

## PARALLEL SESSIONS

Parallel Session 3E (16 August 2016, Tuesday)  
Seminar Room 3, Block B12 – Level 3, Faculty of Built Environment  
Theme: Rural Governance

Time	Papers
14:00	<b>Cooperation Between Regions Model for Conserving Water Resources At Pakerisan Watershed, Bali</b> Prahayu, Anak Agung Putu Agung, Sudja
14:15	<b>Development Planning of Aboriginal Peoples Resettlement Program: Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands</b> Asan Ali Golam Hassan, Devamany S. Krishnasamy
14:30	<b>Evaluation of Mosques Sustainability Level Based on Green Technology Principle: A review on resources saving at UMT and UNISZA Mosques, Terengganu</b> Fatimah binti Ab Wahab, Yendo Afgani@Eusoff, Muhammad Denny
14:45	<b>The Transformation of Nagari (Village) Kurai 5 Jorong into Bukittinggi City, Indonesia</b> Iqbal Safiri D., Haryo Winarso, Denny Zulkaidi
15:00	<b>One Village One Product (OVOP) Plan for B40 Households in Rural Malaysia</b> Khairul Hisyam Kamarudin, Hamid Saad, Siti Aisyah Abd Wahid
15:15	<b>Development Strategy of Featured Product Based on SWOT Analysis and QSP Matrix in Pratistha Harsa Culinary Market Purwokerto-Indonesian</b> Rochmat Aldy Purnomo
15:30	
15:45	
16:00	Discussion session
16:15	
16:30	Closing Speech

# THE TRANSFORMATION OF NAGARI (VILLAGE) KURAI V JORONG INTO BUKITTINGGI CITY, INDONESIA

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## Abstract

Bukittinggi is one of cities in West Sumatra Province - Indonesia that was made as gemeente (municipality) by the Dutch Colonial Government as stipulated in *Staatsblad* of 1918. There is a long history behind the decision to made Bukittinggi as gemeente.

Based on a historical study to available documents, this paper discusses the transformation of a tiny settlement, Nagari Kurai V Jorong, in the Kingdom of Pagaruyuang into a city known now as Bukittinggi. Nagari (settlement/village) Urang Kurai, then was a tiny settlement, was the center of Luhak Agam; Nagari Urang Kurai is the origin of Bukittinggi city.

The paper argues that the Nagaris are the foundation of the Pagaruyuang Kingdom; Nagari is autonomous region, has a very broad authority, and has its own customary courts. Its strategic functions and location, as well as its abundant natural resources have made the Dutch Colonial Government upgraded Nagari Urang Kurai into Gemeente after the downfall of the Pagaruyuang Kingdom.

It is argued that during the transformation from Nagari into Gemeente, cultural and political acculturation occurred between Dutch and Minangkabau; especially seen in the indigenous customs of Nagari Kurai V Jorong. Many aspects of the customs were considered and legalized in writing, but some were eliminated and deflected.

*Keywords: Transformation, Nagari Kurai V Jorong, Bukittinggi*

## 1. Introduction

The city is a physical utility of human beings in groups and is a product of culture that very diverse / heterogeneous (Mumford 1970). The city is also a phenomena product of space to speed up the civilization of development. Development process of the city written in the history of the city. Writing the history of the city should start from the embryo of the city, the development / transformation of the city, and the prospects of the city. Based on this stage, Mumford divides the development of cities ranging from eopolis, polis, metropolis, megalopolis, tryanopolis, necropolis. Eopolis stage is an intermediate stage of the pattern of rural life to pattern of city, occurring in the village who have had regular and advanced development (Mumford 1961). The history of rural development in Indonesia is almost unknown (Dobbin, 2008), including when the village has been transformed into the city.