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(IJLGC)www.ijlgc.com**ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE RESULTS OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY
DETERMINATION AND AFFIRMATION ON BOUNDARY
SEGMENTS, VILLAGE AREA, IN PROVIDING LEGAL
CERTAINTY TO VILLAGE AREAS IN EAST LUWU
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This work is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)**Abstract:**

Determination and confirmation of village boundaries is one of the important efforts in realizing administrative order and legal certainty at the village level. This study aims to analyze the results of the implementation of the determination and confirmation of village boundaries, especially related to the boundary segments and area of the village. case study of 77 villages. which have been implemented the determination and confirmation of village boundaries. working map, map of the results of delineation without agreement carried out by BIG 2019. Researchers analyzed the shifting of boundary segments and differences in area. Of the 205 village boundary segments, 203 have shifted. Shifting boundary segments due to differences in map scale is a natural thing, but there are other factors that influence it, including shifting boundary objects, history and community needs. In terms of village area, 27 villages experienced an increase in area and conversely 49 villages experienced a decrease in area when compared to BPS data. There is one village whose area remains the same, this is because the village blooms whose method of confirming village boundaries has followed current regulations. Type clarity of village boundaries, resulting in boundary disputes. Of the 128 Villages/Sub-districts, there are still 51 Villages that have not completed the confirmation of Village Boundaries. The implementation of the determination and confirmation of Village boundaries has an impact on the shifting of boundary segments and changes in the area of the Village. Based on these results, the Determination and confirmation of Village boundaries is needed by the East Luwu Regency Government in order to provide Clarity of boundaries and legal certainty for each Village area.

Keywords:

Village Boundaries, Territorial Certainty

Introduction

Determination and confirmation of village boundaries is one of the important efforts in realizing administrative order and legal certainty at the village level. This is in line with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which emphasizes that one of the village authorities is the determination and confirmation of village boundaries. This process aims to ensure the clarity of village boundaries, so as to prevent conflicts between villages (Rahmad & Mesra, 2024) , and avoid overlapping administration between governments (Vestikowati et al., 2023) , and provide legal certainty for the community.

The triggering factors for village boundary disputes that are generally not yet complete are boundary lines, different community perceptions. This causes each party not to easily agree on the location of the determined physical boundary points, especially if they are guided by traditional boundaries. Unclear village boundaries result in legal uncertainty and will actually give rise to various disputes, especially when talking about the economic potential of natural resources in the village area. In addition to this, conflicts related to village boundaries occur if the area being contested has very adequate natural resource, tourism and economic development potential.

Definitive village/sub-district boundaries need to be provided as an official reference for various government administration activities. Village boundaries are an important reference for determining Urban Area Sections (BWP) and sub-BWP in spatial planning (MAHARANI, 2024) . For the community, clear boundaries will make government services easier to obtain (Aulia Hashiddiqi, 2023) . The provision of assistance from the government often faces obstacles related to the official domicile of community members.

Village boundaries must have high accuracy, in accordance with the rules of the level of map accuracy that has been set, both scales 1: 5,000 . Furthermore , village boundaries must also have a guarantee of their truth and be issued or determined by an authorized institution. Determination of village boundaries is carried out by the Regent or Mayor.

The process of determining and confirming village boundaries is regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) No. 45 of 2016 concerning guidelines for determining and confirming village boundaries. The implementation of activities includes three main stages, namely determining, confirming and ratifying village boundaries, as regulated in Article 3 of the Permendagri. In the affirmation of the area it is divided into several types of boundaries different, there are various methods for determining the boundary line (Astuti et al., 2021) .

Village boundaries in East Luwu Regency do not yet have definitive status. The Head of the Government Section of the Regional Secretariat of East Luwu Regency facilitated the process of determining boundaries cartometrically. In 2019 to 2024 activities were carried out covering 125 villages and 3 sub-districts.

Village boundary determination in East Luwu Regency is carried out cartometrically. The cartometric method includes tracing/drawing boundary lines on the work map and measuring/calculating the position of points, lines, distances and coverage area using base maps and other geospatial information as support", as explained in Article 1 Paragraph 11 of Permendagri 45/2016. Boundary confirmation using the cartometric method has advantages such as not conducting direct surveys in the field because the determination of regional boundaries is only the result of negotiations on the work map. Boundary confirmation using the cartometric method by utilizing high-resolution satellite imagery is expected to be able to provide boundary determination results that are no less good than terrestrial surveys (Astuti et al., 2021).

Determination of village boundaries as referred to in Article 3 letter (a) of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determination and Confirmation of Village Boundaries is through the following stages: (1) Collection and research of documents, including collection of boundary documents in the form of legal documents for the establishment of the village, historical documents, and other related documents and research of documents; (2) Selection of base maps, in the form of topographic maps of Indonesia and/or high-resolution vertical images; (3) Making boundary lines on maps, this process is carried out by delineating boundary lines cartometrically through the following stages: making a working map, drawing village boundary lines on maps, determining cartometric points, and village boundary determination maps.

The importance of village boundary confirmation has implications for the authority of the village to manage resources in its area. Villages are required to play an active role in exploiting and exploring resources in their area. The village's ability to optimize existing resources is a determinant for the village in implementing regional autonomy. In addition, the determination and confirmation of village boundaries aims to create orderly government administration and provide clarity and legal certainty regarding the boundaries of a village that meet technical and legal aspects. Without village boundaries, it will have an impact on delayed problem solving, slow distribution of information, and slow development planning.

This study aims to analyze the implementation of village boundary determination and confirmation, especially related to village boundary segments and area, in East Luwu Regency. and how much the needs of the East Luwu Regency Government. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this study can provide recommendations for local governments in implementing the determination and confirmation of village boundaries

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. Is the determination and confirmation of village boundaries a need of the East Luwu Regency Government ?
2. Does the implementation of village boundary confirmation affect the village boundary segments and village area?

Literature Review

Determination And Confirmation Of Village Boundaries

Determination and confirmation of village boundaries is one of the important efforts in realizing administrative order and legal certainty at the village level. This is in line with Law

Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which emphasizes that one of the village authorities is the determination and confirmation of village boundaries (Nadeak et al., 2015) . The process of determining and confirming village boundaries involves various parties, including the village government, sub-district government, and district/city government. In its implementation, there are several stages, namely: (1) identification of village boundaries, (2) mapping of village boundaries, (3) verification and validation of village boundaries, (4) determination of village boundaries, and (5) confirmation of village boundaries (Nadeak et al., 2015)

Village Boundary Segment

Village boundary segments are parts of the village boundaries that can be clearly identified and mapped. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 76 of 2012 concerning guidelines for determining regional boundaries, there are two parameters in the division of segment types, namely: Natural Boundaries and Artificial Boundaries. The boundary segment attribute contains information about the type of segment, segment location, and information on boundaries between villages in the segment. Determining village boundary segments is important to ensure clarity of village boundaries and prevent overlapping or conflict between villages (Arga Himawan et al., 2019)

Village Area

Village area is an important aspect in determining and confirming village boundaries. The area of a village is data that is a parameter in obtaining village allocation funds, which has a weight of 15% of the total Formula Allocation (AF). The formula allocation itself has a weight of 20% of the total village funds. In this study, a comparison was made between the area of the village following the delineation of village boundaries according to the Regent's Regulation/Regent's Decree and the area of the village following (Prayogo & Basith, 2020) .

Legal Certainty

Regarding the implementation of regional autonomy, the confirmation of regional boundaries is becoming more and more complicated. Significant. Each region tries to explore its economic potential to improve community welfare. Although the determination and confirmation of village boundaries is very important in the implementation of village development and to improve the welfare of its villagers, in several cases in East Luwu Regency there have been disputes related to village boundaries. Problems occur mainly in administrative matters, be it regional administration, population administration problems and other social problems. This is due to the absence of an agreement on the determination and confirmation of clear village boundaries. The unclear village boundaries are feared to have a wider negative impact in addition to the emergence of potential conflicts between villages. This is due to the strategic and economic potential of a part of the region, such as the impact on social life and the implementation of government administration which can even have political impacts, especially in border villages. Therefore, in the implementation of government administration, the affirmation of village boundaries is an important thing to implement. The importance of affirming village boundaries has implications for the authority of the village to manage resources in its region. Villages are required to play an active role in exploiting and exploring resources in their area. The ability of villages to optimize resources which is the determining factor for villages in implementing regional autonomy. In addition The determination and confirmation of village boundaries aims to create orderly government administration and

provide clarity and legal certainty regarding the boundaries of a village that meet technical and legal aspects (Suardita & S.Sos, SH.MH, 2023)

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach. To obtain data and information concerning village boundaries, according to the title of the study, informants are needed who are formally in the district government apparatus that has duties and functions concerning/related to the implementation of village boundary determination and confirmation. Thus, the informants in this study consist of: 1) Head of Government Section 2. Head of Division at the Community Empowerment Service. The data needed in this study consists of two types of data, namely: secondary data and primary data. For secondary data. Work map, Village boundary confirmation result map, village boundary implementation result report and other documents related to village boundary confirmation, BPS data, reference for village fund provision and. While primary data can be obtained through prepared interview instruments. The case study was conducted in seventy-seven villages that had completed the boundary confirmation process. The collected data were then analyzed qualitatively using Miles and Huberman's data analysis techniques, which consist of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Results And Discussion

The results of this study are presented in 3 parts. Part one discusses the shifting of boundary segments towards the agreed boundaries. Part two discusses changes in the area of village administration. Part three discusses regional needs for the implementation of boundary determination and confirmation. Part three discusses the depiction of boundary lines in maps using the following symbols: red for the results of the agreement, blue for the working map. The abbreviations used are PBHK for the agreed boundary map and PK for the Working Map. In the visualization of the maps in this journal, the boundary lines on the working map are presented in Blue, while the agreed boundary lines are presented in Red.

Boundary Segment

Identification of the number of boundary segments is carried out on both types of boundary segments. The three boundary segments are overlaid and given different colors. The first stage is to overlay the agreed village boundaries with the high-resolution satellite imagery base map (CTRST) with the village boundaries resulting from the delineation of village boundaries without an agreement by BIG in 2019 which is used as a working map. The overlay results are presented in the following image:

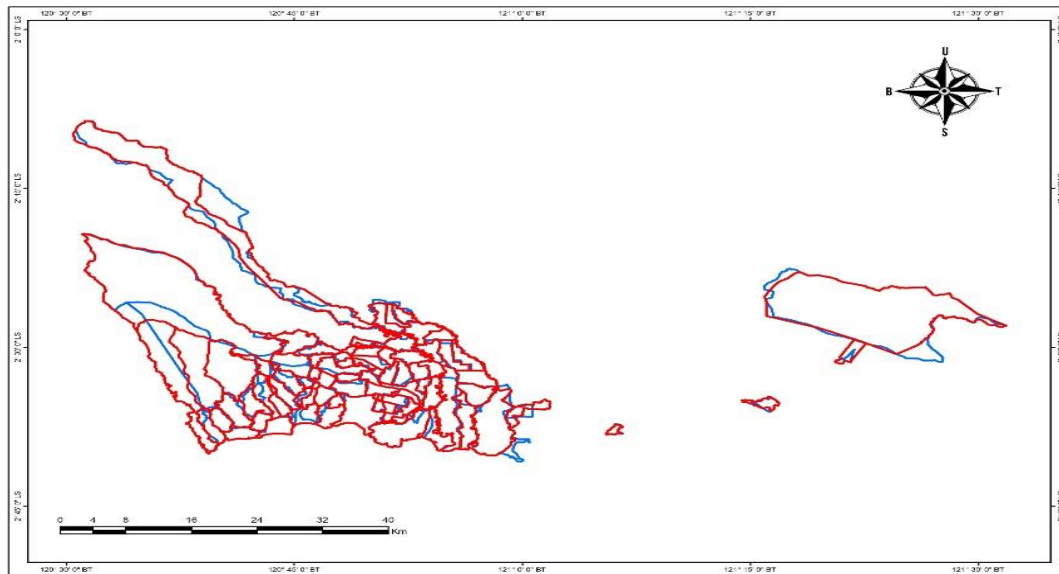
Figure 1

Figure 1. shows that all village boundary segments on the working map have shifted. What needs to be emphasized is that the delineation map without agreement is not used as an official reference for regional boundaries. The village formation and village expansion documents also cannot explain in detail the objects of the village boundary segments, because the document only explains that village a borders village b which borders but does not explain the objects through which the boundary passes.

The difference in the position of the boundary segments affects the information on “bordering segments” in each data. The boundary segments are matter Which important so that ideally from any data has the same information about matter the. Segmen Which shows that village a and village b are bordered on one version map should Also depicted The same on the map version other. Details of the boundary segments are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.
Results Of Village Boundary Segment Identification.

| Segment Types | PK | KSP |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Bordered | 193 | 193 |
| No Limits | 9 | 7 |
| Meeting point | 2 | 5 |
| Amount | 204 | 205 |

Based on Table 1. the boundary segment of the agreement result with the work map, there is no difference in the segments that border each other. There are two differences in non-bordering segments between the work map and the agreement. The segment in the form of a meeting point on the work has a difference of three segments with the agreed map.

The working map which is the result of the Geospatial Information Agency's activities in 2019 was implemented over a period of three days with so many segments that it is not possible to discuss them in detail.

Boundary Segment Shift

Process Overlay show that there is change of position line limit which is considered as limit on second type boundary segment Which tested. Changes segment the next limit will be referred to as the shift from either data Work Map towards results Agreement. Shift segment limit identified by using distance euclid or distance between point. The scale difference from the RBI map version boundary to the boundary version And results agreement produce shift range Which Enough Far In the class that does not experience a shift, there are segments that have a shift value less than the horizontal accuracy value of the RBI scale 1:25,000, which is <7.5 m. The second class, namely small shifts, is in the range between 7.5 - 250 m. The value of 250 m is based on the RBI map scale of 1:25,000, every 1 cm on the map represents 250 m in the field. The third class is a class with moderate shifts, which is in the range of 250.1 - 500 m. The large shift class is a segment that experiences a shift above 500 m. This range is used to find out how many segments are in the shift in each class. The results of the boundary segment shift classification are shown in Table 2.

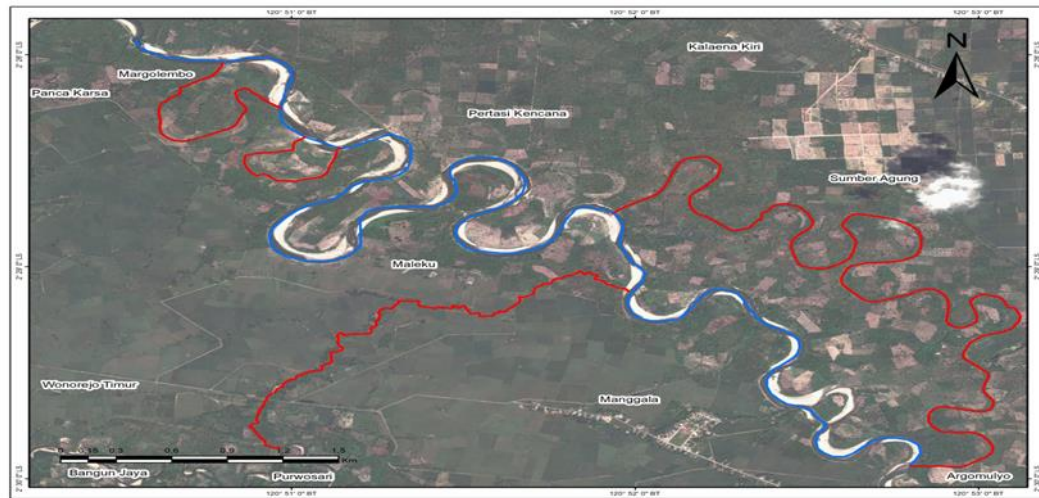
Table 2.
Classification Of Segment Shifts

| Class | span (m) | Number of segments | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----|
| | | PHKS | PKJ |
| Not shifting | <7,5 | 2 | 174 |
| Small shift | 7,5 – 250 | 119 | 26 |
| Medium Shift | 250 – 500 | 43 | 0 |
| Big shift | < 500 | 30 | 5 |
| Not taken into account | - | 10 | |
| | | 204 | 205 |

The village boundary delineation factor is not carried out through an agreement process between adjacent villages that has a significant effect. The use of different satellite imagery is an important factor causing this shift. The results of interviews with the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation Team, other influential factors are boundary objects, village history and community needs for the construction of public facilities.

Examples of villages that use the Kalena River as a village boundary object, 4 villages in Mangkutana District with 4 villages in Kalaena District. This river flow has shifted from the year it was discovered. On the working map, it follows the Kalaena River flow (spot image situation in 2018). However, during the meeting to determine and confirm village boundaries, the heads agreed that the boundary segment would follow the old Kalaena River flow. This is confirmed by community testimony that community land before the river shift was in village a but after the river flow shift moved to village b. Figure 2 shows the shift in the village boundary segment influenced by the shift in the Kalaena River. The red line is the result of the agreement while the blue line is the working map line which is the current river flow. Figure 2. Shift in the village boundary segment influenced by the shift in the Kalaena River.

Figure 2
Shifting Of Village Boundary Segments



The history of village formation also influences changes in village boundary segments due to the existence of natural features that are identical to a village. The shift in boundary segments influenced by history is a mountain that is identical to the name of the village, namely Mount Lampenai, which is the name of one of the villages in Wotu District. Mount Lampenai on the working map is in the Rinjani village area. After the determination and confirmation of the village boundaries, the area was agreed to be included in the Lampenai village area. The image of the shift in the boundary segment of Lampenai village with Rinjani village can be seen in the following figures 3 and 4.

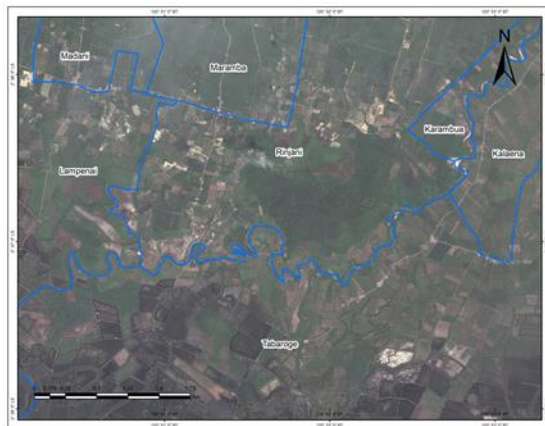


Figure 3. Work Map Figure



Figure 4. Agreement Results

Another thing that affects the change in boundary segments is the location of the construction of public facilities in the form of cemeteries and water dams that are needed by the community in other villages. There are two boundary segments that are affected by this situation. For the first segment, the boundary between Kalatiri Village and Jalajja Village. There are burial sites and water dams that are mostly used by the people of Kalatiri Village. The Kalatiri Village Government is constrained to build these facilities because they are outside the administrative

area of Jalajja Village. In the implementation of the meeting to determine and confirm the boundaries, the Head of Jalajja Village was willing to release his territory to Kalatiri Village. The shift in the boundary segment between Kalatiri Village and Jallaja Village can be seen in Figure 5, the red line is the result of the agreement on the blue line of the work map.

Figure 5.
Shifting Of The Boundary Segment Of Kalatiri Village With Jallaja Village



Difference In Area

One of the results obtained from the village boundary determination and confirmation activities is the area of the village administration area with a scale of 1:5,000. The area of the village administration area is currently important because it is one aspect in calculating village allocation funds. In this study, the area of the agreement was compared with the area data obtained from BPS. The comparison method used is the same as that carried out by Pratiwi & Sutanta, (2018) for the area of villages in Kulon Progo Regency.

The difference in area in each village does not make a change in area for East Luwu Regency. This is due to the boundary segment of East Luwu Regency with North Luwu Regency. Likewise, the boundary segment of East Luwu Regency with Poso Regency, Morowali Regency and North Morowali as well as the boundary of South Sulawesi Province and Central Sulawesi Province have also been agreed upon. Meanwhile, the boundary segment of East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province with North Kolaka Regency and North Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi has been determined by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2018 concerning the Regional Boundaries of South Sulawesi Province with Southeast Sulawesi Province

The area of the village varies, from seventy villages that have completed the determination and confirmation of their village boundaries, the smallest is 1.66 km² for Tomoni Village, Tomoni District, while the largest is Ujung Baru Village, Tomoni District with an area of 210.27 km². The area of the village in East Luwu Regency has increased and also decreased when compared to BPS data, which can be seen in table 3. The results of the comparison between the area data from the agreement with BPS data resulted in 27 villages experiencing an increase in area and conversely 49 villages experiencing a decrease in area and one that remained the same because it was a newly developed village.

Table 3
Comparison Of Area Of Agreement Results With BPS Data

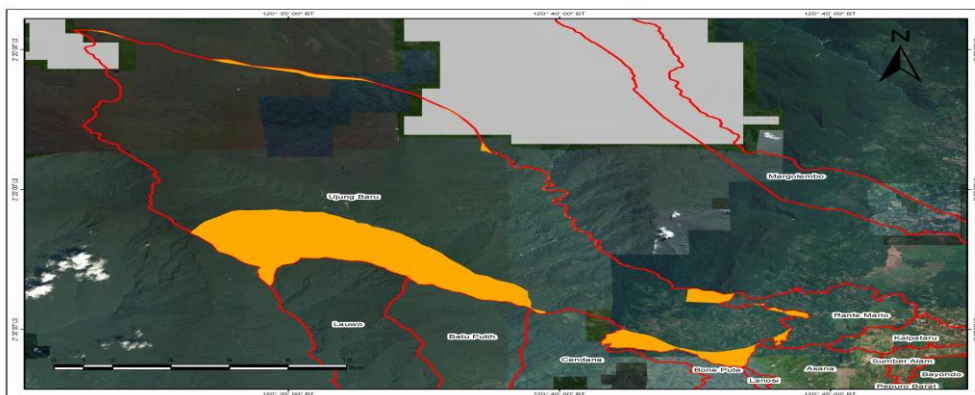
| SUBDISTRICT | VILLAGE | KSP (KM2) | BPS (KM2) | Difference | % |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| ANGKONA | Balirejo | 8,53 | 4,71 | 3,81 | 45% |
| | Lamaeto | 11,78 | 9,92 | 1,86 | 16% |
| | Maliwowo | 30,24 | 4,21 | 26,03 | 86% |
| | Solo | 10,52 | 11,66 | -1,14 | -11% |
| | Tampinna | 41,90 | 38,58 | -3,31 | -8% |
| | Wanasari | 8,85 | 8,55 | -0,30 | -3% |
| | Watangpanua | 16,68 | 5,59 | -11,09 | 66% |
| BURAU | Asana | 14,73 | 14,07 | -0,66 | -4% |
| | Batu Putih | 44,62 | 25,66 | 18,96 | 42% |
| | Benteng | 6,45 | 20,71 | -14,26 | -221% |
| | Bone Pute | 14,60 | 19,90 | -5,30 | -36% |
| | Bureau | 7,71 | 7,35 | -0,36 | -5% |
| | Bureau Pantai | 7,41 | 12,31 | -4,91 | -66% |
| | Cendana | 40,56 | 27,09 | 13,47 | 33% |
| | Jalajja | 11,04 | 15,65 | -4,61 | -42% |
| | Kalatiri | 5,73 | 4,63 | 1,11 | 19% |
| | Lagego | 9,61 | 12,23 | -2,62 | -27% |
| | Lambara Harapan | 3,34 | 5,96 | -2,62 | -79% |
| | Lambarese | 11,52 | 21,42 | -9,90 | -86% |
| | Lanosi | 9,85 | 21,28 | -11,44 | -116% |
| | Laro | 3,90 | 5,96 | -2,06 | -53% |
| | Lauwo | 57,85 | 29,14 | -28,70 | 50% |
| | Lewonu | 2,99 | 9,54 | -6,55 | -219% |
| | Lumbewe | 13,75 | 18,79 | -5,05 | -37% |
| | Mabonta | 9,72 | 15,80 | -6,08 | -63% |
| KALAENA | Argomulyo | 7,77 | 10,85 | -3,09 | -40% |
| | Kalaena Kiri | 4,47 | 3,87 | -0,61 | 14% |
| | Mekar Sari | 4,78 | 4,46 | -0,32 | 7% |
| | Pertasi Kencana | 9,64 | 15,34 | -5,71 | -59% |
| | Sumber Agung | 10,24 | 3,53 | 6,71 | 66% |
| | Sumber Makmur | 5,99 | 2,43 | 3,55 | 59% |
| MALILI | Lakawali | 8,07 | 347,66 | -339,58 | - 4206% |
| | Malili | 1,87 | 1,76 | 0,11 | 6% |
| MANGKUTANA | Manggala | 8,59 | 5,89 | 2,70 | 31% |
| | Margolembo | 124,40 | 145,40 | -21,00 | -17% |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Wonorejo Timur | 2,65 | 24,74 | -22,08 | -832% |
| NUHA | Nikkel | 6,46 | 16,42 | -9,96 | -154% |
| | Nuha | 204,98 | 22,62 | 182,36 | 89% |
| TOMONI | Bangun Jaya | 4,88 | 5,22 | 0,34 | -7% |
| | Bangun Karya | 3,80 | 3,04 | 0,76 | 20% |
| | Bayondo | 12,20 | 30,61 | 18,42 | -151% |
| | Beringin Jaya | 2,54 | 4,08 | 1,54 | -61% |
| | Kalpataru | 7,30 | 3,06 | -4,24 | 58% |
| | Lestari | 2,56 | 2,78 | -0,22 | -9% |
| | Mandiri | 2,58 | 4,13 | -1,55 | -60% |
| | Mulyasri | 5,43 | 4,89 | 0,54 | 10% |
| | Rante Mario | 14,51 | 3,73 | 10,78 | 74% |
| | Sumber Alam | 3,49 | 9,87 | -6,39 | -183% |
| | Tadulako | 3,43 | 15,77 | -12,34 | -360% |
| | Tomoni | 1,66 | 1,59 | -0,07 | 4% |
| | Ujung Baru | 210,27 | 79,28 | 130,99 | 62% |
| TOMONI TIMUR | Alam Buana | 2,98 | 3,26 | -0,28 | -9% |
| | Cendana Hitam | 5,64 | 6,80 | -1,16 | -21% |
| | Cendana Hitam Timur | 5,43 | 6,52 | -1,10 | -20% |
| | Kertoraharjo | 7,61 | 7,92 | -0,31 | -4% |
| | Manunggal | 5,94 | 7,07 | -1,13 | -19% |
| | Margomulyo | 5,27 | 5,48 | -0,21 | -4% |
| | Pattengko | 7,79 | 7,34 | -0,45 | 6% |
| | Purwosari | 4,20 | 3,36 | -0,84 | 20% |
| WASUPONDA | Wasuponda | 4,68 | 37,63 | -32,95 | -705% |
| WOTU | Arolipu | 3,23 | 3,23 | 0,00 | 0% |
| | Bahari | 11,75 | 7,39 | 4,35 | 37% |
| | Balo-Balo | 9,98 | 11,10 | -1,12 | -11% |
| | Bawalipu | 9,77 | 21,77 | -12,00 | -123% |
| | Cendana Hijau | 4,68 | 4,26 | 0,43 | 9% |
| | Kalaena | 9,44 | 9,46 | -0,02 | 0% |
| | Kanawatu | 5,74 | 4,46 | 1,28 | 22% |
| | Karambua | 4,81 | 4,70 | 0,11 | 2% |
| | Lampenai | 26,13 | 23,96 | 2,18 | 8% |
| | Lera | 6,43 | 6,78 | -0,35 | -5% |
| | Madani | 2,68 | 4,42 | -1,74 | -65% |
| | Maramba | 2,97 | 5,08 | -2,11 | -71% |
| | Pepuro Barat | 2,27 | 2,54 | -0,27 | -12% |
| | Rinjani | 5,84 | 6,75 | -0,91 | -16% |
| | Tabaroge | 26,10 | 7,72 | 18,38 | 70% |
| | Tarengge | 9,98 | 9,94 | -0,04 | 0% |
| | Tarengge Timur | 5,99 | 8,97 | -2,98 | -50% |

The largest increase in the administrative area of the village was experienced by Ujung Baru Village, Tomoni District, which experienced an increase in area of 130.99 km², from the original 79.28 km² to 210.79 km² or 62%. The village that experienced the largest decrease in area from the comparison between BPS data and the agreement results was Lakawali Village, Malili District, covering an area of 339.58 km², from 347.66 km² to 8.07 km²

The visualization of the increase in area is presented in Figure 8. The Ujung Baru Village area in the Agreement Map is limited by a red boundary line. The change in area is marked with a yellow color which is very clearly visible in Figure 6.

Figure 6
Visual Addition of Ujung Baru Village Area



The visual addition of the Ujung Baru Village area does not depict the increase in area of 130.99 km² or 62% and the contrasting difference in area between the results of the village boundary confirmation and BPS data.

Legal Certainty Of Village Area

Administrative order" and "legal certainty of village territory" are important concepts in village government management in Indonesia. Administrative order refers to the regularity and compliance in managing documents, data, and information related to village government activities. This includes the management of population data, village assets, village finances, as well as all forms of correspondence and archives needed to support transparency and accountability. Administrative order is important to ensure that all administrative processes are carried out correctly, in accordance with applicable regulations, thus facilitating supervision and evaluation.

Legal certainty of village territory is related to clear and firm regulations regarding the boundaries and legal status of the village territory. This legal certainty is important to avoid disputes or conflicts that may arise regarding boundaries, land ownership rights, and land use in the village. This is usually achieved through measuring and determining village boundaries supported by official documents, such as village maps registered with the local government, as well as binding regulations or decisions.

Several village boundary disputes handled by the East Luwu Regency Government Section have not been resolved because there are no documents that provide legal certainty for the area by describing the boundary objects in detail. The results of interviews with the Head of the Government Section of the Tarabbi Village boundary segment with Parumpanai Village are one example. The development of communities from both villages that require new agricultural land is one of the triggers for village boundary disputes. The impact that arises is social conflict between residents which has an impact on disrupting social relations and regional stability. The administrative map that is used as a reference to resolve the dispute cannot be used as a reference because it does not correspond to the conditions in the field where this occurs.

Unclear boundaries and Lack of Completeness of Authentic Evidence Regarding Village Boundaries are the main factors that hinder the acceleration of the implementation of village boundaries (Ticoalu et al., 2017) . Based on data from the Luwu Timur Regency government, out of 125 villages in 3 sub-districts, there are still 51 villages whose boundaries have not been resolved. Details of the results of the implementation of the determination and implementation of village boundaries can be seen in the following table:

Table 4
Village Still In Process Of Village Boundary Confirmation

| No | Subdistrict | Number of villages/sub-districts | Number of villages/sub-districts that have had their boundaries determined |
|----|--------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Burau | 18 | 18 |
| 2 | Wotu | 17 | 17 |
| 3 | Tomoni | 13 | 13 |
| 4 | Tomoni Timur | 8 | 8 |
| 5 | Mangkutana | 11 | 2 |
| 6 | Kalaena | 7 | 6 |
| 7 | Angkona | 10 | 7 |
| 8 | Malili | 15 | 2 |
| 9 | Wasuponda | 6 | 1 |
| 10 | Nuha | 5 | 1 |
| 11 | Towuti | 18 | - |

Data source for the East Luwu Regency Government Section 2023

Legal certainty for a village area is also a mandatory requirement for expansion. Based on Village Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 9, one of the requirements for expanding a village area is stated in the form of a Village map that has been stipulated in the Regent/Mayor's regulations. Determination and confirmation of Village boundaries must be carried out in an area because this can be said to be the main priority in the formation and determination of Village boundaries (Sosial et al., 2024)

Village expansion is something that needs to be done in order to approach community service, equal regional development and village development directed at improving the quality of human resources and providing community needs facilities (Ticoalu et al., 2017) . The results of interviews with the Head of Division at the Village Community Empowerment Service, referring to the population profile data of Luwu Regency, there are 10 villages that meet the

population requirements to be expanded. Regional boundaries that have met technical and legal requirements must be mandatory for villages that will be expanded. Current conditions, of the 10 villages, 7 villages have unclear village boundaries. We strongly support the activities of determining and confirming village boundaries, so that in the future activities that require regional boundaries will not be constrained anymore.

Conclusion

The implementation and confirmation of village boundaries in East Luwu Regency has begun since 2019. Based on the study that has been conducted, the use of working maps displayed in the form of aerial imagery is very helpful in determining boundary segment objects. Of the 128 villages/sub-districts, 77 of them have completed the determination and confirmation of village boundaries. Shifting And change segment limit on maps that have different scales is a matter Which reasonable, The shifting of the boundary segments of 205 village boundary segments, 203 experienced shifting. The shifting And change segment limit on maps that have different scales is a matter Which reasonable. Other things that cause shifting of boundary segments are the discrepancies between the map and the field situation, the history of village formation, the objects of the shifted boundary segments and the needs of the community for the development of public facilities.

The area of the village administration is currently important because it is one aspect in calculating village allocation funds. In this study, the area of the agreement was compared with the area data obtained from BPS which is the reference for providing village funds. Comparison between the area data of the agreement with BPS data, as many as 27 villages experienced an increase in area and conversely 49 villages experienced a decrease in area and one remained the same because it was a newly developed village. The method used to confirm village boundaries has followed current regulations. The largest area increase is in Ujung Baru Village 130.99 km², from the original 79.28 km² to 210.79 km² . Meanwhile, the village that experienced the largest area reduction is Lakawali Village, Malili District, covering 339.58 km² , from 347.66 km² to 8.07 km². The difference in area is very contrasting.

There are several cases of unresolved village boundary disputes due to the absence of clear village boundaries, which has caused social complications in the community. Unclear village boundaries are also a major obstacle to village boundary determination and confirmation activities. Out of 128 villages/sub-districts, 51 have not been able to complete the confirmation of their village boundaries. Likewise, Village Expansion, based on the population, 10 villages meet the requirements to be expanded, however, 7 of them have not completed the confirmation of their village boundaries.

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