning more than 5 hectares of land are Balai Baiak III Koto (38%) and III Koto Aur Malintang Selatan (30%), which is reflected in their higher development scores. In contrast, III Koto Aur Malintang Timur is dominated by households without land ownership (70%) and records the lowest score, indicating limited land access as a key constraint to nagari development.

Overall, differences in land ownership patterns among nagari contribute to variations in development scores, highlighting land access as an important indicator of natural resource-based nagari development.

III Koto Aur Malintang Selatan has the largest plantation area (1,503 ha) and the highest production (1,500 tons/year), while III Koto Aur Malintang Timur records the smallest area and lowest production, at 500 ha and 733 tons/year. These differences contribute to variation in plantation potential scores, ranging from 18 to 21.

Overall, the total plantation area reaches 4,990 ha with an annual production of 5,133 tons. However, plantation products in all nagari are still marketed through middlemen, indicating the need for more efficient marketing systems and value-added processing to support sustainable nagari development. In the plantation sector, land ownership and productivity levels vary across nagari. III Koto Aur Malintang Selatan and Balai Baiak Malai III Koto have a relatively higher proportion of households owning plantation land, along with larger plantation areas and higher production compared to other nagari. In contrast, III Koto Aur Malintang Timur shows limited land ownership and lower plantation production. Based on the scoring of plantation area and productivity, plantation potential is classified into three categories: highly potential (III Koto Aur Malintang Selatan and Balai Baiak Malai III Koto), potential (III Koto Aur Malintang and III Koto Aur Malintang Utara), and moderately potential (III Koto Aur Malintang Timur). The marketing of plantation products in all nagari is still predominantly mediated by middlemen.

The data indicate that the majority of households across all nagari own agricultural land of less than 5 hectares. Nagari III Koto Aur Malintang and III Koto Aur Malintang Selatan show the highest proportion of households with

agricultural land, reaching approximately 75–80%, which reflects the strong dependence of local communities on the agricultural sector. In contrast, Nagari III Koto Aur Malintang Timur has a relatively higher proportion of households without agricultural land, resulting in the lowest score among the nagari. Based on the scoring results, agricultural potential is higher in nagari dominated by agricultural land ownership, while nagari with limited land availability exhibit lower agricultural potential.

2. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that nagari development based on natural resources in IV Koto Aur Malintang District varies significantly among nagari, mainly influenced by differences in land ownership, resource availability, and productivity in the agricultural and plantation sectors. Nagari with wider productive land and higher output demonstrate stronger development potential, while nagari with limited resources tend to show lower development performance. Although agriculture remains a key economic foundation across all nagari, plantation potential is unevenly distributed. Furthermore, the dominance of middlemen in marketing systems indicates that natural resource potential has not yet been optimally managed to generate maximum local value. Therefore, effective resource management, institutional strengthening, and improved marketing mechanisms are essential to enhance sustainable and equitable nagari development.

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express sincere gratitude to the Government of Padang Pariaman Regency, the Government of IV Koto Aur Malintang District, and all Nagari governments for their support and provision of data during the research process. Special appreciation is also extended to the author's parents and family for their

continuous prayers, moral support, and motivation. The author also thanks all parties who contributed directly or indirectly to the successful completion of this study.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] Bappenas. (2019). *Pembangunan Perdesaan di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional.
- [2] Djojohadikusumo, S. (1994). *Perkembangan Pemikiran Ekonomi: Dasar Teori Ekonomi Pertumbuhan dan Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- [3] Fauzi, A. (2014). *Ekonomi Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan: Teori dan Aplikasi*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [4] Nazir, M. (2017). *Metode penelitian*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- [5] OECD. (2016). *A new rural development paradigm for the 21st century*. Paris: OECD Publishing. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 12 Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan dan Pendayagunaan Data Profil Desa dan Kelurahan
- [6] Riyadi, & Bratakusumah, D. S. (2012). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [7] Rustiadi, E., Saefulhakim, S., & Panuju, D. R. (2018). *Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Wilayah*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- [8] Republik Indonesia. (2007). Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 12 Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan dan Pendayagunaan Data Profil Desa dan Kelurahan. Jakarta: Kementerian Dalam Negeri.
- [9] Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- [10] Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2015). *Economic Development (12th ed.)*. New York: Pearson Education.