

## KOTO PULAI AS THE REGENCY GOVERNMENT CENTER PESISIR SELATAN KERINCI IN 1949

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### ABSTRACT

The establishment of an emergency government in the Regency of Pesisir Selatan Kerinci was the result of instructions from the Rasjid Resident as Governor of Meliter, West Sumatra, where the Governor of Rasjid sent several delegates of the Governor's staff to the regions. History of the Government of the South Coastal Regency of Kerinci on January 2, 1949 in Koto Pulai, Lengayang Regency (Kambang), the government of the Pesisir Selatan of Kerinci ended on July 14, 1950. Based on the findings and also the author's initial interview with Mr. Anwar AM, he said that many generations did not know its history, even its removal was no longer maintained even though it was protected by cultural heritage and functioned as it should. There is no explanation of the role of the community and the government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci in defending the independence of the Republic of Indonesia from the threat of Dutch military aggression II, no one has examined either the published books or other scientific works. Therefore, that history is not forgotten, and also the legacy of the Government of the Pesisir Selatan of Kerinci in Koto Pulai treated and functioned as it should. Historical research methods, in this study data collection, is done by observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation is to see firsthand the relics of the government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci (PSK), as well as taking pictures of the relics. Interviews in this study include Mr. RusliNur, Anwar Am, Iyal, Syafrial, and Supardi. Documentation is the search for documents and books related to the governance of CSWs. Koto Pulai is a strategic area that is in a cross position, with a very strategic location that makes it easy to deal with fellow warlords in the Pesisir Selatan, both warlords who come from Tapan or the Shadows. Koto Pulai is also a fertile area, making it very easy to meet daily needs. The people there are trying to meet all the needs of the PDRI fighters without having to be paid, they do so because the people of South Pesisir in general Koto Pulai have a sense of nationalism and a spirit of patriotism towards the Indonesian people.

*Keywords: Koto Pulai, Government, Pesisir Selatan Kerinci in 1949.*



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### INTRODUCTION

After Indonesia's independence was still challenged, the Dutch carried out military aggression to retake Indonesia, to defend Indonesia's sovereignty, in West Sumatra the participation of the Nagari communities in Minangkabau was clear. In the PDRI incident in West Sumatra the figures were always moving and guerrilla from the Nagari to the Nagari, including those areas which were considered important Koto Tinggi and Natural Bidar were considered as the center of PDRI activities, a place where all strategies were arranged to save the Republic of Indonesia from the Dutch upheaval (Zed. 1997; Yunus, 2005)). In the spirit of nationalism the Indonesian nation struggles to preserve the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, nationalism is an understanding that creates and maintains the

sovereignty of a country, by creating a shared concept for a group of people (Sutan, 1973). Indonesian nationalism emerged as an answer to colonialism that occurred before.

If you see the above area, there are still many other regions or Nagari that have contributed greatly to the struggle of this nation. For example Koto Pulai, the government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci had an important role in assisting the war during the time of the Dutch military aggression II. History of the Government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci in 1949 who was in Koto Pulai Lengayang Regency (Kambang) of Pesisir Selatan left a building of a printing house called the Bagonjong House. At present, the Bagonjong house is already protected by cultural preservation. And also a monument of currency, the money spent during the reign of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci at that time was Rp. 25 and Rp. 50, for the money is only valid around the Pesisir Selatan Kerinci (interview with Anwar Am at home, Koto Pulai).

The establishment of the government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci, was an instruction from Governor Rasjid as Governor of the Military at that time, on January 2, 1949. The military governor sent his staff to the regional area to establish a PDRI government at the Regency level and government agencies under it. As well as giving them tasks and responsibilities of the PDRI and arranging geiliyah struggle bodies in each Regency and below its ranks. The regent of Pesisir Selatan Kerinci Regency is led by Aminuddin Sutan Syarif (Zed, 1997).

The choice of Koto Pulai as the Central Government of the Pesisir Selatan Region of Kerinci namely Koto Pulai is a strategic area that is in a cross position so that this area allows for a place in running the government, Koto Pulai has a distance of approximately 60 km with the PDRI government in Bidar Alam, and between Painan and Kambang, between Kambang and Tapan. With a very strategic location that makes it easy to connect between fellow warlords in the Pesisir Selatan, both warlords who come from Tapan and the Shadows. Koto Pulai is also a fertile area, making it very easy to meet daily needs (interview with Syafril).

## METHODS

In collecting data in this study using the historical method, the method itself means away, procedure or technique to achieve an objective effectively and efficiently. Regarding the method or procedure or technique of implementing it systematically, the historical method can be interpreted as a method of research and writing history using systematic methods, procedures, or techniques by the principles and rules of historical science. The systematic set of principles and rules is designed to help effectively gather historical sources.

1. Heuristics is the activity of collecting historical sources
2. Kriti (verification), examines whether the sources are true, both form and contents.
3. Interpretation, to establish the meaning of interrelation between the facts that have been verified.
4. Historiography, presentation of the results of the synthesis obtained in the form of a historical story (Daliman, 2012).

In entering the source collection (heuristic) a researcher enters the research field. The research work begins, in this field, the theoretical ability that is deductive-speculative as stated in the research design proposal will be tested empirically or pragmatically (Daliman, 2012). What is done in the collection of sources (heuristics), to get the sources studied, the authors do the interview, while the researcher will interview is M. Nur, who is one of the

perpetrators of history, which is his position during the reign of the South Coast Kerinci in 1949 was in the financial section (money printing). Next is that, Iyal, who is the son of a homeowner who is used as a place to print money. Anwar, Am, who is one of the shops in the archipelago that knows about the history of the Kerinci Selatan Regency. Observation, where the researcher plunged directly into the research location to see first hand the objects of the relics of the government of the South Coastal Regency of Kerinci in 1949 (money printing house and monument of currency). Documentation, where the author includes both the newspaper and writing/notes and a photo shoot at the time the researcher interviews with the informant

Source criticism (verification) after completion of the step of collecting historical sources in the form of documents, then what must be done is to hold a critique (verification) of the source, basically, the two steps, gathering (heuristic) and criticizing (verifying) the source, are not two steps of activity which are strictly separated from one another. Along with the discovery of historical sources at the same time number validation test was conducted. The validation test of historical sources is what in historical research is better known as criticism (verification) of historical sources (Daliman, 2012).

Interpretation, heuristics, and source criticism function to select historical sources or data, to obtain valid and reliable facts or historical evidence, while in the interpretation and historiographic stages the main function lies in interpretation, after the process of interpretation of facts -facts or historical evidence that has been tested for validity and reliability have been completed, then the historiographic process (writing history) can begin (Daliman, 2012).

## FINDINGS

The arrival of PDRI fighters in Koto Pulai, Lengayang Sub-district, Pesisir Selatan Regency was led by Aminuddin St. Sarif who is a Payakumbuh person, the arrival was welcomed by the people of Koto Pulai, the initial time of Aminuddi St. Sarif is located in Sari Bulan, the people of Koto Pulai trying to provide a home for Aminuddin St. Sarif and his staff, as well as in meeting daily needs. The group of PDRI fighters came to Koto Pulai only by foot, because the road conditions in Koto Pulai at that time were only footpaths (the road was still dirt) (interview with Syafrial 15 October 2019). Administratively, Koto Pulai, Lengayang Sub-district, under PDRI's administration, was under the administration of Balai Tuesday, whose regions were Kambang, Lakitan, Padang Laban and Balai Tuesday. Where the Nagari was led by Nagari guardians who at that time were called Guardians (Interview with Rusli Nur 8 October 2019). In March 1949 the Dutch attacked Koto Pulai, but the attack was broken by the Indonesian Tenra Association (GATI). The Dutch succeeded in setting fire to a resident's house (Rumah Rusli Nur) in Koto Kandise (before the village of Koto Pulai). the battle killed two Dutch troops, and the Dutch were repelled (interview with Rusli Nur October 8, 2019).

The social life of the people of Koto Pulai during the PDRI, was not much different from the current community, where the people were well connected so that they were able to work together because they had a high sense of brotherhood in the community. We can see this during the reign of the PDRI itself. they helped each other in meeting the needs needed by the fighters of the Republic of Indonesia Emergency Government (PDRI) who were in Koto Pulai, Lengayang Sub-district, Pesisir Selatan Regency. where *Amak-amak* (women who are married) prepare food (cooking). While the youth and students play a role as a security and Student Army (TP).

The life of the people of Koto Pulai during the PDRI economy was farming, rice fields, and trading. As for the merchandise, they are fine salt, coconut oil which they sell to Muara Labuh to Jambi. The level of education of the Koto Pulai community during the PDRI era already had an elementary school. The school has wooden walls. The roofed with Rumbia leaves (interview with Rusli Nur, October 8, 2019). The Pesisir Selatan Government of Kerinci is a PDRI government to defend Indonesian sovereignty from Dutch military aggression. The Pesisir Selatan Regency Government was established on January 2, 1949, which was instructed by the West Sumatra Military Governor Rasjid, instructing the delegation of the governor's staff to the regions to establish a Regency-level government and government agencies below. And the government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci is headed by Aminuddin St. Syarif (Zed, 1997).

The government of the Regency of Pesisir Selatan in Kerinci was formerly in Sungai Penuh, the situation changed after Kerinci was occupied by the Dutch. The Regent and His Staff and Major Alwi St. Marajo with his staff and subordinates, Captain Lion and Barantai Lion moved from Sungai Penuh to Kurao Balai on Tuesday, in the Rawang area. Not long at the Regent Tuesday Hall Syarif and Mr. Major Alwi, his staff moved to Koto Pulai due to concerns about the arrival of the Dutch. (interview with Ruslinur 8 October 2019). Koto Pulai is a strategic area where the intent here is in the context of the PDRI guerrilla struggle, as long as PDRI Sutan Sjarif succeeded in running an alternative PDRI government at the Regency level in an atmosphere of refuge. By its nature, emergency, leading the government moves quickly move from one place to another.

The PSK government-issued policies including in the economic field: Printing of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) Lengayang. Because the fundraising results were inadequate, DHN issued a decision to print Lengayang (ORI) money with a nominal value of Rp. 5 and Rp. 10. In the printing of this money, it was chaired by Junus Rang Batuah, Erman's secretariat, and his finance, Buya Dinar Khatib Sulaiman. The money was printed at the H. Tinta House, in Koto Baru Kambang. The Dutch attack occurred in March 1949, for a while the money printing was temporarily stopped, then after it was safe, the money printing was transferred to Ijagak's house in Koto Pulai and then moved again to Maksiah's house. This house has been rehabilitated as a site of historical evidence (Interview with Rusli Nur, October 8, 2019).

Money of the Republic of Indonesia Temporary Payment (URIPS). Based on Governor Meliter's instruction number 15 of 1949. Who gave the mandate to the Military Regency Head, the PSK Regent printed URIPS money instead of the Lengayang money, which applies in all PSK areas. PSK Regency money (URIPS) is printed in the nominal amount of Rp. 25 and Rp. 50. URIPS money is printed using HVS paper. To get this HVS paper, Abu and his members were assigned to Tanah Tumbuh (Muara Bungo), (document of the Wredatama Association of the Republic of Indonesia (PWRI) of the South Coastal Regency). This is where the Money of the Republic of Indonesia meanwhile is printed, cut out, and distributed to Tentra and the police who came from Tapan, Pak Mansur Sami, Surantih pak Alam, from Shadow Pak Muhnizen, and Munir Kasim (interview with Ruslinur on 8 October 2019). (b). Field of defense: Fundraising. Nagari Daily Council (DHN) took the initiative and issued a decision to form a war relief misery agency (BPKKP). To finance BPKKP and pay salaries for police and employees, with a nominal value of Rp. 5 and Rp. 10.

Merchandise brought out of Lengayang sub-Regency. As for the collection: each person who carries one can of coconut oil is charged Rp. 10, cigarette Nipah one load of Rp. 10, fine salt Rp. 10, this merchandise are generally brought to Muara Labuh. The BPKKP is chaired by H. Muhammad Nur, Djamar Rj's secretary. Sutan and the polling section by

Kirin St. Mangkudum and Ilyas Bandaro Itam, after running not so long, it turned out that the results were inadequate for the costs of the struggle (Document Management of the Wredatama Unity Branch of the Republic of Indonesia (PWRI) Pesisir Selatan Regency 2007). Forming Assistance Forces to Help PDRI Fighters. In the face of the Dutch attack, the Government of the Pesisir Selatan Regency of Kerinci under the leadership of Aminuddin St. Sjarif formed an aid force, they were formerly a former army in the Japanese era called Giugun, heiho, bagodang all joined forces to join the armed forces of the PDRI in a rolling fashion. In addition, there are also Student Tentra (TP), these student tentra are a combination of students who are commanded by Adi Meradin, whose dorm is in Akad Village (interview with Rusli Nur 8 October 2019).

Collecting War Contribution to the Community. The people of Koto Pulai during the Government of the South Pesisir Selatan Kerinci, a form of community love for the effort in maintaining the struggle to maintain the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, sought to assist to meet the needs of PDRI fighters in Pesisir Selatan, where all communities were encouraged to make contributions called contributions war (interview with Anwar Am 10 October 2019). Koto Pulai community participation in the PDRI era. The Koto Pulai community takes part in the organization of the Pesisir Selatan Regency government as a PDRI at the Regency level, the Koto Pulai community provides assistance in the form of shelter for PDRI fighters and fulfills all the needs of the PDRI fighters in Koto Pulai, the Koto Pulai community receives the presence of fighters The PDRI happily, as well as the youths under the guardian of war work together to get ready to take turns to maintain security in turn at night, and Painan. (interview with Rus Nur October 8, 2019).

## CONCLUSION

The arrival of PDRI fighters in Koto Pulai, Lengayang Sub-district, Pesisir Selatan Regency was led by Aminuddin St. Sarif who is a Payakumbuh person, the arrival was welcomed by the people of Koto Pulai, the initial time of Aminuddi St. Sarif is located in Sari Bulan, the people of Koto Pulai trying to provide a home for Aminuddin St. Sarif and his staff, as well as in meeting daily needs. The group of PDRI fighters came to Koto Pulai just by foot. The Pesisir Selatan Kerinci is a PDRI government to defend Indonesian sovereignty from Dutch military aggression. The South Pesisir Regency Government was established on January 2, 1949, which was instructed by the West Sumatra Military Governor Rasjid, instructing the delegation of the governor's staff to the regions to establish a Regency-level government and government agencies below. And the government of the South Coastal Regency of Kerinci is headed by Aminuddin St. Sharif. Koto Pulai is a strategic area where the intent here is in the context of the PDRI guerrilla struggle, as long as PDRI Sutan Sjarif succeeded in running an alternative PDRI government at the Regency level in an atmosphere of refuge. By its nature, emergency, leading the government moves quickly move from one place to another. The PSK government-issued policies include: (a) in the economic field: Printing of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) Lengayang. Because the fundraising results were inadequate, DHN issued a decision to print Lengayang (ORI) money with a nominal value of Rp. 5 and Rp. 10. In the printing of money, it was chaired by Junus Rang Batuah, Erman's secretariat, and his finance, Buya Dinar Khatib Sulaiman. The money was printed at the H. Tinta House, in Koto Baru Kambang. The Dutch attack occurred in March 1949, for a while the money printing was temporarily stopped, then after it was safe, the money printing was transferred to Ijagak's house in Koto Pulai and then moved again to Maksiah's house. This house has



been rehabilitated as a site of historical evidence. The PSK government-issued policies include: (a) in the economic field: Printing of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) Lengayang, and replaced with the Temporary Republic of Indonesia Payment Money (URIPS). (b). Field of defense: Fundraising. The Nagari Daily Council (DHN) took the initiative and issued a decision to form a war relief misery agency (BPKKP) and to form an Assistance Force to Assist PDRI Fighters. Koto Pulai community participation in the PDRI era, Koto Pulai community provided assistance in the form of shelter for PDRI fighters, as well as fulfilling all the needs of PDRI fighters who were in Koto Pulai, Koto Pulai community welcomed the PDRI fighters, and the youth under warlords cooperate to be on standby to maintain security alternately at night People who are in Koto Pulai are not only indigenous people there, but also the people who come in various areas such as from Padang, and Painan.

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