

Regional Administration Management: Village Boundaries Averment in Sangihe Islands Regency

Katerina Bataha^{1*}, Donald K. Monintja², Rosyidatuzzahro Anisykurlillah³

^{1,3}UPN Veteran Jawa Timur, Indonesia

²Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Manado, Indonesia

Email: katerina.bataha.adneg@upnjatim.ac.id, donaldmonintja@gmail.com, rosyida.adne@upnjatim.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of the Minister of Home Affairs regulations Number 45 of 2016 is to create an orderly village government administration, provide clarity and legal certainty on village boundaries that meet technical and juridical aspects. Data shows that regional administration management, especially the affirmation of village boundaries in Indonesia, is still not optimal, where only 1,479 villages out of 74,962 villages have determined village boundaries. North Sulawesi Province, which consists of 1,507 villages, so far, only the Sangihe Regency Government has drafted 6 regional regulations related to the affirmation of village boundaries. The unclarity of village boundaries will automatically affect village development planning and the amount of village fund budget because the amount of village funds is adjusted and divided based on population, area, poverty rate, and geographical difficulty. With this condition, there are indications that the determination of the amount of village funds that are the government's flagship program is currently implemented not following valid village boundary rules and data. This research uses qualitative methods with a case study approach to explain the management of regional administration, especially boundary affirmation carried out in Sangihe Islands Regency, and factors that influence the implementation of village boundary affirmation.

Keywords: Regional Administration; Management; Village Boundaries

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INTRODUCTION

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 concerning the Determination and Affirmation of Village Boundaries stipulates that in the administration of government, it is necessary to guarantee administrative order, clarity, and legal certainty of administrative area boundaries starting from the village. This is important to do to anticipate potential disputes in the community such as land grabs and so on (Rohman et al, 2022). The purpose of Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 is to create orderly village government administration, provide clarity and legal certainty on village boundaries that meet technical and juridical aspects. Issuance of Village Boundary Affirmation is an action taken by the government to clarify and officially define the boundaries of a village. The affirmation of village boundaries aims to create clarity regarding village boundaries to prevent disputes and conflicts related to the area. The issuance of village boundary affirmations is based on various considerations arising from social, economic, and political conditions at the local level.

According to Bawono (2019), village boundaries are crucial because there are often unclear village boundaries, for example, the absence of scale, the absence of map projections and coordination systems that can be accounted for legally juridically, there is no geodetic general data, then there is no delineation of boundary lines, the absence of maker data and the year of manufacture. Unclear village boundaries will automatically affect village development planning because the basis for sustainable village development planning must refer to valid data (Sutanta et al, 2020). Another problem that will arise in the future is the amount of village funds that will be obtained by a village because the amount of village funds is adjusted and divided based on population, area, poverty rate, and geographical difficulty level (Rahayu & Gufron, 2020; Husmayanti, 2021; Novianti & Sutanta, 2022). For this reason, it is certainly necessary to ensure the legal certainty of regional administration by determining village boundaries in a certain, systematic, and coordinated manner as well as affirming village boundaries stipulated in the Regent Regulation.

The current reality in Indonesia, of the 74,962 villages administered in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 58 of 2021, only 2 percent or 1,479 villages have submitted regent / mayor regulations, digital data on village administrative boundary maps, and integrated in the One Map Policy Geoportal. In addition, there are 1,799 villages that are reported to have completed implementing village boundary affirmation but have not submitted complete documents in the form of regent / mayor regulations and digital data on village administrative boundary maps (antaranews, 2022). This problem occurs in North Sulawesi Province where out of 1,507 existing villages, not a single village has been reported to the Directorate General of Village Government Development, the Ministry of Home Affairs has determined and affirmed village boundaries.

The progress of implementing village boundary affirmation through new regulations can be seen in Sangihe Islands Regency where the Sangihe Regional Government has begun to make six draft regional regulations on village boundary affirmation which are currently still being processed at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of North Sulawesi. Previously, the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Director General of Local Government had organized a Technical Assistance Program for Village Boundary Affirmation on June 8, 2022, in Manado because in 2021 North Sulawesi had become the target location for completing village boundary maps (harianrakyat, 2022). From the explanation above, there are indications that the determination of the amount of village funds that are the government's flagship program is implemented not in accordance with valid village boundary rules and data. This phenomenon is

interesting and urgent to be researched to contribute to research and development of Public Administration Science and Public Service and contribute ideas to the government, especially Sangihe Regency as a border area with the Philippines in the management of regional administration, especially the affirmation of village boundaries.

METHODS

This research uses qualitative methods with a case study approach. According to Creswell (2015), qualitative research can be used to understand social interactions, for example by means of interviews and in-depth observation so that clear patterns will be found. The case study approach aims to investigate and understand an event or problem that has occurred by collecting various kinds of information which is then processed to get a solution so that the problem revealed can be resolved. Qualitative research methods with a case study approach can explain the focus of research and answer the formulation of the problem, namely, how to manage regional administration, especially the affirmation of village boundaries in Sangihe Islands Regency and what factors affect the management of regional administration, especially the affirmation of village boundaries in Sangihe Islands Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 45 of 2016, the affirmation of village boundaries for villages as intended is carried out through stages: document research; tracking and positioning of boundaries; installation and measurement of boundary pillars; and the creation of Village boundary maps. Each stage of boundary affirmation is stated in the minutes of agreement between bordering villages. The Minutes were signed by the Head of the bordering Village and the PPB Team of the district/city. The process of affirming Village Boundaries or villages as they are local designation for Sangihe Islands district, is carried out by guiding the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Affirming Village Boundaries. The initial stage is deliberation on boundary agreement at the village level facilitated by the District Team, then the creation of Map Digital Data, topological data and spatial data attributes by the Technical Team, then submitted to the Geospatial Information Agency for technical verification. After completing the verification, then the Regency Government processes the determination of the Regent Regulation. Until now, there have been 6 (six) villages whose boundaries have been affirmed through the establishment of 6 (six) Village Boundary Perbup and there are 17 villages that are being technically verified by the Geospatial Information Agency. There are still 122 villages and 22 villages that need to be affirmed by territorial boundaries.

The affirmation of village boundaries begins with deliberation on boundary agreements involving the Village Government, the Council of Village Elders / BPD and Community Leaders both from the village / village concerned and from other bordering villages. Furthermore, the district committee will report to the Geospatial Information Agency because Village Boundary Affirmation will not be carried out without the role of GIS technology. The requirements for the Village Boundary Map based on Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 are to use the 1:5000 Scale Indonesian Rupabumi Map (RBI) or High/Very High Resolution Satellite Upright Image as the Base Map, using coastline data and Island data from BIG, and technically verified by the Geospatial Information Agency. Processing all data to creating Maps using ArcGIS applications. At the implementation level, the Provincial Government has formed a Provincial-level Village Boundary Team tasked with providing supervision for the implementation of the duties of the District-level Team. At the district level, the team formed since 2021 has involved the Land Agency and Academics from the North Nusa State Polytechnic. Members of the Land Agency and academics have been the technical team for data processing and making Village Boundary Maps so far. The North Nusa State Polytechnic Campus has also assisted the district team through student PKL activities directed at providing Geodatabases in 14 villages in South Tabukan sub-district and 14 villages in Central Tabukan sub-district, which will greatly assist in the process of affirming boundaries later.

The Regional Government is responsible for village boundary confirmation, as the ultimate goal of village boundary confirmation is the issuance of a Regent's Regulation. The Sangihe Islands Regency Government established a Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation Team in October 2021, and its work continues to this day. Budget support for the affirmation of Village Boundaries is laid out in the budget implementation documents (DPAs) of the Governance Section for 2021, 2022 and 2023. In DPA, the program name is "People's Governance and Welfare Program", "Governance Administration" activities and sub-activities "regional administration management". Sangihe Islands Regency has succeeded in making 6 Regent Regulations for 6 new villages promulgated on June 2, 2023, so that evaluation and monitoring have not been carried out. The village boundaries set have used GIS technology and through cartometric methods without using boundary pillars, so it does not require maintenance efforts. If in the future objections arise from Village Government or community members against the Perbup that has been determined, the mechanism is through Judicial review to the Supreme Court. With clear village boundaries, it will be possible to ascertain the area of the village area. With valid village boundaries and areas, valid boundaries and areas of subdistricts, districts, and

even provinces can be obtained. also in the case of the importance of future regional expansion, whether new Provinces, Districts or Districts or Villages, all coverage areas must have a Map that is in accordance with geospatial principles.

Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration must participate in assisting by including the affirmation of village boundaries as a priority for the use of village funds in 2024. Currently, the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration has been passive, even though the Village Boundary Map is part of the One Map Policy ordered by Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2016 as amended by Presidential Regulation 23 of 2021. At the district level, it is also necessary to budget for training map-making experts with resource persons from BIG, because so far "only" two people have worked on the Village Boundary Map even though the level of complexity is quite high. This of course needs to be balanced with the procurement of Special Specification Laptops that can operate ArcGIS applications. Permendagri 45 of 2016 also needs to be revised in terms of affirmation of boundaries for island villages with large areas, and in terms of resolving boundary conflicts between villages through the Determination of Perbup is amended simply by the Decree of the Regent. The main obstacle is budget availability. The budget for the Setda Governance Section is decreasing from year to year due to the effect of the payment of the PEN Fund, also to use the Village Fund there are still doubts from many villages because the Village Minister regarding the priority of using village funds until 2023 has not listed the Affirmation of Village Boundaries as a priority. Special challenges in the context of islands, first in terms of regulation. Technical guidelines in Permendagri 45 Year 2016 have not regulated villages in the archipelago. The implementation in Sangihe Islands district so far is an improvisation from the Geospatial Information Agency as the person in charge of the technical. Another challenge is access to the location of island villages which require costs that are not cheap because they must use boats / boats.

Referring to the results of the above research, it can be said that the complexity of the Region and Population Growth in many regions in Indonesia, population growth and changes in land use can cause changes in the shape and boundaries of village areas. In such cases, clarity of boundaries is essential to avoid overlapping or stacking territorial claims, which can trigger conflicts between adjacent villages. In addition, it is also necessary to uphold law and justice because often, unclear boundaries can be used by irresponsible parties to take over land or resources that should belong to other villages. With the affirmation of village boundaries, law enforcement will be more effective in protecting village property rights and preventing misuse of

territory. Another benefit of affirming village boundaries is to improve public services. When village boundaries are unclear, there can be overlapping in the provision of public services such as education, health, and infrastructure. Affirmation of village boundaries will assist the village government in planning and providing better services to the community, according to the needs and areas that have been determined. In addition to improving services, village affirmation can also be used to maintain social stability because the boundaries between villages can create social tensions that have an impact on regional stability. By issuing village boundary affirmations, the government seeks to prevent conflicts from arising that can damage relations between village communities and maintain peace at the local level. Implementation of Village Law: Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages gives villages autonomy in managing and managing their own households. Within this framework, affirmation of village boundaries is essential so that villages can manage their territory effectively and in accordance with the principles of autonomy. Readiness and Technological Progress are determining factors where technological advances in mapping and surveying areas facilitate the process of affirming village boundaries (Hashiddiqi, 2023). Modern mapping technologies, such as geographic information systems (GIS) and mapping using drones, allow governments to obtain accurate and detailed data on village boundaries.

Administrative regions are created for managerial and organizational purposes. Both private and government organizations agree that the establishment of administrative regions would be very beneficial. Administrative regions usually have clearer boundaries than formal or functional areas because administrative regions are formed to clarify the spaces of activity, both for government and business activities. Administrative regions also become important because they form the basis for policy. Cities, districts, and provinces are important administrative areas. Administrative regions can be no different from formal or functional areas. This will be relevant for government activities as well as business activities. For example, a company may establish a set of sales districts based on similar tastes for the production lines within each district. If the regional office, then provides service support for the local sales office, the administrative area will have functional area characteristics as well. Furthermore, once an administrative region is established, its various components may form a cohesion that makes it more homogeneous or the chain of communication, trade, and control that characterizes the functional region will emerge.

CONCLUSION

The issuance of village boundary affirmation based on Permendagri No. 45 of 2016 is an important step to create clarity and legal certainty related to village boundaries. This step was taken with the aim of preventing regional conflicts, improving public services, and maintaining

social balance at the local level. In the era of village autonomy, affirmation of village boundaries is also an effort to support the implementation of the Village Law and utilize technological advances in mapping. Regional Administration Management, especially the affirmation of village boundaries in Sangihe Islands Regency, begins with deliberation on boundary agreements involving the Village Government, the Council of Village Elders / BPD and Community Leaders both from the village / village concerned and from other bordering villages. Furthermore, the district committee will report to the Geospatial Information Agency because Village Boundary Affirmation will not be carried out without the role of GIS technology. The requirements for the Village Boundary Map based on Permendagri 45 Year 2016 are to use the 1:5000 Scale Indonesian Rupabumi Map (RBI) or High/Very High Resolution Satellite Upright Image as the Base Map, using coastline data and Island data from BIG, and technically verified by the Geospatial Information Agency. Processing all data to creating Maps using ArcGIS applications. After completing the verification, then the Regency Government processes the determination of the Regent Regulation. Until now, there have been 6 (six) villages whose boundaries have been affirmed through the establishment of 6 (six) Village Boundary Perbup and there are 17 villages that are being technically verified by the Geospatial Information Agency. There are still 122 villages and 22 villages that need to be affirmed by territorial boundaries.

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