

## RINGKASAN

Key Word: Elit Tradisional, Hegemoni, UU No.5/1979

Penelitian ini berangkat dari fenomena kebertahanan peran dan kewibawaan elit elit tradisional Ninik Mamak Minangkabau di desa Taratak Baru, dalam dinamika politik dan dan proses pembangunan desa, setelah pelaksanaan politik hegemonik sentralistik kekuasaan pemerintahan Orde Baru, melalui pemberlakuan sistem pemerintahan desa berdasarkan UU No.5/1979. Kebertahanan peran dan kewibawaan elit tradisional Ninik Mamak tersebut, tergolong fenomena unik jika dibandingkan dengan berbagai temuan penelitian yang setema. Penelitian setema sebaliknya menemukan terjadinya pelemahan dan kehancuran elit tradisional setelah pemberlakuan UU.No.5/1979.

Sesuai dengan fenomena yang terjadi di desa Taratak Baru itu, maka yang menjadi masalah utama penelitian ini ialah bagaimana pertahanan elit tradisional Ninik Mamak tersebut sehingga dapat bertahan kendatipun UU No.5/1979 telah diterapkan.

Untuk menjawab masalah penelitian, telah dilakukan penelitian atau pengambilan data lapangan selama lima bulan di desa Taratak Baru Kecamatan Tanjung Gadang Kabupaten Sawahlunto/Sijunjung. Data sekunder diambil melalui arsip dan catatan-catatan yang ada di kantor Desa. Data primer diambil dari informan yakni elit tradisional Ninik Mamak dan Pejabat Pemerintahan Desa. Informan dipilih melalui wawancara dengan Ketua KAN (Kerapatan Adat Nagari) dan Ninik Mamak yang paling sepuh, serta melalui pengamatan peneliti sendiri. Informasi/data digali dengan wawancara mendalam dan observasi terlibat. Data yang diperoleh diolah melalui pendekatan kualitatif.

Berdasarkan temuan lapangan dapat disimpulkan, kebertahanan elit tradisional Ninik Mamak Minangkabau di desa Taratak Baru, pada garis besarnya dapat digolongkan menjadi dua, pertama, bertahan karena adanya upaya sadar uuntuk mempertahankan diri, setelah dilihat pemberlakuan UU No.5/1979 dapat membawa kehancuran bagi kelangsungan hidup elit tradisional Ninik Mamak. Upaya ini, contohnya, mengadakan konsolidasi antar Ninik Mamak, mengadakan wirid adat istiadat. Kedua, bertahan karena terpakainya secara terus menerus, turun te,urun sampai dewasa ini berbagai simbol-simbol kebesaran elit tradisional Ninik Mamak, sehingga terjadi ketidakterputusan secara batiniah antara sosok kepemimpinan Ninik Mamak dengan Masyarakat. Kedua hal tersebut menurut analisis peneliti telah memberikan sumbangan yang berarti bagi kebertahanan elit tradisional Ninik Mamak dalam proses pembangunan di desa meskipun secara yuridis formal peran mereka diambil alih pemerintahan desa.

## ABSTRACT

**Key Words:** Traditional Elite, Hegemony, UU No.5/1979

The background of this research is the phenomena of the retention of the roles and functions of Minangkabau traditional elite/leaders (Ninik Mamak) in Taratak Baru village – in facing the process of the villages development and the political change after the hegemony of centralist power, of new order – toward the system village administration based on UU No.5/1979. The retention of the roles and function of that elite traditional leader can be considered as a unique phenomenon when we compare it with the findings of the related research. The same frame research found that there was a weakening of and destruction of the role and function of traditional leaders.

Based on the phenomena that happened in Taratak Baru village that is mentioned above the problem of this research is what the type of that traditional elite leader defense that could make them save from application of UU No.5/1979.

To answers this problem of this research, it has been done a collection of the data for about five month in Taratak Baru village in Tanjung Gadang Sawahlunto/Sijunjung regency. The secondary data were taken from the notes and archives that could be found in the village. The primary data was taken from the informans-such as traditional leaders and village administration staff. They were chosen based on the information from the leaders of KAN (Nagari Tradition Society) and the oldest traditional leaders. It was also taken from the researchers observation. The data were collected through the interview and participant observation. Finally, it was analyzed based on qualitative method.

The findings can lead us to the conclusion that the retention of Minangkabau leaders in Taratak Baru village generally can be divided into two. The first was due to the aware effects to protect themselves due to the fact that the application of UU No.5/1979 will destroy the existence of this traditional leaders. The effort that has been done, for example, is the consolidation among them and holding a regular meeting. The secondary, the constant use of the traditional symbols, keep the relation of the traditional leaders and their society survive. These two factors, have given a big contribution to the retention of traditional leaders role and function. In the process of village development, even through their role have been taken by the village administration.