



Establishment of Map of the Territorial Boundaries in Batu Sub-District of Batu City in Indonesia

(Study of Government Policy Implementation based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines and Affirmation of Village Boundaries)

Krisnanta Rizky Hengky Fadilah, Agus Solahuddin, and Tommy Hariyanto

University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Regional boundaries are important for the regions, including for Batu City, because they are the boundaries for the implementation of regional autonomy. As emphasized in Law Number 23 of 2014 that Autonomous Regions are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the people in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The clarity of the boundaries of an area/region will make it easier to manage bordering areas, as well as reduce and even eliminate disputes that may occur between bordering areas. Boundary structuring activities between Villages by carrying out tracking of the plan for the location of boundary pillars and boundary segments between Villages based on Permendagri Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Affirming Village Boundaries. This research is a type of descriptive research using a qualitative approach which aims to obtain information about the current state by looking at the relationship between existing variables. Data collection techniques include interviews, documentation, and FGD. then the data analysis techniques used are data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results of the study indicate that Batu City has installed temporary (non-permanent) signs at the boundary point locations by including the number of pillars according to the work map that has been agreed upon by the relevant villages.

Keywords: Implementation, Boundary point, Ward.

1. INTRODUCTION

The regional autonomy policy has changed the centralized system into a decentralized one. The principle of implementing decentralization is the widest possible autonomy in the sense that the regions are given the authority to regulate and manage all government affairs. Then the role of the central government is limited to providing general guidelines in the form of Laws and Government Regulations. Regional autonomy policies aim to provide services, increase participation, initiatives and community empowerment aimed at improving people's welfare, Regency/City) and local bureaucracies that are separate from government institutions and government bureaucracies.

To ensure that the decentralization process takes place and is sustainable, each region must establish an Autonomy package consistently according to regional needs. In this process, local communities need to be involved by each district/city government, including the DPRD to ensure a better and more responsible decentralization process, in order to ensure the success of Regional Autonomy.

The real manifestation of the implementation of regional autonomy is the opening of opportunities for the Regional Government to expand in a number of sub-districts. The sub-district has a strategic position where it is one of the elements of regional apparatus organizations that provide direct services to the community in the form of government services and administration, development, and society. In terms of the division of sub-districts, it must pay attention to the applicable provisions as regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and PP No. 17 of 2018 concerning sub-districts. The purpose of the division of sub-districts is to improve coordination of government administration, public services, and empowerment of the village / urban village community.

Batu City is an area that was established autonomously in 2001 which consists of 3 sub-districts, 5 sub-districts and 19 villages and is known as the "Agritourism City". besides that it is also known as the City of Apples and lastly changed its trademark to Kota Wisata Batu (Shining Batu). The population of Batu City in 2018 was 205,788 people or an increase of 0.93% compared to 2017(BPS, 2019). Batu City is one of the tourist destinations with a total of 33 attractions and a total of 5.6 million

visits in 2018(Central Bureau of Statistics of Batu City, 2019). This total visit increased from the previous year, namely 4.1 million in 2017. Batu City became one of the tourist destinations with a total of 33 (thirty three) tourist objects and a total of 5.6 million visits in 2018 (BPS, 2019). This total visit increased from the previous year, namely 4.1 million in 2007. The development of Batu City from the population, services, and commercial sectors is increasing the complexity of the activities of the Government, Development, Economy, and Society.

The rapid tourist visits to Batu City, in fact, do not have a significant impact on the welfare of the people of Batu City. This can be seen from the Gini ratio index in Batu City, which fluctuated at 0.31 to 0.36 throughout 2013-2017.(Central Bureau of Statistics of Batu City, 2018). This figure shows that the distribution of welfare in Batu City is not evenly distributed. In addition, the problem of stunting is still a problem with a fairly high prevalence in Batu City. From around 15,000 more toddlers in Batu City, around 1,000 more are stunted(A.Rahayu, 2018). Then the problem with the online population census program in the Batu City area which was delivered by the statistics coordinator for the Batu sub-district which stated that it was around 30%. And also the problem of equitable distribution of the increasing population, as well as to fulfill the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines and Confirmation of Village Boundaries, which is to emphasize that the increase is in accordance with the location of the Village in Batu City, so that in the arrangement of the population census it becomes It is easier, and the problems experienced today are related to the lack of maximum public service because there is no orderly alignment of the Village administration to the scope of the area, where the area is in the form of a map of the area which is currently invalid. This is based on the existence of administrative data on Village maps in the Regional Development Planning and Research Agency, the Government Section and the Village itself is not the same or different, causing delays in the administrative needs of the Village which are not optimal. Therefore, in this study, the data will be synchronized which will later be approved and determined together in the form of a new map based on the legal basis in the form of the Batu Mayor Regulation and It is hoped that the Formation of the Village Boundary Point Map in Batu Sub-District can help the Batu City Government in optimizing public services because considering the number of residents in Batu Sub-District continues to grow. This is done so that the public service system can run effectively, and aims to create an orderly Government Administration in providing clarity and legal certainty to the boundaries of a Village that comply with technical and juridical aspects so that it is useful in checking in the future it becomes clearer because later Mayor Regulations will be made on Village Boundaries.

Regional boundaries are important for the regions, including for Batu City, because they are the boundaries for the implementation of regional autonomy. As emphasized in Law Number 23 of 2014 that the Autonomous Region is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the people in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The clarity of the boundaries of an area/region will make it easier to manage bordering areas, as well as reduce and even eliminate disputes that may occur between bordering areas, and in the development process it will make it easier for bordering areas to establish cooperation in development efforts in their respective regions.

The emphasis of this activity is tracking the planned location of boundary pillars and boundary segments based on the coordinates and serial numbers/codes of each based on the work map of the previous activity. The results of this activity are an effort to improve the Village Boundary Work Map through tracking of boundary segments in the field and verification with Village officials who border both within one sub-district and between regional boundaries. The second stage of the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation activity is tracking the plan for the location of the boundary pillars based on the coordinates of the Village boundary pillar plans resulting from the Village Boundary Work Map Making activity in the previous budget year. This activity aims to agree on the location of the boundary pillars which will serve as artificial markings as a reference for the Village Boundary Affirmation, based on a list of coordinates for the village boundary pillar plans that have been prepared in accordance with the Village Boundary Work Map Plan. Furthermore, at the location of the boundary pillars that have been agreed upon, type D boundary pillars will be installed according to the specified specifications.

In accordance with Permendagri Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Affirming Village Boundaries, researchers will carry out this activity to be the basis for the next activity, namely the Activities of Legalizing the Determination of Village Boundaries through the Establishment of a Map of Village Boundaries in Batu Sub-District, Batu City and the establishment of a Mayor Regulation that set in it.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Public Policy Implementation Theory

Implementation according toHesel Nogi S. Tangkilisan (2003:9)namely events regarding the relationship with what happens after a law is enacted by giving authority to a policy by forming clear and measurable outputs. Thus the task of policy implementation as a link that allows policy objectives to achieve results through government activities or activities and programs. Meanwhile, according toWahab (2001:68)Policy implementation is defined as implementing basic policy decisions, usually in the

form of laws. Although it can also take the form of orders or decisions of important executives or other judicial bodies, these decisions identify the problem to be solved, state clearly the goals or objectives to be achieved in various ways to structure or regulate the implementation process.

2.2. Public policy

Public services based on the Decree of the Minister of Empowerment of State Apparatus No: 63/KEP/M.PAN/7/2003 Public services are all service activities carried out by public service providers as an effort to fulfill the needs of service recipients and the implementation of statutory provisions. The Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment in Decree No. 63 of 2003 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Public Services stated that "the essence of public services is the provision of excellent service to the community which is the embodiment of the obligations of government officials as public servants". This statement confirms that the government, through the agencies providing public services, is responsible for providing excellent service to the community. Thus, public service is the fulfillment of the wishes and needs of the community by state administrators. The provision of public services by government officials to the community is actually an implication of the function of state officials as public servants. Therefore, the position of the government apparatus in public services is very strategic because it will greatly determine the extent to which the Government is able to provide the best possible service to the community, which in this way will determine the extent to which the state has carried out its role properly in accordance with the objectives of its establishment.

2.3. Decentralization

Decentralization is a global phenomenon and occurs in both developed and developing countries. In developed countries, for example the UK and Spain, decentralization is an ongoing process. Within the European Union, the region is seen as the relevant unit for implementing political decisions (Canaleta and Pedro, 2004). Decentralization in a country is the transfer of authority from individuals or agents in the central government to individuals or other agents closer to the public to provide public services. Transfers in this case can be territorial based or based on a desire to place an authority at a lower hierarchical level and are functionally based, namely the transfer of authority to an agent who has a functional specialization (Engkus, 2013). Engkus also stated that decentralization should be carried out because it has benefits including the work of public administration and management focusing more on delegation and coordination. This framework states that decentralization is able to encourage better decision making and therefore increase the effectiveness and efficiency of performance. Delegation of authority from the central government to the regions that allows space for regions to innovate in the delivery of quality public services that are efficient and effective. In principle, there are 2 main goals of decentralization, namely political goals and administrative goals (Prasojo, 2007). This corresponds to Pheni Chalid (2005) which states that it is impossible for all problems in a country to be handled by the Central Government. Moreover, Indonesia as an archipelagic country and each region has its own characteristics based on its geographical location, natural and socio-cultural conditions.

2.4. Regional autonomy

Regional autonomy is the essence of decentralized governance. Decentralization has been described in detail above. The term autonomy comes from two Greek words, namely autos which means self and nomos which means law. Autonomy means making one's own laws (zelfwetgeving), but in its development, the concept of regional autonomy not only implies Zelfwetgeving (making local regulations), it also mainly includes Zelfbestuur (self-government) (Huda, 2009:85–86). Besides that, according to Suparmoko (2002:18) Regional Autonomy is the authority of an autonomous region to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to its own initiative based on the aspirations of the community.

Autonomy is an order concerned with ways of dividing authority, duties and responsibilities to regulate and manage government affairs between the center and the regions. One of the manifestations of this division is that the regions will have a number of government affairs, either on the basis of submission or recognition or those that are left as regional household affairs. The idea and demands of federalism emerged after three decades of the New Order's rule failed to translate the concept of a unitary state as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The concept of a unitary state tends to be interpreted as synonymous with centralization of power and uniformity of the government structure. Consequently, regional autonomy becomes a necessity. Regions do not have the independence to determine their future, does not have the freedom to manage regional revenues, and lacks trust from the Center to determine their own leaders for their regions. The future of each region is determined entirely by the Center (Huda, 2006). However, based on Law Number 32 of 2004, regional autonomy is the right and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of their people in accordance with applicable laws and regulations with the aim of improving community welfare, public services, and regional competitiveness. In this case, what is meant by an autonomous region is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries (Anon 2015)..

2.5. Public Service

Public services based on the Decree of the Minister of Administrative Reform No: 63/KEP/M.PAN/7/2003, namely public services are all service activities carried out by public service providers as an effort to fulfill the needs of service recipients and the implementation of statutory regulations. The Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment in Decree No. 63 of 2003 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Public Services stated that "the essence of public services is the provision of excellent service to the community which is the embodiment of the obligations of government officials as public servants". This statement confirms that the government, through the agencies providing public services, is responsible for providing excellent service to the community.

The provision of public services by government officials to the community is actually an implication of the function of state officials as public servants. Therefore, the position of the government apparatus in public services is very strategic because it will greatly determine the extent to which the government is able to provide the best possible service to the community, which in this way will determine the extent to which the state has carried out its role properly in accordance with the objectives of its establishment.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design

This research is a type of descriptive research using a qualitative approach. Denzin and Lincoln quoted from Moleong (2011:3) argues that qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods. Through this design, it is attempted to explain the importance of forming a Village Boundary Point Map in Batu Sub-District, Batu City which is based on data, facts and empirical information related to the Batu City profile, then analyze the feasibility of installing Boundary Pillars and Village Boundary Segments in Batu Sub-District by using normative basis and theoretical basis guided by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines and Affirmation of Village Boundaries.

3.2 Research Focus

In carrying out a research focus setting is very important because the existence of a research focus makes it easier for researchers to be more focused on one subject that is being studied. Based on the problems and objectives that have been formulated above, the focus of the research will be on activities that include:

- 1) Tracking the Formation of the Village Boundary Point Map on the Map;
- 2) Tracking the Formation of the Village Boundary Point Map in the Field;
- 3) Describe and analyze the constraint and supporting factors faced in the process of Formation of the Village Boundary Point Map.

The implementations of village boundaries in the field are as follows:

- a. Conduct a search one by one the location of the planned village boundary pillars;
- b. Ensure the exact location of the boundary pillar points;
- c. Provision of temporary boundary markings in the form of painted bamboo pillars and numbered pillars on the worksheet;
- d. Agreement on Minutes of Boundary Tracking signed by village officials who participated in the implementation of activities;
- e. The team makes documentation of the location of the agreed boundary point along with a description and detail of the location of the boundary point;
- f. Verification of the minutes of village boundaries by the team for determining and confirming village boundaries;
- g. Completion of the Village boundary map.

3.3 Technical Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques are efforts made by working in the form of data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching and finding what is important and what is learned and deciding what can be told to others (Moleong, 2007). At this stage the data is utilized in such a way as to successfully conclude the truths that can be used to answer the questions or problems posed in the research. The data of this study were obtained from the results of interviews, observations and documentation. Data analysis is carried out by organizing the data obtained into a category, breaking down the data into units, analyzing important data, compiling and presenting data in accordance with the research in the form of reports and making

conclusions so that they can be understood.

In accordance with the research above, the researchers used steps in accordance with the theoretical model from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely by analyzing data with four steps: data collection, data condensation, and data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Socialization and Coordination to Batu Sub-District

Socialization and coordination in Batu Sub-district was carried out to explain the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs which became the basis for the activity of forming a map of Village boundary points in Batu City. In addition, the socialization and coordination aims to request permission from regional leaders in Batu Sub-District to assist in the process of implementing regional boundary tracking, namely tracking the boundaries of village bordering village, village to village, or village to villages located in other subdistricts which become data for make a boundary map in Batu sub-district.

4.2. Socialization and Coordination to Bordering Sub-Districts and Villages

Socialization and coordination to the sub-districts and villages that border is carried out to obtain block map data and krawangan maps owned by the village and village parties. Where the map data is needed to obtain valid and accountable data as a basic reference for making boundary maps in Batu Sub-District. The socialization and coordination were carried out in each sub-district and village area that was directly adjacent to Batu Sub-District and outside Batu Sub-District. Socialization and coordination to the Village Party in Batu Sub-District. In addition to socialization carried out to the Village Party, socialization was also carried out to the Village Party directly adjacent to one area of Batu Sub-District and to villages located in other sub-districts.

4.3. The process of implementing the Formation of the Village Boundary Point Map in Batu Sub-District, Batu City

4.3.1. Village Boundary Tracking on Map

The first process carried out for the implementation of the formation of a village boundary point map in Batu Sub-District, Batu City, is the activity of tracking Village boundaries on a work map to obtain initial information about Village boundaries which will then be tracked in the field. The details of the terrain that forms the boundary between two villages are considered by the tracking team to pay attention to the boundary segment to be tracked, so that the tracking team can find out the route and terrain that will be taken to reach the planned location of the pillar.

The activity of tracking the Boundary Pillar Location plan and the Village Boundary Segment of the Batu Sub-district includes two types of activities, including:

1) Tracking Village boundaries on a map

It is a tracking activity jointly with Village officials by reviewing and studying the Work Map which includes indicative boundaries and the planned location of the boundary pillars that already have the coordinates and number of the boundary pillars. In this stage, the geodetic team leader directs the team to work with regional and city planning experts to prepare a work map which will be shown to the village to study and examine the related village boundary segment based on the work map that has been made.

2) Tracking Village boundaries in the field

After assessing the boundary segment through a work map, it is followed by tracking the village boundaries in the field, where the survey team will be accompanied by the village/village bordering the village boundaries tracking is carried out using a GPS (Global Positioning System) navigational type guided by the coordinates of the installation plan. the boundary pillars contained in the Work Map that has been made. It is necessary to collect information from Village officials, community leaders and local residents to ensure that the actual boundary pillars will be installed in the field. Documentation of the location of the boundary point is carried out by providing identification at the boundary point according to the serial number that has been compiled, besides that, notes and sketches of the location of the boundary point are made which are stated in the boundary pillar description form.

- a. A location search is conducted for each Village boundary pillar plan as stated on the Work Map where each boundary pillar plan contains a description of the coordinates, so that with the help of a GPS device you can find the coordinates of the planned pillar location in the field.

- b. Coordinate with Village apparatus and the community supported by valid data guidelines to assist and ensure the location of the boundary pillar point plans.
- c. After an agreement is reached on the location of the boundary point, a temporary (non-permanent) sign is installed at that point by including the pillar number according to the work map. The agreement is stated in the Minutes of Boundary Tracking and signed by the village apparatus participating in the tracking.
- d. Document every coordination activity and installation of boundary pillars that have been agreed upon and make a description of the location of the boundary points. This is authentic data as material for implementing village/sub-district boundary verification.
- e. After the Minutes of Village Boundary Tracking are signed and then known by the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation Team, it is stated in the Minutes of Village Boundary Verification. The entire document is a boundary determination between villages that binds both parties, which then becomes the basis for affirming the boundaries of the Village through the installation of sub-district boundary pillars in subsequent activities.
- f. Completion of the Village boundary map

After matching the plan of the boundary pillars and installing temporary signs in the field, improvements are made to the work map that has been made where by matching the location of the plan with the assistance of the Village apparatus, there is usually a slight gap/difference in distance between the plan and the actual conditions in the field due to differences in landscapes or community land parcels. Regional and city planning experts are tasked with drawing village boundaries according to survey results and based on agreed boundary points and also synchronizing data against block maps.

- g. Verification of the Completion of Village Boundary Maps

After making improvements to the Village boundary map, then verification of the tracking results map with the Village will be carried out and if necessary, verification of both locations will be carried out and an official report on the verification of the results of the Village boundary tracking will be made.

- h. Verification of Second Location Tracking results

After verification of the Village boundary segment using the help of satellite imagery, then for the location of the boundary segment where problems are found, a review will be carried out to ensure that the Village boundary segment is in accordance with the actual situation.

4.3.2. Village Boundary Tracking in the Field

The activity of tracking Village boundaries in the field is carried out based on the schedule that has been prepared. For the effectiveness of the activities, they are divided into two teams with four members each from consultants accompanied by Village officials. The assistant from the Village is the Head of Government assisted by the Head of the Hamlet. Boundary tracking is carried out per boundary segment by searching guided by the coordinates on the work map. In addition to the location points for the planned pillar installation, the tracking team also tracks the boundary segments to ensure the Village boundaries that have been drawn on the work map. If a discrepancy is found, verification will be carried out in the field by matching the land parcel data and information from the land owner. so that the determination of the boundary will be able to provide correct results and in accordance with the conditions in the field. The results of the tracking activities are used as a basis/reference to improve the work map that has been prepared previously. All tracking results in the form of agreement on the location of boundary pillars and agreement on boundary segments are recorded on the field form and signed by the facilitator for each Village and the consultant team. Tracking activities are also documented in the form of photos of temporary markers of the boundary pillar plans marked with the pillar number and documentation of agreements between villages which are represented by assistants from each Village. All tracking results in the form of agreement on the location of boundary pillars and agreement on boundary segments are recorded on the field form and signed by the facilitator for each Village and the consultant team. Tracking activities are also documented in the form of photos of temporary markers of the boundary pillar plans marked with the pillar number and documentation of agreements between villages which are represented by assistants from each Village. All tracking results in the form of agreement on the location of boundary pillars and agreement on boundary segments are recorded on the field form and signed by the facilitator for each Village and the consultant team. Tracking activities are also documented in the form of photos of temporary markers of the boundary pillar plans marked with the pillar number and documentation of agreements between villages which are represented by assistants from each Village.



Figure 1. Discussion of Boundary Locations Before going to the Field Figure 2. Boundary Pillar Location Agreement

4.3.3. Completion of Village Boundary Maps

The results of tracking in the field become a reference for improving the work map that has been prepared previously, where when in the field the work map is brought and becomes a reference for tracking. So that if there is a discrepancy, it will be verified and recorded directly on the work map that was brought and then the work map containing the notes is corrected after returning from the field.

4.3.4. Verification of the Completion of Village Boundary Maps

The Village boundary map that has been refined is then shown to the Village for correction. The synchronization event for the improvement of the village boundary map was held in villages and sub-districts in Batu sub-district. The results of the synchronization at several points need to be verified between 2 bordering villages, including: Temas Village, Ngaglik Village, Songgokerto Village, Sisir Village.

4.3.5. Verification of Second Location Tracking results

After verification of the results of the improvement of the village boundary map in each village, for boundary segments that are problematic or there are still differences in interpretation between the results of field tracking and satellite imagery, a second second verification is carried out to ensure the location of temporary stakes and the depiction of the village boundary segments are correct. -completely appropriate. Verification of the two survey teams descended to the location of the village boundary segment points that were still problematic, accompanied by the Village/Village and also the Government Section of the Batu City Secretary. For activities resulting from verification, an official report on verification of village boundary tracking is made, which is signed by the village/village bordering on each other (attached).

4.4. Constraints and supporting factors faced related to the process of Formation of the Village Boundary Point Map in Batu Sub-District, Batu City

The process of forming the boundary point map is carried out by various processes and verification by displaying a good working map. The border line verification process in Batu Sub-district is carried out together with related village officials by matching work maps, namely block maps and krawangan maps owned by the village as well as other information that supports the determination of regional boundaries. The obstacles encountered in the process of forming a map of the boundaries of the sub-district area in Batu Sub-District are:

- 1) The difference in maps owned by the government department and the related village, which is based on an interview with the Head of the Regional Secretariat of Batu City Government, An Aditya Prasaja, S.STP., M.AP on December 10, 2021 who said that the obstacles faced in forming the boundary point map document village is not synchronized between the government and village and Bapelitbangda, where in this effort later the data will be concluded to be 1 (one) as the basis for the map in Batu City. Furthermore, the maps will be given to each sub-district and to Bapelitbangda and the archives will be in the Government Division;
- 2) Then in carrying out field checks, the location of the boundary pillars is in a steep area so extra vigilance is needed in tracking. The locations are in the hills, on the river and some are in the cemetery.
- 3) At the location of the pillar tracking, which was previously located on the river, the condition of the pillar has been damaged, this is caused by the flow of water and also at the time of descending the access to the location is in a housing complex and it is not possible to go down to the river;
- 4) Furthermore, the field review schedule did not match what had been determined due to other urgent activities so that it was rescheduled with the related village.

- 5) The results of the interview with the Head of the Sub-Department of Government and Regional Administration on December 10, 2021 related to the obstacles faced, namely during field reviews the tracking location at the village and sub-district boundaries was difficult to pass because it passed through several areas that could not be reached by vehicle and there were also several locations. pillars where there are no old pillars;
- 6) Then from the results of an interview with the Lurah of Songgokerto on December 17, 2021, when coordinating with the village itself, the schedule that was originally determined could change the day, so in this village waiting for an answer from the Government Section when it will be ready, and besides that, there are some locations that are indeed difficult. in reach because the location is a bit far and the access is not flat;
- 7) And from the results of an interview with the Village Head of Sisir on December 17, that at the location of the pillar tracking in the field, several locations bordering the village were in the river area so the team had to go down to the river to confirm the location of the pillars.
- 8) The results of the interview with the consultants on November 30, 2021, the obstacles faced were administration which would later be made because there were a lot of boundary points being worked on and also the changing schedule of the Government Section considering that the work of the OPD did not also handle this activity but there were other colliding jobs;
- 9) Interviews were also conducted with the community, namely with Mr. RW 5 in the Songgokerto sub-district. The obstacles faced were the location of the RW area, whether this area was included in the Malang district or not, this is of course related to the lack of understanding of the residents regarding the boundaries of the area;
- 10) Finally, the results of interviews with residents of RW 8 Sisir Village, namely the implementation time did not match the schedule that had been scheduled so we also had to adjust to the call from the Village. In addition, the results of the interview also stated that there was confusion among residents in carrying out population administration and payment of Land and Building Tax. For example, one resident in the area, according to a boundary map, should be in the Sisir sub-district area, but administratively the resident's population is in another village bordering the Sisir village. This is why it is important to determine the boundaries between the village and the village or with other bordering village. So that there will be no mistakes as described above. Another problem is that when the Batu City government wants to implement an infrastructure development program, they realize that there is no clear point between the Batu City government and the Malang Regency Government. So that this makes problems that can harm the people of Batu City who are in border areas with other areas.

Then viewed from the supporting factors from the results of the author's interviews that have been carried out as follows:

- 1) Based on yesterday's tracking results, based on an interview with the Head of the Government Section of the Batu City Regional Secretariat on December 10, 2021, which said the supporting factor was the support for the budget from these activities and also the role and participation of the community in these activities because this is very important in assisting the implementation of services. the public in the village in completing the administration of the Batu City Government;
- 2) In an interview with the Head of the Sub-Department of Government and Regional Administration on December 10, 2021 regarding support for this activity, namely with the available budget so that working with stakeholders can be maximized, and also coordination between the sectors is well organized because the Village and Village are very enthusiastic about the program. this activity;
- 3) The results of an interview with the Lurah of Songgokerto on December 17, 2021, from a supporting point of view, of course, this is very positive because there are several areas experiencing land shifts, so it is important to check the location as well because it is adjusted to the current location;
- 4) Then from the results of an interview with the Village Head of Sisir on December 17, that in the implementation of this activity, of course, this activity was supported by adequate equipment from the village party and also the shared enthusiasm of the Sisir Village regarding their participation in tracking the boundary pillars.
- 5) The results of the interview with the consultant on November 30, 2021 for the support, of course, this activity is budgeted and also self-help from the Government Department in completing other supporting administrations needed so that this activity can run well;
- 6) Then also the results of interviews were also conducted with the community, namely with Mr. RW 5 in the Songgokerto sub-district, the supporting factors were the growing public awareness regarding the importance of tracking this boundary because it really helped the village especially in coordinating in their area;
- 7) And also the results of interviews with residents of RW 8 Sisir Village for supporting factors, namely the facilities provided from the village both adequate facilities and infrastructure so that when tracking Village boundaries can be fulfilled.

4.3 Discussion of Research Results

From the coordinate points that have been agreed upon and the regional boundary pillars installed as boundary marks between villages in Batu Sub-District a map of the village boundary points in Batu Sub-District can be formed as follows:

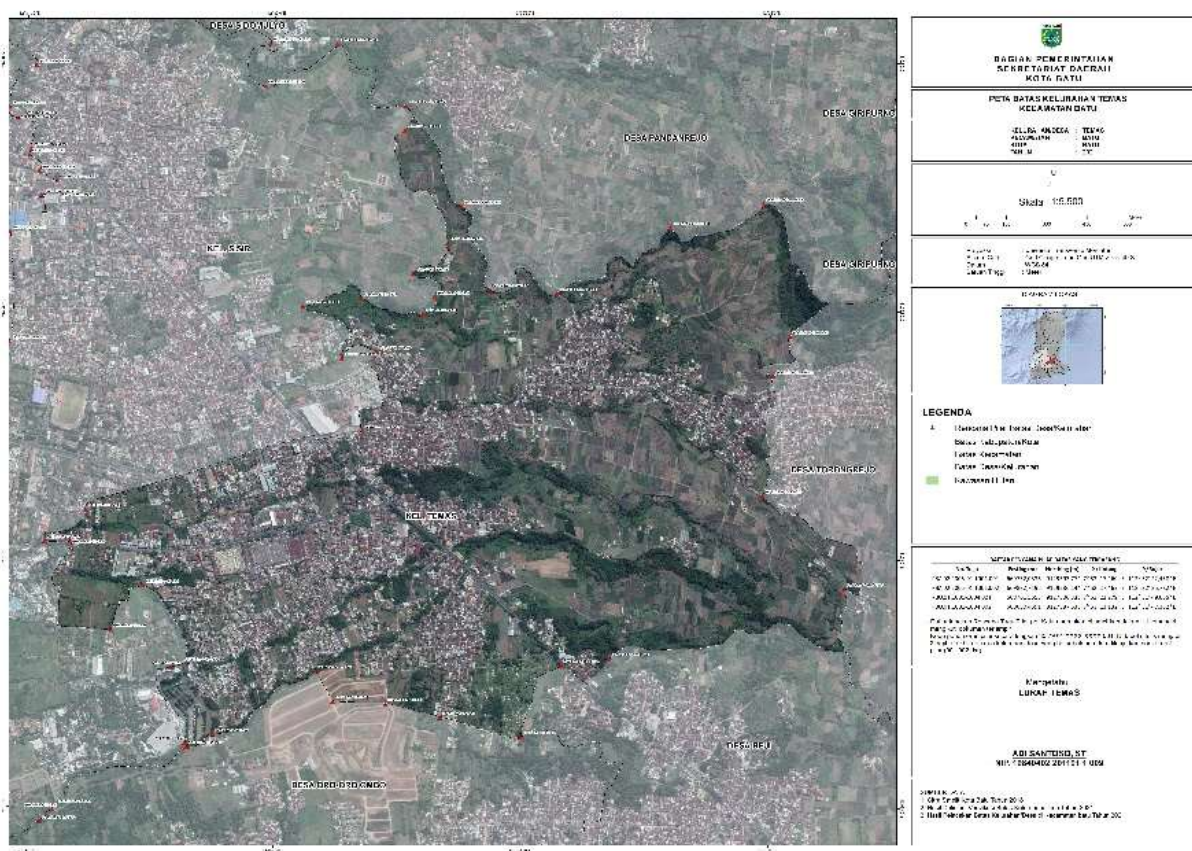


Figure 3. Map of Village Boundary Points in Batu Sub-District

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

In the activity of tracking the location of the Boundary Pillars and Boundary Segments of the Batu Subdistrict, several conclusions were obtained, namely as follows:

- 1) This activity of tracking the location of the Boundary Pillars and Boundary Segments of the Village Batu Subdistrict is a series of Boundary Determination and Confirmation between Village/Village and Subdistrict Boundaries. In its implementation, the Determination and Affirmation of Boundaries between Sub-District/Village and Sub-District Boundaries has various problems and dynamics that occur in its series. Among other things, map discrepancies, conflicts of interest that occur between the government and the community, to public confusion about population administration;
- 2) The implementation of the Tracking Plan for the Location of the Boundary Pillars and Boundary Segments of the Village Batu Subdistrict can be carried out properly according to a predetermined schedule so as to produce products that are in accordance with the aims, objectives, and targets to be achieved and can be the basis/material for further activities. As a consideration, this Village boundary will later be considered for further activities, namely the determination of regional boundaries involving Batu City and bordering areas, namely Malang Regency, Pasuruan Regency, and also Mojokerto Regency. So that the implementation of the determination of Village boundaries must be carried out properly and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- 3) The results of the tracking activity produce a map of the village boundaries that have been supported by an agreement between the bordering village/villages through the verification stages of each village/village and is accompanied by valid evidence in the form of official reports. So that in the end there will be no problems as described above;

- 4) The results of physical tracking activities in the field produce temporary boundary pillars complete with boundary numbers, so that in the next stage it can be the basis for the construction of permanent boundary pillars.

5.2. Suggestion

With the completion of the Tracking Planned Locations of Boundary Pillars and Boundary Segments of the Batu Subdistrict, there are suggestions/inputs including:

- 1) The boundary pillar between the two bordering villages as a form of agreement which is expected in the future can strengthen cooperation and facilitate development activities between the two villages;
- 2) Given the importance of the village boundary pillar as a marker of the village boundary, in order to avoid undesirable things such as missing or damaged temporary boundary pillars, it is hoped that all parties can maintain the integrity of the temporary boundary pillars;
- 3) Bearing in mind that this boundary delimitation activity is an activity that concerns the livelihoods of many people, therefore in the implementation of its activities it must involve the community or community leaders more. So that the activities carried out will not only be completed administratively but will also be completed without any other problems going forward;
- 4) The level one local government or the central government should provide a deadline related to the implementation of the boundary delimitation activities, so that local governments can immediately complete these activities on time.
- 5) This report document and its attachments are valid authentic evidence so that they need to be archived properly, so that if needed in the future it can facilitate tracing and solving problems.

REFERENCES

- A. Rahayu, et al. 2018. *The Stunting Study Guide and its Prevention Efforts for Public Health Students*. 1st ed. edited by Hadianor. Yogyakarta: CV. Mine.
- Anon. 2015, *Association of Legislations of the Republic of Indonesia, Regional Government Laws*, Yogyakarta: Mahardika Library.
- Central Bureau of Statistics of Batu City. 2018. *Batu City in Figures 2018*. Batu: BPS.
- Central Bureau of Statistics of Batu City. 2019. *Batu City in Figures 2019*, Batu: CV. Azka Putra Pratama.
- Engkus. 2013. *Decentralization (Good Theory With Bad Practice)*.
- Hesel Nogi S. Tangkilisan. 2003. *Public Policy Implementation: Thought Transformation*. Yogyakarta: Y.A.P.
- Huberman, M. Saldana. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis*, Jakarta: University of Indonesia
- Moleong, L. J. 2007. *Qualitative Research Methodology Revised Edition*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Moleong, L. J. 2011. *Qualitative Research Methodology*, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ni'matul Huda. 2009. *Regional Autonomy*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Pheni Chalid. 2005. *Regional Autonomy*. Jakarta: Kemitraan.
- Prasojo, Eko. 2007. "Concepts and Regulations of Functional Decentralization and Special Areas in the Law on Regional Government." Retrieved (http://decentralization.org/makalah/Kawasan-Khusus/EkoPrasojo_KonsepdanPengaturan).
- Republic of Indonesia. 2002. *The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia*. Secretariat General of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Republic of Indonesia.. 2014. *The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014*.
- Republic of Indonesia. *Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages*
- Suparmoko. 2002. *Public Economy*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Wahab, Solichin Abdul. 2001. *Policy Analysis: From Formulation to Implementation of State Policy*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.