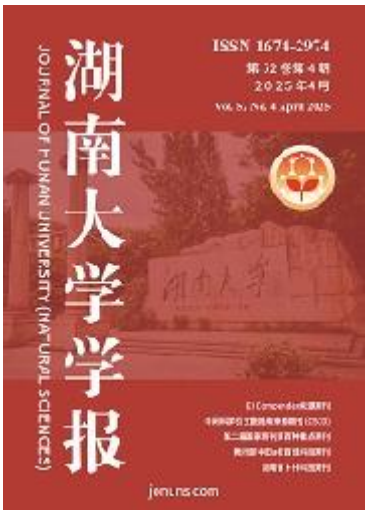

Journal of Hunan University

(Natural Sciences)

Vol. 52 No. 4

April 2025

Available online at

https://jonuns.com

Open Access Article

https://doi.org/10.55463/issn.1674-2974.52.4.3

Community Participation in Resolving Boundary Disputes Between Villages

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Article History:

Received: January 2, 2025
Reviewed: January 30, 2025
Revised: April 25, 2025
Accepted: May 6, 2025
Published: May 30, 2025

Abstract: This study aims to explore and understand community participation in resolving boundary disputes between villages in Indonesia, especially in the East Nusa Tenggara Province area. This research is categorized as normative juridical law, with a focus on examining community participation in village boundary dispute resolution and the application of relevant legal provisions. The legal materials used in this study include laws and regulations, legal documents, and legal reports, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Determination and Affirmation of Village Boundaries. Secondary sources of legal material include books, journal articles, and newspapers, which provide answers to the problems at hand. Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that community participation in the settlement of village boundary disputes can be carried out through a persuasive approach through consultation, negotiation, mediation, and conciliation, and involves assessments from experts. The findings obtained by the researcher indicate that in several villages that use this approach, the resulting policies are more acceptable to the community, minimizing conflicts, and providing a sense of justice.

Keywords: participation, community, conflict, dispute resolution, village boundaries

社区参与解决村庄边界争端

摘要：本研究旨在探索和理解印度尼西亚，尤其是东努沙登加拉省地区，在解决村庄边界纠纷方面社区参与的情况。本研究属于规范性法律研究，重点考察社区参与村庄边界纠纷解决的情况以及相关法律条款的应用。本研究使用的法律材料包括法律法规、法律文件和法律报告，例如1945年《印度尼西亚共和国宪法》、2014年《关于村庄的法律》第6号、2014年《关于区域政府的法律》第23号以及2016年《关于确定和确认村庄边界指南的内政部长条例》第45号。法律材料的二手资料来源包括书籍、期刊文章和报纸，这些资料有助于解答当前的问题。根据研究结果，可以得出结论：社区参与解决村庄边界纠纷可以通过劝说性方法进行，包括协商、谈判、调解和和解，并结合专家评估。研究人员发现，在几个采用这种方法的村庄，最终的政策更容易被社区接受，从而最大限度地减少了冲突，并带来了正义感。

关键词：參與，社區，衝突，糾紛解決，村莊邊界

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, boundaries often face various challenges, especially those related to overlapping village boundaries between one village and another. This makes it difficult for the Village Government to exercise authority in village territorial planning if the boundaries have not been clearly defined. The government has found allegedly inaccurate information conveyed by certain parties [1]. A lack of public understanding causes political and ideological crises to emerge, so the government's role in improving effective communication to maintain territorial integrity is very important [2]. Communication participants can be accessed via websites or other social networking platforms [3]. However, this can result in indigenous communities being marginalized due to a lack of understanding, unless they receive support from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) [4]. Several countries have sought solutions by engaging with universities and dynamic indigenous communities [5]. Villages need to have clear territorial boundaries and authority because the existence of authority without territorial boundaries can cause various problems, including the potential for conflict between villages.

The affirmation and determination of village boundaries have been regulated in detail in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Determination and Confirmation of Village Boundaries, starting from the parties authorized to determine village boundaries, the mechanism for determining village boundaries, and the regulation of procedures for resolving village boundary disputes. Research based on experience and some studies has shown the need for standardization in protecting areas [6]. Standardization is a solution to overcome the democratic decline that occurs [7]. This paradigm is closely related to the prosperity and welfare of the indigenous communities. Therefore, sustainable customary governance facilities are needed [8], as is the involvement of universities and the community in an effort to improve cultural heritage [9].

Boundary disputes arise because of the unclear boundaries of the autonomous region between the two regions. Along with developments, border areas between regions trigger horizontal conflicts that arise, both related to the management of natural resources and territorial boundary issues, both between districts/cities and provinces. Regional governments are often involved in such clashes when discussing territorial boundaries. This is based on Law No. 23 of 2014, which requires each region to manage its own household needs.

The boundaries of the area must meet the legal and technical requirements of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs. The security of an area is guaranteed if there are guards or boundary walls [10]. The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation is accompanied by a boundary map as an attachment that provides information on the clarity of the scope of the restricted area, the coordinates of the boundary points, the symbols of the boundary pillar positions, and other geographical elements, such as rivers and roads. The physical specifications in the field are marked by the installation of boundary pillars and identification of the coordinates of the boundary pillar positions.

Law Number 23 of 2014 does not fully accommodate regulations regarding the settlement of territorial boundary disputes. However, the provisions regarding the determination and confirmation of territorial boundaries, both on land and at sea, are detailed in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determination and Confirmation of Village Boundaries. This regulation explains the objectives and procedures for determining and confirming village boundaries, which aim to provide guidance for government administration as well as ensure clarity and legal certainty regarding village boundaries that meet technical and legal aspects.

In the context of policies and the affirmation of territorial boundaries, both at the provincial, district, sub-district, and village levels, existing gaps need to be addressed to realize the hopes of community rights as a form of recognition [11]. In addition, values that conflict with the interests of society must be considered. Good management involves community and government participation as a preventive measure by prioritizing

equal distribution of benefits, while community-based planning can avoid conflicts in space management and confusion among communities [12]. Steps must be taken to anticipate potential border conflicts, which tend to have a negative impact on society, development, and equitable development. This boundary issue is often a source of conflict and dispute over village borders. Physically, an unclear situation reflects the absence of agreement, and there are even prolonged differences in opinion. These facts show that the boundary problem in the village has not been resolved to date, and the issues faced are not only related to legal boundaries but also have the potential to cause physical conflict, so that agreements on boundaries between villages appear without a solution to resolve existing conflicts. Therefore, the village government needs to have strong coordination capabilities to manage village affairs and make a significant contribution to the villagers, both individually and in groups [13].

To date, the physical boundaries of the village in the field still show some unclear points, reflecting the absence of agreement between the two villages. In fact, there has been prolonged debate, as seen from the problems that have not been resolved until now. This prolonged debate is the result of differences in understanding among village communities in resolving and determining village boundaries, both based on the customary law in force in the area and national law. Partizan conflicts arise because of conflicting interests in the efforts to achieve sustainable development. Therefore, the factors that justify this need to be explored as exceptions to development. In Indonesia, village boundary delimitation is a crucial aspect of resource management and government administration. In this context [14], customary and national laws often adopt different approaches. Customary law, as a cultural heritage of the local community, emphasizes local wisdom, values, and practices that have been ongoing for years. On the other hand, national law, which is based on formal laws and regulations, seeks to create uniformity and legal certainty.

For example, in Sleman Regency and Yogyakarta, village boundary determination is often based on local community agreements that refer to local history and traditions. In this context, customary law recognizes boundaries that have been agreed upon for generations. However, when the formal process of determining village boundaries is implemented through national law, differences often arise between community recognition and government provision.

The consequences of unclear boundary determination by regional governments can trigger conflicts between communities, between communities and village officials, and between villages. The impact of these boundary disputes include hampered development and community empowerment. Village communities in border areas also face difficulties in managing administration, because the villages seem indifferent to these problems. In addition, communities on the border between villages rarely receive assistance, such as rice assistance for the poor (raskin) because they are not recorded by either village. Furthermore, some areas are often ignored by each village that feels it is not their responsibility, so there is a shift in responsibility in the implementation of government, community service, and development in the area.

A village can be considered to exceed the authority of another village, potentially causing conflict between villages. The ambiguity of village boundaries can also have a wider negative impact, beyond just the potential for conflict, due to the strategic and economic potential in some areas, such as the influence on social life and the implementation of government administration, and even political impacts, especially in the border areas of the village. Therefore, it is crucial to affirm village boundaries in the implementation of government administration.

Disputes over the boundaries between villages have been ongoing for quite a long time, and until now, there has been no written decision regulating the boundaries. One of the causes of this territorial dispute is the lack of clarity in determining the boundaries due to village expansion as well as differences in understanding between customary law and national law. The local government should act as a facilitator in holding deliberations involving community participation to resolve the village boundary problem. In this deliberation, it is necessary to involve the village government, community leaders, customary leaders, religious leaders, academics, and communities from the disputed villages. However, unfortunately, most of the results of the deliberations that have been carried out have not been able to provide clarity regarding the boundaries of the village area.

2. Methods

This study includes normative legal research. Normative legal research is legal research conducted by examining the literature or secondary data. The discussion of the topics studied was based on laws and regulations, documents, journal articles, research reports, and other relevant references.

The methods or approaches used in this research are 1) a statutory approach, namely by examining all laws and regulations relating to the legal problem being studied, 2) the conceptual approach, namely, by examining the views and doctrines that have developed in legal science, and 3) the historical approach, which is carried out in order to understand the philosophy of the supremacy of law from time to time, as well as understanding the changes and developments in the philosophy underlying the supremacy of the law mentioned above.

The main sources of legal materials used in this study are laws and regulations, legal documents, and legal reports such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages,

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Affirming Village Boundaries. Secondary sources of legal material include books, journal articles, and newspapers.

3. Results

Based on the results of research conducted in several villages in Indonesia, especially in East Nusa Tenggara Province, the determination and affirmation of village boundaries have not involved key figures who have a deep understanding of the boundaries of the area. The analysis of key figures that evaluate vulnerability and resilience from various perspectives is indispensable for achieving optimal results. The involvement of individuals as a key to this task will make a significant contribution to responsible problem-solving.

In addition, the study found that the results of determining village boundaries were never socialized to communities in border areas. This causes specific factors that affect life in border villages to further exacerbate the determinants and risk of disturbances, making the community in the region more vulnerable to conflicts that impact the mental development of the community and social harmony. Lack of understanding of the determination and affirmation of village boundaries disrupts social life.

There is a lack of socialization and in-depth analysis to explore how socialization services relate to policies that can affect the behavior of people affected by these policies. In addition, this problem arises because of the determination and affirmation of village boundaries, which are not in line with or contrary to local customs. The investigation of cultural aspects in the chain of participation aims to analyze the impact that local customs may have on the quality of harmonious relationships.

The role of young people, women, and smallholder farmers in the region reflects a real interest in cultural diversity, as well as the heritage of communities and individuals as successors of the generation that will receive the impact of future policies. It is important to emphasize the significance of local customs and customary knowledge systems connected to the geographical environment of an area, which serves as a reference for local communities.

Local wisdom provides recommendations to decision-makers with a commensurate sociocultural profile to improve the culture of territorial boundary settlements in line with the preservation of local cultural heritage and customs. Additionally, local wisdom is expected to increase the value of trust, unite local communities, introduce traditions to outsiders, and reaffirm the role of local customary institutions as entities that can solve existing problems.

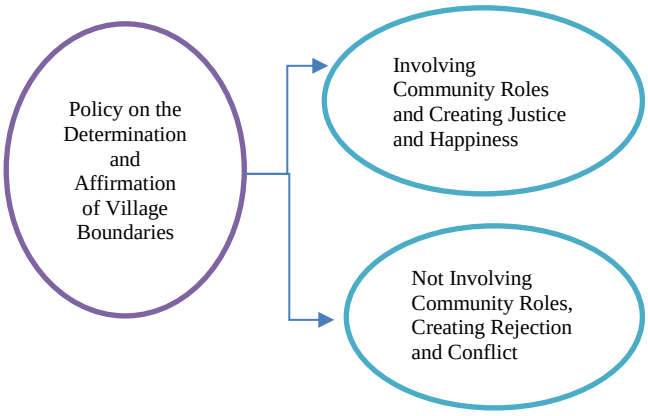

Figure 1. Policy on the Determination and Affirmation of Village Boundaries

4. Discussion

4.1. The Role of the Community in Resolving Inter-Village Boundary Conflicts

There are two types of participation: authentic participation and pseudo-participation. Authentic participation is characterized by three criteria: citizen contribution to the program, involvement in decision making, and equal receipt of program benefits. If one of the three criteria is not met, the form of participation is classified as pseudo-participation. Involvement in the implementation of comprehensive education in an effort to increase community income is a positive thing [15], given the concern that adequate solutions to community needs have not been found. The role of village residents in actively supporting village officials is very important to strengthen community interest in development as a form of synergy with the village head's program.

Community contributions in this context can include ideas, energy, expertise, and donations of goods and finance. Based on these indicators and supported by existing data, researchers can conclude that the community has minimal participation in the form of ideas, energy, expertise, and assets in the process of determining and affirming village boundaries. Community involvement in increasing participation in development is always a top priority [16]. Village community participation has significant potential for building trust and respect. The involvement of village communities can provide valuable input regarding the boundaries of the former Kingdom to prevent rejection from local communities [17]. Active participation of the community in the area, which is crucial for achieving optimal success, can minimize the risk of development failure [18]. This is reflected in the rejection that emerged at all levels of society, so that the determination

and confirmation of village boundaries based on the regent's regulations need to be immediately updated or canceled.

Decision making in determining and affirming village boundaries involves only a small group of people through meetings, deliberations, and consensus that can be controlled by the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation Team at the district/city level. Only a handful of people participate in decision making, and they are represented by individuals who are less competent. Therefore, the criteria for community participation in the decision-making process related to determining and affirming village boundaries are not met either directly or indirectly.

In the context of participation theory, the classical concept is recognized as a representation of the phenomenon of levels of participation proposed by Sherry. Arnstein (known as the ladder of participation). This theory classifies participation as citizens' power to influence changes in the policymaking process. According to [19], there are three levels of participation.

a. No participation at all (non-participation), including manipulation and therapy.

b. Degree of Tokenism comprises information, consultation, and placation.

c. Community participation in the form of having power (Degree of Citizen Powers) including partnership, delegated powers, and citizen control.

Then, it is detailed again in the eight steps of participation from the highest to the lowest as follows:

1. With citizen control, the community can participate in and control the decision-making process. At this level, the community has the power to regulate programmes or institutions related to their interests.

2. Delegated powers/delegation: At this level, the community is given an abundance of authority to make decisions regarding certain plans. To solve this problem, the government must negotiate with the community rather than apply pressure from the above. It is possible for a community to have a degree of control over government decisions.

3. Through partnership, the community has the right to negotiate with decision-makers or the government. Through mutual agreement, power is divided between the community and government. For this reason, an agreement is made to share responsibility in planning, decision control, policy formulation, and problem-solving.

4. The power holder (government) needs to appoint some people from the affected community to become members of the public body, where they have certain access to the decision-making process. Although, in practice, community proposals are still considered because their position is relatively low and their number is smaller than that of government members, they cannot make decisions.

5. In consultation, the public is not only informed but also invited to share their opinions, although there is no guarantee that the opinions expressed will be considered in decision-making. Commonly used methods include surveys on the direction of public thinking, community meetings, and public hearings with the community.

6. The power holders only provide information to the community regarding the proposed activities; the community is not empowered to influence the results. Information can be in the form of rights, responsibilities, and choices, but there is no public feedback or power for negotiations. Information is provided in the final stage of planning, and the community has little opportunity to influence the plans that have been prepared.

7. Therapy, the power holders, provide reasons for the proposals under the pretense of involving the public. Although involved in these activities, the goal is to change the mindset of the public more than to get input from the public itself.

8. Manipulation has the lowest level of participation, where the community is used only by name. The activity of manipulating information to gain public support promises a better situation, even though it will never happen.

To determine the level of community participation in determining and affirming village boundaries, researchers use the theory of Arnstein, which states that there are three levels of participation: Citizen Power, Tokenism, and non-participation. The levels of participation analyzed in this study were Citizen Power and Tokenism.

For citizen Power, there are three lowest sub-levels: Partnership, Delegated Power, and Citizen Control. At the Partnership level, the government and community must establish a partnership by forming a working group or becoming a member of the District/City Village Boundary Determination and Affirmation Team and non-governmental organizations to invite the community to be involved and support the determination and affirmation of village boundaries. At the Delegated Power level, the government must give the community the authority to take care of all their needs in determining and affirming village boundaries, such as making or inventorying village boundaries and both artificial and natural boundaries. In this case, the government is responsible for training and issuing policies. Meanwhile, at the Citizen Control level, the government must give the community the authority to provide input if there are unclear village boundaries, and involve the community outside the district or city boundary determination and affirmation team to become controllers. However, in the author's research, this was not done by the government, which only invited pro-government communities to agree to the determination

and affirmation of village boundaries without conducting further research, so that community participation was not fulfilled.

Tokenism is the level at which communication between the government and public occurs. Tokenism can be divided into three levels: information, consultation, and placation.

1) At the information level, in the form of one-way communication. Village community participation reached this level. Communication must be conducted in the form of an announcement to hold the determination and confirmation of village boundaries. The announcement was delivered via a voice message through each hamlet.

2) At the consultation level, two-way communication was observed. Village community participation should have reached this level. Although there are no regular meetings, both the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation Team of the Regency/City with the village government and the village government with the community. This meeting is held only when an event is to be held, and in the discussion, only those who have authority can participate, such as elders or traditional elders and several communities that are specifically appointed.

3) At the placation level, the power holder must appoint some people to become members of the public body, where they have access to the decision-making process. Village community participation must reach this level.

The community in question included the head of the ward from each hamlet, traditional elders, and landowners bordering the village. Traditionally, the village area has a unity of life that is inseparable from daily routines, where there is a close relationship as a manifestation of a strong sense of belonging among fellow residents. Until now, tourist villages have viewed traditional values as social and environmental responsibilities [20]. The main framework is to develop functions to improve culture, so that it becomes a good reference for community life. This is in stark contrast to traditional disaster management, where the current top-down and authoritarian approach has the potential to endanger the survival of indigenous communities, thus triggering a public response that impacts social harmony. The representative serves as a forum for the community to express ideas, criticism, and suggestions related to the determination and confirmation of village boundaries. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the level of community participation in determining and confirming village boundaries, in terms of both citizen control and tokenism, has not been met.

The research conducted by the author revealed that the process of determining and affirming village boundaries by the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation Team of the Regency/City mostly did not involve key figures and community participation. As a result, the problem of determining and affirming village boundaries has not yet been fully resolved. Key figures that have significant influence, deep understanding [21], and the ability to adapt quickly to various problems [22] have good communication skills. They also collect information from various experts and experienced individuals, including officials, the media, and other parties qualified to be used as references in this context [23]. Focus should be given to an overview that has measurable standards to maintain balance and optimal performance in solving existing problems [24].

Currently, the resolution of a conflict, especially a legal conflict, can be resolved not only through litigation but also through non-litigation channels or channels outside the court. Conflict or dispute resolution through non-litigation channels is usually also known as an alternative dispute resolution with a legal basis, namely Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Alternative dispute resolution is a means of resolving disputes or conflicts based on good faith, as explained in the Law on Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution [25].

In analyzing the approaches implemented by each village and their respective levels of success, it is necessary to review the roles of the parties involved in the conflict resolution process, the level of representation, and the dynamics of the process at the village level itself. In addition, it is important to explore the interactions between villages to overcome existing problems. Resolving social problems begins by identifying and addressing the root causes of these social problems [26]. With comprehensive data presentation, solving simple problems becomes more efficient [27]. The proposed solution also provides a practical overview of organizations that prioritize gender dynamics in problem-solving [28]. The standards set aim to maintain harmonious relations between the police and the community in efforts to resolve problems by emphasizing systematic decision-making methods to introduce various alternatives [29]. This paper also describes an approach based on documentation data from various entities that are trusted, centralized, and capable of solving problems [30]. In addition, studies of character representation and public relations in everyday life can provide a clear picture as a reference for solving problems [31]. Therefore, attention must be paid to the following:

1) Perpetrator

Community leaders play a crucial role in the negotiation process, both at the village level and between villages. At the village level, deliberations are usually held and recognized by all members of the community. The number of participants attending the deliberation did not always reflect the number of individuals who provided their opinions or views.

However, a wider community can still obtain information about negotiations that will be conducted with neighboring villages. When negotiations between the two villages occur, each village generally sends several community leaders to represent the village. The number of representatives varies from one person (village head) to approximately five or six.

2) Community Group Representatives

There are many villages or locations where residents have various customs and cultures. Therefore, it is important to consider whether all the groups in the village are involved in the negotiation process. Equal involvement in village affairs is influenced more by the leadership of community leaders than customary factors. It is often assumed that people have the opportunity to participate in village affairs if they live in an environment consisting of various customary groups.

3) Village Level Negotiation Process

In negotiations on the limits and use of natural resources, the next step that influences the outcome is the village-level negotiation process. Some aspects that stand out in village-level competition are:

1. There is openness about the processes within the village.
2. There is strength or solidarity of the community
3. Whether or not there is preparation in the village before negotiating with other parties
4. There is a discussion of alternative solutions

The process of preparing negotiations and mapping boundaries is transparent. The process is considered transparent if, during the explanation at the village level and during negotiations within the village, most of the community is represented. The openness of information will later affect the acceptance of the results of negotiations on boundaries or the use of natural resources. If the agreement is only taken up by one or several community leaders, it is likely that the results will be questioned or not accepted by the public.

Strong unity within the village supports the rapid achievement of agreements at the village level and strengthens the bargaining position of community representatives from the village. Meanwhile, if there is no unity in the community, internal conflicts can occur so that, in the end, no agreement is reached, or an agreement is reached but is not beneficial. Problems often arise in villages that are less compact.

Settlement through non-litigation channels is widely used because it is considered efficient, satisfies disputing parties, and provides many conveniences that are not obtained in the official court process. In the Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution Law, dispute resolution or disagreement can be resolved through consultation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or expert assessment.

1. Consultation

Consultation is a personal act between a certain party, called the client, and another party, a consultant who gives his opinion to the client to meet the needs and requirements of the client. The role of the consultant in dispute resolution is not dominant; the consultant only provides an opinion (law), as requested by the client, which will then be decided on the dispute resolution by the parties themselves, although sometimes the consultant is given the opportunity to formulate the forms of dispute resolution desired by the disputing parties.

Consultation is a personal action between a certain party (client) and a consultant, where the consultant gives his opinion to the client according to the client's needs and requirements.

Marwan and Jimmy explained the meaning of consultation as follows: "A request for advice or opinions to resolve a dispute amicably made by the parties in the dispute to a third party' [32]. Thus, it can be concluded that consultation is a request for an opinion from a third party (consultant) regarding a dispute. Consultation materials can be provided to those who need them before the meeting occurs. In consultation, consultants with expertise can use technological means [33]. In the US, consulting activities use email and telephone/video consultations on a regular basis [34]. Along with the development of the era, consultation can be conducted directly or by using existing communication technology. Consultation can be performed by asking the consultant some questions. The results of the consultation are in the form of suggestions that are not legally binding, meaning that the suggestions can be used by the client, depending on the interests of each party.

a. Negotiation

Negotiation comes from the Latin word "neg" meaning no and "atrium" meaning to stop, this contains the meaning that someone will not stop during the process or until agreement is obtained. Negotiation is a process, and it is possible that the initial and final processes take longer and become more important. Starting from the initial steps, concessions were exchanged until they finally agreed with the necessary follow-up activities.

Negotiation is a way to find a solution to a problem through direct discussion (deliberation) between disputing parties, the results of which are accepted by the parties. From this understanding, it can be felt that negotiation is more like an art than a science that can be learned. In practice, negotiations are carried out for 2 (two) reasons:

1. To find something new that he cannot do, for example, in a buying and selling transaction, the seller and buyer need each other to determine the price (here, there is no dispute).

2. To resolve disputes or disputes that arise between the parties.

Negotiation, according to Jaqueline M. Nolan Haley, is a consensual bargaining process between parties and agreement on a dispute or something that can become a dispute [35]. According to Suyud Margono, negotiation is a consensus process used by parties to reach an agreement. Negotiation is not like using power and identity because it results in the loss of one's original will [36].

Negotiation is a meeting between two parties in accordance with their respective interests and ends to obtain the desired satisfaction. The two parties who initially sit face opposing positions and then continue to sit together in one direction to complete the results of the negotiation. The essence of this negotiation is the resolution of problems that arise from both parties in the problem, not with the help of a third party such as a mediator or arbitrator.

Negotiation is a bargaining process that involves reaching a mutual agreement between one party and another. Negotiation is also defined as a way to resolve disputes peacefully through negotiations between parties in the case. In this case, negotiation is two-way communication designed to reach an agreement when both parties have the same or different interests.

What is important in a negotiation is not winning or losing, but rather the effort required so that both parties can decide that is mutually satisfying. Therefore, according to Suhardana, quoted from Indah Parmitasari [37], negotiations have the following elements:

1. The subject element is that there is more than one party negotiating actively and consciously.

2. Object element, namely the existence of something that is negotiated or discussed.

3. The objective element, namely related to the agreement of both parties, which can provide satisfaction for both parties.

4. It occurs due to conflict or no conflict.

Negotiation is closely related to a nation's culture. Therefore, a good negotiator must first know which country is the opponent of the negotiation and what the characteristics of the nation are negotiating.

Negotiation is usually used in cases that are not too complicated, in which the parties have good intentions to work together to solve the problem. Negotiation is carried out if communication between the parties is still good, there is still mutual trust, and there is a desire to reach an agreement and establish good relations.

Negotiations are the most widely used tool. This tool has been shown to be the most effective. More than 80% of business disputes are resolved in this manner. The settlement is not win-lose, but win-win. Therefore, settlement through this method is indeed seen as satisfying for parties.

b. Mediation

Etymologically, the term "mediation" comes from Latin *mediare*, which means to be in the middle. This understanding shows the role of a third party as a mediator in his duties to mediate and resolve disputes between parties. 'Being in the middle' also means that the mediator must be in a neutral and impartial position in resolving disputes. The word "mediation" also comes from the English word "mediation" which means resolving disputes involving a third party as a mediator, who is called a "mediator" peacefully, and the result is a win-win solution.

According to [32], mediation is an alternative dispute resolution in which the negotiation process resolves the problem through an impartial external party who will work together with the conflicting or disputing parties to help find a solution to resolve the dispute in a way that is satisfactory for both parties. A third party that helps resolve conflicts or disputes is called a mediator [38]. A qualified mediator must be trustworthy to provide effective advice for solving problems [39]. Mediation is often undertaken because of a failed dialog caused by a lack of trust [40]. Correlation, regression, and mediation analyses must be conducted [41], and the mediation effect can also be used as an overall lifestyle with minimal risk, which can be applied to loyal individuals.

Meanwhile, according to Husni, mediation is an intervention in a dispute by a third party who is acceptable, impartial, and neutral and helps the disputing parties reach a voluntary agreement on the disputed issue [42].

Therefore, mediation is the process of resolving a conflict or dispute between parties to achieve a resolution that satisfies both parties with the help of a neutral third party (mediator).

The conflicting parties agree to appoint a third party to provide advice. Advice related to the best resolution of the conflict being experienced: Mediation is a form of negotiation between the disputing parties and involves a third party with the aim of helping to reach a compromise solution.

Mediation is a way of resolving disputes outside the court through an agreement negotiated by the parties in the dispute, assisted by a neutral third party that does not take sides with anyone. The third party is called a mediator; in this mediation, the mediator does not have the right to decide on the dispute. The mediator only helps the disputing parties by providing solutions that can open the minds of the parties in resolving disputes. The solution is negotiated by the parties to reach a mutual agreement without coercion from any party. In other words, a mediator is the mediator of a dispute. Some of the definitions above illustrate that mediation is a dispute resolution method with the following characteristics:

1. There are two parties to the dispute
2. Using the help of a third- party (mediator)

3. Third parties aim to help disputing parties to resolve their disputes
4. Settlement is carried out based on the agreement between the parties.

Decision making is in the hands of the parties and not in the hands of the mediator. In dispute resolution through mediation is a process, voluntary, informal, cooperative, forward-looking, in accordance with the interests and a neutral third party, called a "mediator" listens to the dispute between two or more parties and tries to help the parties to resolve their dispute, by being neutral.

c. Conciliation

Conflict control through conciliation is realized through institutions that allow the growth of discussion patterns and decision making among conflicting parties. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, conciliation is an effort to unite the desires of disputing or conflicting parties to reach an agreement and resolve the conflict of the parties [43]. Coniliation is a conflict resolution process in which a conciliator acts as a mediator with the agreement of the parties by seeking an acceptable solution.

According to [44], a dispute is resolved by submitting it to a commission of people whose task is to outline the facts and (usually after hearing the parties and trying to get them to reach an agreement) make proposals for settlement, but the decision is not binding.

Conflict control through conciliation is realized through institutions that allow the growth of discussion patterns and decision making among conflicting parties. The institutions in question are expected to function effectively and meet the following requirements:

1. Must be able to make decisions independently without interference from other bodies
2. The institution must be a monopoly, in the sense that only institutions function as such.
3. Institutions must be able to bind the interests of the conflicting parties.
4. Institutions must be democratic
5. The conciliator will have the right and authority to express opinions openly and will not support the disputing parties.

d. Expert Assessment

Expert assessment is a form of expert opinion that can be understood and accepted by disputing parties. In Procedural Law, it is known as an expert witness, which is a testimony based on the expertise of one or more people to find a solution to the main dispute. Expert assessment is an effort to resolve disputes by considering expert opinions on technical matters in line with their field of expertise.

Expert assessment as part of a dispute resolution method or process is, in principle, different from expert testimony because expert testimony is given or delivered at a court hearing, whereas expert assessment is presented or delivered outside the court forum.

The forms of dispute resolution both through and out of court mentioned above are grouped as legal dispute resolutions. In addition to dispute resolution through courts, dispute resolution outside the courts, whether through arbitration, consultation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or expert assessment, are efforts made based on peace. This is not the case with violence, and peace is pursued through deliberation to reach a consensus.

4.2. Comparison of the Customary Law and the National Law

Customary law in Indonesia has unique and diverse characteristics, depending on the region and local culture. In the context of determining village boundaries, customary law often emphasizes deliberation and consensus as methods for reaching agreement among community members. This process involves all stakeholders including local stakeholders, community leaders, and villagers.

For example, in Cibodas Village, West Java, village boundary determination is performed through a deliberation process that involves all residents. On the forum, the community discusses and agrees on boundaries that are considered fair based on history and land use. This process not only fosters a sense of ownership but also reduces the potential for conflicts that may arise in the future. Although customary law has the advantage of creating consensus, there are often challenges in its implementation. One of the main challenges is the lack of official government recognition of customary law by the government. In some areas, village boundaries that have been agreed upon according to customs are often not recognized on official government maps, which can lead to disputes later on. Statistics show that 60% of village boundary disputes in Indonesia arise from the discrepancy between customary boundaries and those set by the government. This emphasizes the need for harmonization between customary law and national law to reduce conflict and create legal certainty for the community.

In this context, it is crucial to conduct an in-depth study on the integration of customary law into the national legal system. This will not only provide insights into best practices in village boundary determination but also contribute to the formulation of policies that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of local communities. National law in Indonesia, which is regulated by various laws and regulations, provides a more formal framework for determining village boundaries. One of the main regulations governing this is Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, which emphasizes the importance of determining clear

and measurable boundaries.

The process of determining village boundaries through national law usually involves measurement and mapping conducted by the National Land Agency (BPN). In practice, this process often requires a long time and is expensive. For example, in Bantul Regency, the process of measuring village boundaries takes up to a year, which often causes dissatisfaction in the community. Although national laws aim to create legal certainty, there is often a gap between existing regulations and reality. Many people do not understand the applicable legal process; therefore, they feel alienated from the decisions made by the government. This can lead to dissatisfaction and potential conflicts between the community and the government.

Statistics show that approximately 40% of villagers do not know the village boundaries set by the government, which can cause disputes in the future. Therefore, education and socialization regarding national law must be improved so that the community can better understand and participate in the process of determining village boundaries.

The integration of national and customary law is essential in this context. By understanding and respecting customary law values, the government can create policies that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the community. This study explores how these two legal systems can complement each other in determining village boundaries, thereby creating legal certainty and reducing the potential for disputes. Various factors influence the differences between customary and national law in determining village boundaries. One of the main factors is the different approaches and values of each legal system. Customary law prioritizes local values and community wisdom, whereas national law is more formal and standardized.

One relevant example is the case of a village boundary dispute in Pujon Village, Malang, where the local community claimed that its village boundaries had been determined based on local traditions and agreements. However, the government established different boundaries based on an official map that did not consider the local context. This led to a conflict between the community and government, reflecting the difference in values between customary law and national law. Social and economic factors also play a role in this difference. People with low education levels often have less understanding of national law, so they rely more on customary law to resolve village boundary disputes. This can lead to gaps in the application of the law and increase the potential for conflicts. Statistics show that rural communities with better access to education tend to better understand and accept national laws, whereas those with less education rely more on customary laws. Therefore, increasing the education and socialization of national laws is essential to create a better understanding of the community.

In this context, it is necessary to identify the factors that influence the differences between customary law and national law and how these two legal systems can be integrated to create better solutions for determining village boundaries. By understanding these factors, it is hoped that ways to reduce conflict and create better legal certainty for the community can be found.

5. Conclusion

The Community Pattern for resolving village boundary disputes and the Village Boundary Conflict Resolution Pattern use a persuasive approach, namely, an approach that prioritizes negotiation and deliberation. Mediation is carried out when both parties agree to seek advice from a third party that is considered to have in-depth knowledge and expertise on the subject in question.

This study identified various differences between customary law and national law in determining village boundaries. Customary law prioritizes local values and deliberation processes, whereas national law is more formal and standardized. These differences often lead to conflicts and disputes over village boundaries, which can be harmful to communities.

By integrating these two legal systems, it is hoped that better legal certainty can be created for village communities and the potential for village boundary disputes can be reduced, saving 10,000 lives. It is also necessary to explore best practices in integrating customary law and national law, as well as to identify factors that influence the implementation of these two legal systems in the field.

Finally, it is hoped that the findings of this study will provide significant contributions to policymakers in formulating more effective strategies to resolve village boundary disputes and optimize the utilization of village resources in a fair and sustainable manner. This study identified various differences between customary law and national law in determining village boundaries. Customary law prioritizes local values and deliberation processes, whereas national law is more formal and standardized. These differences often lead to conflicts and disputes over village boundaries, which can be harmful to communities.

The recommendation is the need for integration between customary law and national law in determining village boundaries. The government needs to recognize and respect the values of customary law in the process of determining village boundaries so that the community feels involved and has legal certainty. In addition, education and socialization regarding national law need to be improved so that the community can understand and participate in the process, and the need for integration between customary law and national law in determining village boundaries. The government needs

to recognize and respect the values of customary law in the process of determining village boundaries so that the community feels involved and has legal certainty. In addition, education and socialization regarding national law must be improved so that the community can understand and participate in the process.

By integrating these two legal systems, it is hoped that better legal certainty can be created for village communities and the potential for village boundary disputes can be reduced. It is also necessary to explore best practices in integrating customary law and national law, as well as to identify factors that influence the implementation of these two legal systems in the field.

Finally, it is hoped that the findings of this study can provide a significant contribution to policymakers in formulating more effective strategies to resolve village boundary disputes and optimize the utilization of village resources in a fair and sustainable manner.

Declarations

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, R.V.N.; methodology, R.V.N.; software, L.K.; validation, R.V.N.; formal analysis, R.V.N. and P.S.; investigation, R. V. N.; resources, L.K.; data curation, R.V.N.; writing—original draft preparation, all authors contributed equally; writing—review and editing, R.V.N.; visualization, P.S.; supervision, R.V.N.; project administration, L.K. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the community members and local leaders, who played a vital role in contributing their time, knowledge, and insights to this study on community participation in resolving boundary disputes between villages. Their active engagement and commitment to find peaceful and cooperative solutions to these disputes have been instrumental in shaping the outcomes of this research. We also extend our appreciation to local government officials and mediators who provided invaluable support and guidance throughout the conflict resolution processes.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript. In addition, ethical issues, including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, and redundancies, have been completely observed by the authors.

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Word count: 8,477 words, excluding references.

Peer review information:
Whether the manuscript was fast tracked? - No
Number of reviewer report submitted in first round: 3 reports
Number of revision rounds: 2 rounds
Final revised version submitted: April 15, 2025