

Research Article

Regional Expansion of Susukan Subdistrict, Semarang Regency in the Context of Improving Village Community Services

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ABSTRACT

Susukan village is the administrative center of Susukan District. The distance between Susukan Village and the district government center (Ungaran) is 55 km. To reach Susukan Village, you can pass through Sruwen (Tengaran), Klero (Tengaran), Tingkir (Salatiga) or Penggung (Boyolali). Susukan Village is an alternative route from Semarang to Sragen. Initially, Susukan District consisted of 24 villages, so it deserved to be expanded, due to the increasing population, volume of government and development activities to facilitate the implementation of government and development tasks. With the expansion of the Susukan District (forming the Kaliwungu District), services to the village community have become smoother, faster, cheaper and closer to the distance, for example, population administration management such as Identity Cards (KTP), Family Cards (KK) become faster. Likewise, if residents take care of birth certificates, death certificates can be assisted by the District if the community has an email. With better services, the community will know the meaning of sub-district division in the context of implementing regional autonomy.

Keywords: Subdistrict Expansion, Community Service, Semarang, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates: 1) The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial areas and the provincial area is divided into districts and cities, each of which has a regional government which is regulated by law. 2) Provincial, regency and municipal governments shall regulate and manage government affairs themselves according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks. 3) Provincial, district and city governments have Regional People's Representative Council whose members are elected through general elections. 4) The Governor, Regent and Mayor respectively as the head of the provincial, regency and city government are elected democratically. 5) Regional governments carry out the widest possible autonomy, except for governmental affairs which are determined by law as the affairs of the Central Government. 6) Regional government has the right to stipulate regional regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and co-administration. 7) The structure and procedures for regional government administration are regulated in law.

From the above formulation, it is clear that in order to carry out regional autonomy, it must be

based on law. The law that regulates regional governance is currently Law number 23 of 2014 as a substitute for Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. According to the law what is meant by regional government is the administration of government affairs by the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance with the broadest autonomy principle in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the Constitution Republic of Indonesia in 1945 (Marzuki, 2005).

The meaning of autonomy in a narrow sense can be interpreted as independent, while in a broader sense it means empowered. Regional autonomy thus means the independence of a region in terms of making and making decisions regarding its own regional interests (Ubaidillah et al., 2000). Whereas what is meant by autonomous regions is a legal community unit having certain regional boundaries authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to their own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in the ties of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Widjaja, 2002; Purwanto, 2016).

Regional government is the governor, regent or

mayor and regional apparatuses as elements of regional administration. District/city regional apparatus according to Article 209 paragraph (2) of the Law Number 23 of 2014 consists of the regional secretariat, the secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), regional inspectorates, regional offices, regional technical institutions, agencies, and districts.

Law Number 32 of 2004 also regulates the Establishment of Regions and Special Zones as mentioned in article 4 to article 9. In Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Formation, it is regulated in the Chapter on Regional Planning, which consists of Articles 31 to 51.

The formation of regions can be in the form of the merging of several regions or parts of regions that are side by side or the division of one area into two or more regions. The articles also stipulate the requirements for regional formation which include regional administrative, technical and physical requirements. For further criteria, it is regulated further in Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007 concerning Regional Formation.

With the euphoria of regional autonomy, several regions (provinces, regencies, cities, sub-districts and sub-districts/villages) have filed demands for regional expansion. The division of the province, into a new province, separated from its parent in Indonesia recorded since 1999 is: 1) North Maluku; 2) Banten; 3) Bangka Belitung Islands; 4) Gorontalo; 5) West Irian Jaya; 6) Riau Islands; 7) West Sulawesi. As a result of provincial expansion and various other demands from certain regions it is also inevitable that demands for expansion at lower regional levels, namely districts, cities, sub-districts and sub-districts/villages (Saile, 2009; Affandi, 2001; Syaokani, 2000).

A district as a regency/city apparatus is formed in the district/city area by means of a regional regulation based on a government regulation. From the description, the writer wants to do research with the title: "The expansion of Susukan Subdistrict, Semarang Regency in the Context of Improving Village Community Services".

Based on the description above, the authors formulate the following problems: a) What is the basis for the consideration of the expansion of the Susukan District, Semarang Regency and what is the legal basis for the formation of a new District?; b) How is the public service for the village community with the expansion of the Susukan District?

RESEARCH METHOD

Approach Method

Writing research entitled "The expansion of the Susukan Subdistrict, Semarang Regency in the

Context of Improving Village Community Services" uses a normative juridical approach, namely research based on a study of library materials or documents in the form of written regulations.

Juridical, meaning that in carrying out the approach, legal principles and principles are used to see problems, while the normative approach is an approach that is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data from legal principles and case studies which in other words are often referred to as library law research (Soemitro, 1990; Soekanto & Mamudji, 2001; Prodjodikoro, 1973).

The research was conducted with reference to the provisions or legal regulations relating to the expansion of the Susukan District, Semarang Regency in the Context of Improving Village Community Services.

Research Specifications

This research can qualify as an analytical descriptive study, is descriptive in nature because this research is intended to: 1) Trying to provide an overview and discussion of laws and regulations relating to the expansion of the Susukan District, Semarang Regency; 2) Provide an overview of all events that occur chronologically and systematically, then an analysis of these realities is held which is linked to the laws and regulations relating to the expansion of the Susukan District, Semarang Regency.

Data collection technique

To obtain data that will be used in this thesis research is carried out through library research by collecting and studying material in the form of secondary data consisting of:

a. Primary Legal Materials

Legal materials that have a binding force in the form of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution, statutory regulations and other regulations. Primary legal materials in this study; 1) Law No. 23 2014 on Regional Government; 2) Government Regulation (PP) No. 78 Concerning the Establishment of Regions; 3) Regional Regulations of Semarang Regency regarding the Establishment of Districts; 4) Various Regulations or Decrees relating to the Expansion of the District Region. Other materials that are closely related to primary legal materials that can be used to help analyze and understand legal principles and processes that are derived from primary law.

b. Secondary Legal Materials

These secondary legal materials include documents, literature, research results or

opinions of experts/experts, papers, bulletin, magazines and reports. To complement the data obtained through the literature study mentioned above, this study also uses interview techniques. The interview technique used in this study was to use the guided free interview technique by preparing the questions as a guide in advance but still allowing for variations in the questions that were tailored to the situation during the interview.

c. Data analysis method

The method of data analysis is the process of analyzing qualitative writing materials (in the form of descriptions) so that they can be interpreted, where the writing materials obtained and the field must be written and analyzed. All material or information collected is then analyzed qualitatively, where the authors provide an overview and explanation of the main problems in the research.

DISCUSSION

Overview of Semarang Regency

History

Semarang Regency was first established by Raden Kaji Kasepuhan (known as Ki Pandan Arang II) on May 2, 1547 and legalized by Sultan Hadiwijaya. The word "Semarang" is said to have been a gift from Ki Pandan Arang II, when on the way he encountered a row of tamarind trees (Javanese:

asem) lined up sparsely (Javanese: arang-arang), thus creating the name Semarang.

During the reign of Regent Raden Mas Soeboyono, in 1906 the Dutch East Indies Government formed the Semarang Municipality (gemente), so that there were two government systems, namely municipalities led by burgenmester and regencies led by regents.

Semarang Regency is definitively stipulated based on Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the formation of regencies within the province of Central Java. During the reign of Regent Iswanto (1969-1979), the capital of Semarang Regency was de facto moved to Ungaran. Previously, the center of government was in the Kanjengan area (Semarang City).

In 1983, based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 1983 concerning the Transfer of the Capital of Semarang Regency to the City of Ungaran in the Semarang District, Ungaran, which previously had the status of a kawedanan city, was designated as the capital of Semarang Regency, which was previously located in the Semarang Municipality. Since then, every December 20, 1983 is designated as the anniversary of Ungaran as the capital of Semarang Regency. In 2005, the Ungaran sub-district was divided into two, namely West Ungaran, Semarang and East Ungaran, Semarang.

Table 1. Regent of Semarang (1969-2015)

Year	Regent's name
1969-1979	Drs. Iswanto
1979-1985	Ir. Soesmono Martosiswojo
1985-1987	Drs. Sardjono
1987-1992	Drs. Hartomo
1992-1999	Drs. Sudijatno
1999-2004	H. Bambang Guritno SE MM
2004-2006	H. Bambang Guritno SE MM (Non Aktif)
2006-2010	H. Siti Ambar Fathonah (Plt.Bupati)
2010-2015	dr. H. Mundjirin ES. SpOG

Geography

Semarang Regency is geographically located at 110 ° 14'54,75 "to 110 ° 39 '3" east longitude and 7 ° 3'57 "to 7 ° 30" south latitude. The four longitude and latitude coordinates limit an area of 95,020,674 Ha. Administratively, the geographical location of Semarang Regency is directly adjacent to eight regencies/cities, besides that in the middle of the Semarang Regency area there is the City of Salatiga. On the west side, Semarang Regency is bordered by the administrative areas of Kendal, Temanggung and

Magelang Regencies.

Government

The Regional Government of Semarang Regency in an effort to run the wheels of a better government divides the administrative task areas into 19 sub-districts. These sub-districts are responsible for the 235 villages under it. The division of administrative areas at the sub-district and village levels in 2015 did not experience any changes. This is because during 2015 there was no division or merger of regions. The number of

Local Environmental Units (SLS) in 2015 for the number of Rukun Warga (RW) of 1,565 decreased by 14 Rukun Warga (RW) compared to 2014 (1,579), this is due to a numbering reorganization and merging of RW in several districts. The number of Neighborhood Units (SLS) of Rukun Tetangga (RT) in 2015 was 6,628 RT, experiencing an increase of 11 RT compared to 2014 (6,617).

Basic Considerations and Legal Basis for the Expansion of the Area of Susukan District, Semarang Regency

In the area of Semarang Regency, there has often been division of the District, including the Susukan District (Interview with Mrs. Elisabeth Jati Wijayanti, 2020). The basis for the consideration of the expansion of the Susukan District (the formation of the Kaliwungu District) is the Regional Regulation Number 34 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of the Kaliwungu District, with the following considerations: a) With the increasing population, the volume of government and development activities; b) In order to further facilitate the implementation of tasks in the field of government and development; c) Improve services to the community in Susukan sub-district; d) With the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 2000 concerning Guidelines for the Formation of Districts, it is confirmed that the formation of Districts is stipulated by Regional Regulations.

Based on the aforementioned considerations, the District of Semarang issued Regional Regulation Number 34 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of the Kaliwungu District. Before the division, the area of Susukan District consisted of 24 villages, namely, Badran, Timpik, Tawang, Bakalrejo, Ketapang, Susukan, Sidoharjo, Gentan, Muncar, Ngasinan, Koripan, Kenteng, Kemetul, Kaliwungu, Jetis, Kener, Kradenan, Mukiran, Pager, Papringan, Payungan, Rogomulyo, Siwal, and Udanwuh.

After the expansion of Susukan Subdistrict, the number of villages, originally 24 villages, was divided into 2 areas, each of which was 13 villages in Susukan District, 11 villages in Kaliwungu. Susukan sub-district includes: Badran village, Timpik, Tawang, Bakalrejo, Ketapang, Susukan, Sidoharjo, Gentan, Muncar, Ngasinan, Koripan, Kenteng, and Kemetul. While the Kaliwungu District includes, Kaliwungu, Jetis, Kener, Kradenan, Mukiran, Pager, Papringan, Payungan, Rogomulyo, Siwal, Udanwuh.

Traced from the literature method, especially from primary legal materials, the consideration or

reason for the expansion of the Susukan District area can be seen from the 2 (two) Decrees below (General Elucidation of the Semarang Regency, PERDA No 34 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of the Kaliwungu District.):

- a. Decree of the Governor of the First Level Region of Central Java Number: OP.370/1977 dated 3 December 1977 concerning the Formation of District Representatives, in the Susukan District a Representative was formed in Kaliwungu.
- b. Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 2000 concerning Guidelines for the Formation of Districts, Article 7 states: All Sub-Districts Assisting and/or Representatives of Sub-Districts that have been formed at the time this Decree comes into effect shall be formed into Kecamatan.

So, from a period of more than 23 years as a Representative of the Susukan District and following the development of the population and the more services that must be provided to the village community, it is proper that the Susukan District deserves to be expanded and the Kaliwungu Representative District becomes a new District.

How is the Public Service for the Village Community with the Expansion of the Susukan District?

Susukan District

Susukan is a village in the Susukan sub-district, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. In this village it is famous for the production of onion crackers which are better known as crackers pos. They are called pos crackers because according to their history these crackers were first produced by the wife of a postal employee who then passed on their knowledge to several other residents so that in this Susukan village there were several small and medium enterprises (UKM) crackers that have been able to survive until now.

Village Overview

Susukan Village is the administrative center of Susukan District, the distance between Susukan Village and the district government center (Ungaran) as far as 55 km. To reach Susukan Village, you can go through Sruwen (Tengaran), Klero (Tengaran), Tingkir (Salatiga) or Penggung (Boyolali). Susukan Village is an alternative route from Semarang to Sragen. In addition to using private vehicles, to reach the village of Susukan use public transportation in the form of a bus heading to Sruwen - Karanggede this operates from 04.00 to 18.30.

The road in Susukan Village has been paved and especially access to the Pamotan Hamlet has

been concretized. All of this is the result of funding provided by the National Program for Rural Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri Rural) in 2011. Currently, roads are good because road construction funds are carried out by local governments.

Region

Susukan Village is one of 13 villages located in Susukan District. Susukan Village is the administrative center of Susukan District. The borders of Susukan Village are: North with Sidoharjo Village, East with Ketapang Village, South with Timpik Village, and West with Duren Village (Tengaran District) and Kenteng Village.

Since the division of Susukan District, services to the community have become more efficient and smoother because the number of villages has only increased from 24 to 13 villages. Services in the field of population administration such as taking care of lost or damaged ID cards can take up to one day (Interview with Mr. Bambang Priadi, 2020).

Kaliwungu District

Kaliwungu is a sub-district in Semarang Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. This sub-district is about 49 km from the district capital of Semarang towards Boyolali. Kaliwungu is the southernmost sub-district. The center of government is in Kaliwungu Village. The boundaries of the area: North with Susukan District and Boyolali District, East with Boyolali Regency, South with Boyolali Regency, West with Boyolali Regency.

Kaliwungu District was formed based on Semarang Regency Regional Regulation Number 34 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of the Kaliwungu District. Previously, Kaliwungu District was a representative for Susukan District since 1977.

Although it was formed in 2001 which was a division of the Susukan District, according to the physical requirements of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2008 concerning the District which states that at least it consists of 10 villages, Kaliwungu District has also met the requirements because it covers 11 villages.

According to Government Regulation (PP) Number 19 of 2008 the District is led by a Camat with the following tasks as stipulated in Article 15:

1. Head of District carries out general government duties which include: a). Coordinating community empowerment activities; b). Coordinating efforts to maintain public order and peace; c). Coordinating the implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations; d). Coordinating the maintenance of public service infrastructure

and facilities; e). Coordinating the implementation of government activities at the sub-district level; f). Fostering the administration of village and/or kelurahan governance; g). Carry out community services that fall within the scope of their duties and/or which the village or sub-district government cannot yet implement

2. In addition to the tasks referred to in paragraph (1) the sub-district head shall exercise the governmental authority delegated by the regent/mayor to handle part of regional autonomy affairs, which includes the following aspects such as Licensing, Recommendation, Coordination, Coaching, Supervision, Facilitation, Determination, Operation, and other powers delegated.
3. Head of District carries out general government duties which include: a). Coordinating community empowerment activities; b). Coordinating efforts to maintain public order and peace; c). Coordinating the implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations; d). Coordinating the maintenance of public service infrastructure and facilities; e). Coordinating the implementation of government activities at the sub-district level; f). Fostering the administration of village and/or kelurahan governance; g). Carry out community services that fall within the scope of their duties and/or which the village or sub-district government cannot yet implement
4. In addition to the tasks referred to in paragraph (1) the sub-district head shall exercise the governmental authority delegated by the regent/mayor to handle part of regional autonomy affairs which includes the following aspects such as Licensing, Recommendation, Coordination, Coaching, Supervision, Facilitation, Determination, Operation, and Other powers delegated.

With the expansion of the Susukan District and forming the Kaliwungu District, which began with its position as a Representative of the Susukan District for more than 20 years, it will bring services to the village community that are better running smoothly and of course closer and cheaper (Interview with Mr. Budi Yuwono, 2020).

This is in line with the purpose of granting regional autonomy to districts/cities to provide better, closer, cheaper and faster services. For example, to take care of population administration such as National Identity Card (KTP), Family Card (KK) is faster, as well as other population administration such as taking care of birth certificates, death certificates, sub-districts can also help online provided residents have

email.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded as follows: 1) The basis for the consideration of the expansion of the Susukan District (the establishment of the Kaliwungu District) is Regional Regulation Number 34 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of the Kaliwungu District with the following considerations: a) Due to the increasing population, the volume of government activities and development; b) In order to further facilitate the implementation of tasks in the government and development sector; c) Improve services to the community in Susukan sub-district. 2) With the expansion of the Susukan District (the formation of the Kaliwungu District) which began with the status/position of Kaliwungu as the Representative of the Susukan District, more than 20 years of service to the village community became smoother, faster, cheaper and closer.

Ethical Clearance

This research was ethically approved by Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

There is no conflict of interests.

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