

Implementation of the Law in Confirming the Boundary between Nagari Koto Kaciak and Nagari Duo Koto in Agam Regency

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ABSTRACT

National refugee children are a vulnerable group who often face obstacles in accessing education, even though this right is guaranteed in various regulations. This study aims to determine national legal regulations regarding the right to education for refugee children and the role of the Regional Immigration Office in ensuring it. This research method is descriptive analytical with a sociological juridical approach. The results show that although several regulations guarantee the right to education in general, there are no technical provisions that specifically regulate the rights of refugee children. The East Java Regional Immigration Office acts as a coordination facilitator, but still faces challenges such as limited documentation, lack of policy synchronization, and lack of understanding of technical implementers. Affirmative policies and national technical guidelines are needed, as well as strengthened cross-sectoral coordination so that children's right to education can be fulfilled fairly and inclusively.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nagari is another term for village. A village is a legal community unit with defined territorial boundaries and the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and local community interests based on community initiatives, ancestral rights, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected within the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is as stipulated in Article 1 Number (1) of Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

The confirmation of village boundaries is a central government agenda and policy that must be immediately followed up by regional governments. The President desires a one-map policy, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of the One Map Policy at a Map Accuracy Level of Scale 1:50,000. Article 9 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Affirming Village Boundaries explains that Village Boundaries are administrative boundaries between villages. They are a series of coordinate points on the earth's surface, which can be natural landmarks such as mountain ridges/watersheds, river medians, and/or artificial features displayed on maps.

Syafrudin explained that regional governance in Indonesia is based on the principle of broad, real, and accountable autonomy, which grants regional governments the authority to regulate and manage community interests according to local needs. This principle serves as the basis for district governments to ensure that regional planning, including the affirmation of village boundaries, is carried out in accordance with the law and serves the community effectively.

Nagari (traditional legal community) is a genealogically and historically established customary law community unit, with defined territorial boundaries, its own assets, the authority to elect its leaders through deliberation, and to regulate and manage local community interests based on customary philosophy and codes, Adat Basandi Syara' (traditional Islamic law), Syara' Basandi Kitabullah (the Book of God), and/or local origins and customs within the province of West Sumatra. Currently, provisions regarding Nagari in West Sumatra Province are regulated through West Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Community Empowerment and Nagari Governance.

Nagari, in Minangkabau tradition, are not merely administrative units but customary law community units with the inherent authority to govern and manage their own affairs based on established customary values and norms. Therefore, the delimitation of boundaries between nagari must take into account the Minangkabau customary character inherent in the nagari government structure.

In Minangkabau society, custom and Islam are never viewed as conflicting but rather mutually reinforcing as guidelines for living together. The Basandi Syarak Customary Philosophy, Syarak Basandi Kitabullah emphasizes that every customary rule is always based on Islamic teachings, while Islamic law is implemented within the framework of customs that live in the community. This principle is an important guideline in resolving various social issues, including the affirmation of boundaries between nagari. In line with that, Sedarmayanti emphasized that good governance must be carried out based on the principles of ethics and good governance, and emphasized that the implementation of these principles is very important, especially within the framework of regional autonomy, as a foundation for bureaucratic change towards a just, responsive, and public interest-oriented government, not merely administrative achievements. Thus, the role of the Agam Regency Government in resolving boundaries between nagari needs to pay attention to customary values, positive legal provisions, and the principles of good governance.

In line with the above, to fulfill the provisions regarding the requirement for Determination and Confirmation of Village Boundaries, the Agam Regency Government through the Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMN) has encouraged the Village Government (Village Heads and Institutions/elements in the Village) to immediately determine the Boundaries of each Village. The clarity of the boundaries of one Village with neighboring Villages will bring positive impacts, including making it easier for the Government to map for the allocation of development programs, legal certainty and administrative order, increasing social stability and regional security, supporting investment and management of regional assets, optimizing the implementation of regulations. Conversely, unclear Nagari boundaries impact local governments, including administrative and legal uncertainty, overlapping budgeting, social conflict, obstacles to public services, obstacles to investment and asset management, suboptimal implementation of regulations, political impacts, and government legitimacy. Meanwhile, the impacts on the Nagari themselves include uncertainty over Nagari government authority, social conflict between communities, disruption to customary land management, unclear administrative and population data, declining stability and public trust, and, of course, obstacles to Nagari development.

In 2022, the Central Government approved the expansion of 10 parent Nagari (village codes) in Agam Regency. One of the requirements for this Nagari expansion is the existence of clear and accountable Nagari/Village Boundary Documents, and Dalko is one of the newly formed Nagari (Nagari Tanjung Sani) in Tanjung Raya District.

Meanwhile, the Nagari Customary Council (KAN) plays a strategic role as a representative of customary authority, upholding local wisdom values in boundary delimitation by tracing the history of customary land, natural boundaries, and customary agreements that have been passed down through generations. KAN's role is crucial in establishing social legitimacy for the boundary delimitation results,

ensuring that decisions taken are not only legally valid but also accepted by the communities of both nagari communities.

The Tanjung Raya District Government has endeavored to facilitate deliberations between the Nagari Government, community leaders, and nagari institutions to determine and agree on boundary points, guided by documents held by each nagari, as a first step in resolving administrative boundary issues. However, several nagari communities have yet to reach an agreement on the delimitation of administrative boundaries, including the Duo Koto and Koto Kaciak Nagari Governments, which continue to face differing views regarding the legally valid boundary position. These two Nagari (village) are of particular interest for research because their boundaries straddle different cardinal directions. If resolved, these boundaries could serve as a reference for other nagari (village). Lala Pricilia Marannu and Lawotjo emphasized that local governments have a strategic role in preventing and resolving land disputes through mediation, facilitation, and cross-sectoral coordination to prevent conflicts from escalating into broader social disputes.

Several previous studies have addressed the issue of nagari boundaries in West Sumatra from various perspectives. Dwi Yanto et al. (2023) examined the level of public knowledge regarding nagari boundaries in Agam Regency and found that this lack of understanding often triggers conflict and legal uncertainty. Meanwhile, Fauzan R. Pratama and Lince Magriasti (2021) highlighted the role of customary institutions, particularly the Nagari Customary Council (KAN), in resolving inter-nagari disputes through customary deliberation mechanisms. However, neither study addressed the concrete implementation of boundary confirmation between Nagari Koto Kaciak and Nagari Duo Koto in Agam Regency.

The problem examined in this research is the suboptimal implementation of boundary confirmation between Nagari Koto Kaciak and Nagari Duo Koto in Agam Regency. The purpose of this research is to examine the implementation of boundary confirmation between Nagari Duo Koto and Nagari Koto Kaciak carried out by the Agam Regency Government and the inhibiting and supporting factors in the process of boundary confirmation between these nagari.

2. METHODS

This research is descriptive analytical with a sociological juridical approach, which aims to comprehensively describe and analyze the implementation of the boundary affirmation between Nagari Koto Kaciak and Nagari Duo Koto in Agam Regency, both from legal, administrative, and social aspects. The juridical approach is used to analyze the provisions of laws and regulations that regulate the authority of local governments in resolving boundary disputes, such as Law Number 23 of 2014, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016, and Regional Regulation of West Sumatra Province Number 8 of 2021, while the sociological approach is used to observe the reality of implementation in the field, including interactions between the nagari government, local governments, and traditional leaders. The research data comes from primary data obtained through interviews with the Heads of Nagari Duo Koto and Koto Kaciak, community leaders, representatives of border communities, the Head of Tanjung Raya District, ATR/BPN of Agam Regency, and the Community and Nagari Empowerment Service of Agam Regency, and secondary data in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The research was conducted in Agam Regency with a focus on the DPMN of Agam Regency as well as Nagari Koto Kaciak and Nagari Duo Koto. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews and documentation studies, while data processing and analysis were carried out qualitatively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification to obtain a complete picture of the process and dynamics of boundary confirmation between nagari.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Boundary Confirmation between Duo Koto Village and Koto Kaciak Village by the Agam Regency Government

Village boundaries, also known as administrative boundaries between villages, are coordinate points that can take the form of monuments or landmarks, or natural boundaries such as mountains or rivers. Article 8 Paragraph (3) Letter (f) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states: "Village boundaries are stated in the form of village maps as stipulated in the Regent/Mayor's regulations."

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages does not provide detailed regulations regarding village boundaries. However, the primary legal instrument guiding the resolution of these boundaries is Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Confirming Village Boundaries, which provides guidelines for determining and confirming village boundaries. This regulation emphasizes the importance of deliberation facilitated by local governments, such as sub-district heads, to reach consensus on boundary issues. The Government Regulation explains the purpose of establishing and confirming village boundaries to create orderly government administration, provide clarity and legal certainty regarding village boundaries that meet technical and legal requirements.

The procedures for establishing, confirming, and confirming these boundaries are outlined in Chapter V, Article 9 of Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation Number 45 of 2016 as follows: 1) Determination, confirmation, and confirmation of village boundaries on land are based on guidelines and village boundary documents in the form of topographic maps, topographies, minutes, state regulations, agreements, and other legally binding documents. 2) Determination, confirmation, and confirmation of village boundaries in maritime areas are based on village boundary documents in the form of laws on the formation of marine map areas, national marine environmental maps, and other legally binding documents. 3) Village boundaries resulting from the determination, confirmation, and confirmation as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are determined by the regent or mayor through a regent or mayoral regulation. 4) The regent's or mayor's regulation referred to in paragraph three contains the coordinates of the village boundaries, which are outlined in the body and outlined in a boundary map and a list of coordinates listed in the appendix to the regent's or mayor's regulation. Based on Article 9 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines and Approval of Village Boundaries, it is stipulated that the Regional Head or Regent is obligated to determine and confirm village boundaries in accordance with statutory provisions. Broadly speaking, the process for confirming these boundaries can be seen as follows.

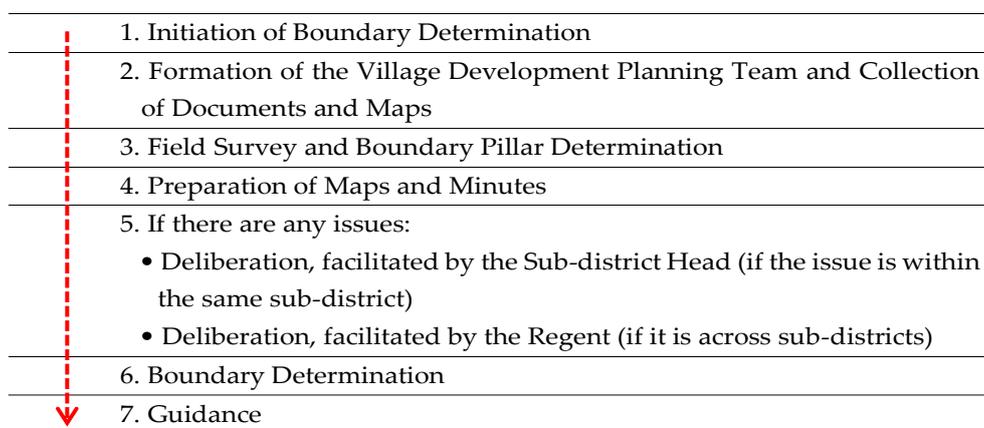


Figure 1. Implementation Flow for Village Boundary Confirmation

Source: Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 45/2016.

Based on the research results, it was found that the Regional Head or Regent of Agam Regency has not yet optimally implemented the regulation. To confirm village boundaries, strategic steps are needed to anticipate potential boundary conflicts, which often have negative impacts on the community. Boundary issues not only lead to administrative uncertainty but also trigger protracted social conflict. One case illustrating this issue is the boundary dispute between the nagari (village-based villages). This prolonged conflict highlights the need for stricter law enforcement and an effective and sustainable boundary resolution mechanism to prevent escalation of broader issues.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45 of 2016 regulates the process of resolving village boundaries using a phased approach that prioritizes deliberation as the primary means of achieving legal certainty and administrative order. At the most basic level, when a dispute arises between two villages within the same sub-district, this regulation positions the sub-district head as the primary facilitator, mediating deliberations between village heads and relevant parties. This approach emphasizes resolution through consensus, reinforced by the obligation to produce Minutes of Agreement so that decisions are administrative, easily accessible, and quickly implemented by village and sub-district governments.

In terms of oversight and governance, the Regent/Mayor is required to report the boundary delimitation/affirmation process to the Governor, who then reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs – this hierarchical mechanism allows for guidance, supervision, and national data collection on village boundaries, ensuring synchronized policies between the regional and central governments. Furthermore, the regulation emphasizes that the delimitation/affirmation of village boundaries does not eliminate existing land rights, customary rights, and customary rights within the community. Therefore, the technical and administrative processes must respect the rights of local and customary communities.

Based on research findings, the Agam Regency Government's resolution of the boundary between Nagari Duo Koto and Nagari Koto Kaciak cannot be separated from the legal framework of Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation 45/2016. In implementing the boundary resolution between Nagari Koto Kaciak and Nagari Duo Koto in Agam Regency, the Regional Government (Pemda) serves as a facilitator, regulator, and mediator, ensuring legal certainty and orderly government administration. The Pemda, through relevant regional apparatuses (such as the government and land affairs divisions), has the authority to verify legal and historical boundary data, facilitate inter-nagari deliberations, and determine administrative boundaries in accordance with laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, the Nagari Customary Council (KAN) plays a strategic role as a representative of customary authority, upholding local wisdom values in boundary resolution by tracing the history of customary land, natural boundaries, and customary agreements that have been passed down through generations. KAN's role is crucial in establishing social legitimacy for dispute resolution outcomes, ensuring that decisions are not only legally valid but also accepted by the communities of both nagari communities.

The Tanjung Raya District Government has endeavored to facilitate deliberations between the Nagari Government, community leaders, and nagari institutions to determine and agree on boundary points, guided by documents held by each nagari, as a first step in resolving the administrative boundary issue. However, several nagari communities have yet to reach an agreement on the delimitation of administrative boundaries, including the Duo Koto Nagari Government and the Koto Kaciak Nagari Government, which continue to face differing views regarding the legally valid boundary position.

The Agam Regency Government then took steps to review various documents and information obtained from the two villages. This step was intended to obtain a legal basis and accurate data before officially establishing boundaries, so that the settlement process could be carried out objectively, transparently, and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 provides a normative framework for determining and confirming village boundaries. However, its implementation still requires strengthened coordination and technical clarity to effectively resolve boundary disputes.

Based on the research findings, the Duo Koto Village Government formed a Boundary Team consisting of all Ninik Mamak (village elders), Cadiak Pandai (scholars), and Islamic scholars (ulama), as well as traditional and other community leaders. The team held discussions to gather data and information in the village to determine and agree on the location of the boundary with Koto Kaciak Village. Furthermore, a field visit was conducted to confirm the agreed-upon boundary location based on the landform, with the river (Bar Kularian) from upstream to estuary serving as a natural boundary marker believed to have been passed down through generations.

During a meeting with the Koto Kaciak Nagari Team, facilitated by the Tanjung Raya District Government, it was stated that the Duo Koto Nagari Team's formulation determined the boundary point with Koto Kaciak Nagari to be a landform consisting of a river from upstream to estuary. However, the Koto Kaciak Nagari Team could not accept this decision due to differing views and opinions regarding the boundary location.

Furthermore, its implementation cannot be separated from the participation of the Nagari. Field findings indicate that the Nagari Government formed a Nagari Boundary Team. The team then collected Nagari administrative documents, historical documents, and other necessary information. This was followed by a sub-district meeting with the Duo Koto Nagari Boundary Team, facilitated by the District. However, the results showed disagreement regarding the boundary point, particularly the radius of the provincial road, and the Agam Regional Government agreed to facilitate the delimitation. Going forward, it is hoped that there will be certainty regarding the Nagari boundary, determined through a Regent's Decree, to ensure smooth development and public services.

The Ninik Mamak's view on the determination of boundaries based on Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation 45 of 2016 is that it is difficult to physically determine the boundaries between Nagari at a certain point, even though it is only administrative, but it cannot be immediately separated from customary ownership when the boundaries are according to regulations, because it will arise conflicts, because the customary land can be owned by individuals, clans, tribes, and nagari. Not to mention the issue of land that has been bought and sold, which will change the position of land ownership, notabeb the relevant population status, thus affecting the position of the land point owned by the nagari. Let it be as it is without clarifying and emphasizing the boundaries between Nagari which causes conflict. However, the boundaries remain as they are now, but not in physical form/marked. If indeed to reach a quick agreement on the boundary point, both parties should be willing to give and take and not be too rigid in their respective opinions. The Boundary Team has determined the boundary with Nagari Duo Koto passes through/after the river/cularian stem because several tumpak/rice fields are owned by children of Nagari Koto Kaciak who have been hereditary.

According to the Chairman of KAN Nagari Duo Koto, previously there was a Nagari boundary, when the name of the Village and that is what is now agreed upon by the Ninik Mamak Nagari Duo Koto, namely Sungai/Batang Kularian and there was already a written administration in the Regency at that time. So, we hope to return to the old Boundary during the Village era in 2000 and no further study is needed, just follow the provisions. In order for there to be a clear point from the previous Agam Regency Government, namely the Regent of Agam: Aristo Munandar, and of course this former Regent understands the boundary provisions in Agam Regency at that time, including between Nagari Duo Koto and Koto Kaciak, it is hoped that the Agam Regional Government will seek information from him and be used as a resource person in the formulation of boundaries in Agam Regency in general. The village head of Duo Koto, with arguments and views nearly identical to those of the KAN Duo Koto Chair, stated that if deliberations were held solely within the Village Boundary Team, how long would this matter be resolved? Each party has its own arguments and undoubtedly differing perspectives on the village boundary. Therefore, the Agam Regency Government needs to invite the parties back to resolve and resolve the protracted boundary issue.

Arguably, the model for resolving village boundary issues, as stipulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016, has conceptual strength because it integrates three main dimensions: local legitimacy, administrative certainty, and technical objectivity. Local legitimacy is reflected through the deliberation mechanism among village leaders as the initial stage, which aligns with participatory principles and local wisdom. Administrative certainty is realized through the authority of the Regent/Mayor to make decisions if deliberations fail to reach consensus, ensuring that the resolution process is not stalled and remains within the framework of legitimate government. Meanwhile, technical objectivity is achieved through the use of maps, coordinates, and cartometric documentation, which serve as the basis for written evidence and future legal references.

Argumentatively, the village boundary resolution model in Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 45 of 2016 is strong because it integrates local legitimacy through deliberation among village leaders, administrative certainty through the authority of the Regent/Mayor if consensus cannot be reached, and technical objectivity through the use of maps and coordinates as the basis for evidence. Deliberation serves to reduce the potential for prolonged conflict and avoid litigation, while local government involvement ensures the sustainability of administrative decisions. The technical cartometric stages and written documentation provide legal certainty for the future. For optimal implementation, the involvement of competent survey personnel, participation of customary and community elements, document transparency, and a clear administrative objection mechanism are required.

The author observes that Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45 of 2016 can be explained, firstly, through the theory of legal certainty and the principle of authority in administrative law. By establishing procedures, actors, and technical stages for determining and confirming village boundaries, this regulation reduces jurisdictional ambiguity and provides predictable guidelines for officials and the public. Practically, the regulation positions sub-district heads, district heads/mayors, and a hierarchical reporting mechanism as clear channels of authority, an application of the theory of attribution and delegation of authority that guarantees the administrative legitimacy of every boundary determination decision.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45/2016 can also be read through the lens of law as social engineering and legal pluralism. The regulation goes beyond mapping space; it aims to transform dispute resolution practices from ad hoc claims to a structured process that combines technical evidence (mapping, coordinates) and deliberation mechanisms. In the context of nagari (village) with customary rights, the regulation seeks to harmonize state law and customary norms, recognizing the role of customary leaders and historical documents, so that administrative decisions gain both technical and social legitimacy. From a legal perspective, the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation serves as an instrument for conflict prevention and optimization of public services. By providing a technical framework (surveys, maps, minutes), a mediation mechanism, and temporary regulatory options, this regulation reduces the incentives for territorial disputes driven by budget allocations or resource access. In summary, the effectiveness of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation lies not only in its written norms but also in its ability to synergize legal certainty, administrative capacity, technical evidence, and social legitimacy to produce resilient dispute resolution.

Inhibiting and Supporting Factors in the Boundary Confirmation Settlement Process Between Duo Koto Village and the Koto Kaciak Village Government

The boundary dispute between Duo Koto Village and the Koto Kaciak Village Government is not simply a spatial dispute; it is a manifestation of historical, administrative, and welfare tensions inherent in inter-village relations in West Sumatra. On the surface, the conflict may appear as a disagreement over a line on a map; however, upon deeper investigation, the root causes involve historical claims to customary rights, political-economic perceptions regarding access to resources and budget allocations, weaknesses in population data and maps, and local leadership dynamics that can amplify or mitigate the conflict. The local context, including the village government structure, the role of traditional leaders,

and sub-district/district coordination mechanisms, forms a terrain in which inhibiting and supporting factors interact and determine the direction of dispute resolution. The following are findings from the fieldwork.

The problem of village boundaries is not only related to the technicalities of administrative determination, but is also rooted in strong political-economic perceptions: the assumption that population and land area directly influence the allocation of village funds/village deliberations encourages competition to defend or expand territorial claims. This assumption encourages defensive strategies from each party, as the budget is a valuable resource for local development and the legitimacy of local elites.

Furthermore, there is a discourse that states that administratively determining village boundaries is unnecessary; this argument often arises from concerns about cost, politicization, or technical complexity. However, the lack of administrative certainty actually creates systemic negative externalities. Without formal determination, relations between villages are vulnerable to legal ambiguity that hinders the coordination of public services, obscures the responsibilities of lower-level governments, and reduces accountability in the management of space and resources. Thus, the claim that administrative determination is unnecessary bears reexamining its empirical consequences: administrative ambiguity tends to prolong disputes and weaken the capacity of local governments to plan and implement development programs.

The social impact of boundary uncertainty is very real: territorial disputes give rise to clashes between residents, youth groups, and even village officials. When local identity and access to resources are perceived as at stake, micro-conflicts, such as incidents between neighboring youth or tensions within village government forums, easily erupt. Beyond the direct impact on social cohesion, such conflicts incur significant opportunity costs: the time and energy of residents and officials are diverted from productive activities to negotiation, litigation, or social security efforts. Therefore, boundary management is not merely a technical issue but also a crucial intervention for the reconstruction of social capital at the local level.

In the development sector, boundary ambiguity has operational implications: projects and programs whose physical locations straddle disputed points are often delayed, re-located, or even canceled. This impact is twofold: first, it reduces the efficiency of public budget use because location changes can increase logistical and time costs; second, it creates unequal access to services between communities in disputed zones. The practice of relocating projects to avoid administrative conflict may be pragmatic in the short term, but structurally, it harms regional planning and creates cumulative inefficiencies in regional development outcomes.

First, the existence of a clear legal and policy framework is an indispensable foundation for effectively resolving boundary disputes. Regulations that outline procedures, authorities, and stages of resolution, such as guidelines for determining and confirming village boundaries, provide formal legitimacy for regional actors to act, reduce jurisdictional ambiguity, and place the process within an accountable administrative pathway. Without a detailed legal basis, mediation and administrative decisions are easily questioned and risk being politicized; in other words, regulations are not merely technical instruments, but prerequisites for institutional legitimacy. This can be seen in the guidelines for determining/confirming boundaries, which emphasize the role of sub-district heads (Camat), regents/mayors, and deliberation mechanisms before administrative decisions are made.

Second, institutional capacity and local leadership, including the active commitment of village heads, sub-district heads, and regents/mayors, make the difference between quickly resolving disputes and protracted ones. Proactive leadership allocates resources, facilitates participatory forums, and mediates local interests, enabling productive deliberations. Therefore, capacity building for civil servants, strengthening internal procedures, and providing performance incentives that link conflict management to governance indicators will accelerate resolution and reduce the politicization of decisions. The existence of a village law that affirms the existence of village/nagari territories also

provides a basis for administrative authority that needs to be translated into implementation capacity in the field.

Third, the availability of quality spatial and technical mapping data (official base maps, satellite imagery, GPS coordinates, and historical maps) is a determining factor in the objectivity of the process. Disputes based solely on oral claims or collective memory are vulnerable to bias and easily politicized; conversely, when the determination team can refer to working maps prepared according to recognized technical standards, the scope for unilateral claims is narrowed. A technical approach also facilitates the creation of Minutes (Minutes) that contain concrete administrative evidence such as boundary pillar coordinates and determination maps, which are crucial for the sustainability of decisions. Implementation studies in several regions indicate that mapping obstacles (limited survey human resources, limited data access, or equipment) often contribute to the failure of boundary confirmation processes; therefore, investing in mapping technology and independent surveyors is a strategic step.

Fourth, community participation and recognition of customary law (*adat nagari*) serve as social glue that enhances the legitimacy of outcomes. In the *nagari* context, customary institutions and traditional leaders play a central role in shaping spatial identity and customary rights; ignoring this role risks triggering social resistance even after administrative decisions have been made. Participatory processes involving community representatives, traditional leaders, youth representatives, women, and rights holders reduce perceptions of injustice, minimize the potential for conflict, and strengthen compliance with decisions. Literature on *nagari* governance emphasizes that the integration of local knowledge and historical documentation through boundary delimitation enriches technical evidence and facilitates claim reconciliation. *Nagari Governance in West Sumatra*.

Fifth, transparency, access to information, and publication of documents (copies of minutes, delimitation maps, and minutes of deliberations) serve as deterrents against data manipulation and duplicate claims. When meeting results and maps are published (digitally or in print), and population data is synchronized across *nagari*, the scope for administrative disputes, such as "data clamps" in aid claims, is reduced. An integrated information system that connects population data, maps, and legal archives facilitates third parties (provinces, ministries) to verify and intervene when necessary. Empirical evidence shows that data fragmentation exacerbates conflicts over aid distribution and fuels unsubstantiated administrative claims.

4. CONCLUSION

There has been no agreement on the delimitation of the boundary between *Nagari Duo Koto* and *Nagari Koto Kaciak* in *Agam Regency*. This is evident from the stages taken, starting with deliberations between *nagari* leaders facilitated by the *Tanjung Raya Sub-district Head* as an effort to resolve the dispute based on local and customary legitimacy. When the deliberations failed to produce an agreement, the *Agam Regency Government*, through the *Regent's administrative authority*, played a role in providing further guidance and facilitation to ensure the certainty of the *nagari's* governance. Furthermore, the involvement of technical aspects such as the use of map data, cartometric documentation, and minutes of boundary delimitation demonstrates an effort to provide objectivity and written evidence as a basis for dispute resolution. Although all these stages have been carried out by stakeholders, in practice, there are still differing views between *Nagari Duo Koto* and *Nagari Koto Kaciak* regarding the delimitation of the boundary, so that the dispute resolution has not yet reached a final agreement.

The main factor inhibiting the resolution of the boundary dispute between *Duo Koto* and *Koto Kaciak* villages lies not solely in the technicalities of determining administrative boundaries, but rather in the political-economic perceptions that have developed at the village level. There is a strong assumption that land area and population directly influence the allocation of village funds, so that boundary determination is perceived as an instrument to maintain or expand access to budgetary resources. This perception encourages a defensive stance in each village during the deliberation process, as territory is no longer viewed as an object of administrative confirmation, but as a strategic

resource related to the legitimacy and interests of local elites. As a result, the dispute resolution process tends to be protracted and deadlocked, shifting policy orientation from governance and public service arrangements to competition for territorial control. Conversely, the driving factor for resolving this dispute rests on the existence of a clear legal framework, specifically Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 45 of 2016, which provides for administrative and technical stages of resolution. The effectiveness of the resolution is greatly influenced by institutional capacity and local leadership, particularly the active commitment of the Village Head, the Tanjung Raya Sub-district Head, and the Agam Regency Government in consistently facilitating the process. In addition, the availability of accurate spatial data and mapping techniques, community participation in deliberations, and transparency through the provision of official documents such as minutes and boundary determination maps, are key factors that can reduce suspicion between parties and encourage the achievement of sustainable agreements.

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