Conflict on the Determination and Confirmation of the Boundary of Nagari Sungai Buluh District, Batang Anai District, Padang Pariaman Regency

Rian Ramadhana[1], Elfitra[2], Bob Alfiandi[3]
[1,2,3]Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia
Email: rian.ramadhana@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the reasons for refusal to define and confirm the boundaries of the area in Nagari Sungai Buluh. This article is based on a qualitative case study conducted using in-depth interviews and observation data collection methods. The conflict between Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan has occurred since the issuance of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) number 45 of 2016 concerning the establishment and confirmation of village boundaries which mandates each local government to establish and confirm village boundaries. Based on the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs, Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan has determined the boundaries of the administrative area with the original village before the expansion, namely Nagari Sungai Buluh (main), this can be seen from the 2012 customary density decision letter of the nagari, but when it will confirm the boundaries These problems arise, one of which is not receiving the results of the initial agreement.

***Keywords**: Conflict, Nagari, Boundary, West Sumatera.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

The process of enacting Law No. 22/1999 marked the beginning of the era of regional autonomy in Indonesia. Likewise, after the Law on Regional Government was replaced by Law No. 32 of 2004, the broad, real and responsible principles remain a reference in implementing the principle of administering the authority of the autonomous regions.

In relation to autonomous regions, this means that community units that legally have territorial boundaries have the authority to regulate and manage all government affairs and the interests of local communities according to their own initiatives which of course can be based on the aspirations of the community itself.

Regional expansion which aims to improve services and community welfare is also inseparable from several problems that arise at the same time. Starting from the problem of territorial boundaries, or departing from a sense of injustice, disparity, emotional sentiment of ethnicity, the division of an area can have an impact on the birth of horizontal conflicts in the two regions concerned. This conflict can occur because the division of an area is often based on the seizure of certain sources from the interests of the disputing parties.

Conflict is something we often hear in everyday life. The causes of conflict are usually triggered by the interests of certain parties so that one party feels threatened

or aggrieved. One type of conflict is conflict over territorial boundaries in a government.

In this study, the conflict raised was the territorial boundary conflict that occurred in Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan, Batang Anai District, Padang Pariaman Regency. In this study, there is a problem, namely, when the boundaries of the area set by ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh will be confirmed in 2012 and written in the Nagari Sungai Buluh Density Decree and entered into the document for the expansion of Nagari Sungai Buluh in 2012, it occurred Rejection of the determination and confirmation of territorial boundaries is marked by the destruction of the boundaries that have been made by Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan. This resulted in a shift of about 600 meters from the starting point towards Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

The purpose of this study is to describe the reasons for refusal to define and confirm the boundaries of the area in Nagari Sungai Buluh. Benefits of this research Academically, this research can be a reference or reference for academic people, both students and lecturers, especially in the field of sociology with a concentration of conflict sociology in agrarian studies. This research can also be used as a basis for conducting more comprehensive and in-depth research on the determination and confirmation of Nagari boundaries. In addition, the results of this study can become a social scientific discourse and dialectic, especially for those who are engaged in conflict. Then the practical benefits of providing contributions, input, information, and considerations for the West Sumatra Provincial Government and the District Government of Padang Pariaman in determining and affirming the boundaries of the nagari area, so that the same conflict cases do not occur in the future.

In relation to territorial boundary conflicts in an area, there are several previous studies related to this, namely research conducted by Kurnia Sukma Reza (2019) Based on the findings of researchers in the field, conflict is caused by the first, unclear boundaries between Nagari Saruaso with Nagari Baringin. Second, the high economic value in the border area makes the two villages claim each other's territory.

The difference between this study and previous research is that there is a rejection of the stipulation that was approved in 2012. The decision made by the ninik mamak was agreed upon by the two nagari when after the division was carried out, but over time there was a change in agreement on the expansion document. Nagari Sungai Buluh no longer agreed to determine the boundaries of the territory, this was not only rejected by the Nagari Sungai Buluh apparatus, but ninik mamak also rejected the determination of the boundaries they had previously agreed on.

The territorial boundary conflict that occurred between Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan, Batang Anai Subdistrict, which started from 2016 to 2020 at this time, has not been resolved with a definite decision issued by the province regarding the determination of the boundaries of Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan simultaneously resolving land disputes that occurred

on the border of the two areas, namely the struggle for land on which a factory PT. Statics. The disagreement between the Wali Nagari in the two Nagari regarding the determination of territorial boundaries hampered the settlement regarding the territorial boundary between Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

Conflicts over territorial boundaries that occurred in Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan, Batang Anai District were triggered by a struggle for land on which the PT. Statics. This land that has high economic value is believed to belong to Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan which is proven by the history of the village and the 2012 Buluh Sungai Buluh Nagari customary decree.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Herbert Blumer's Symbolic Interactionism

This study uses the symbolic interaction theory developed by Herbert Blumer. Meanwhile, according to Blumer (in Wirawan, 2012: 115), there are three main points of symbolic interactionism. First, humans act (act) against something (thing) on the basis of meaning. Second, the meaning comes from one's social interactions with each other. Third, the meaning is treated or changed through an interpretive process, which is used when people face something. This theory is explained through micro-analysis that focuses on individual processes and interpretations.

In explaining his concept of symbolic interaction, Blumer refers to the characteristic nature of human actions or interactions. The peculiarity that humans translate to each other, defines their actions, not just the reaction of one's actions towards others. A person's response, not made directly on the action, but based on the "meaning" given. Therefore, interactions are bridged by the use of symbols, interpretation, and discovery of the meaning of other people's actions. In this context, according to Blumer, actors will select, examine, think, classify, and transform meaning according to situations and trends in their actions.

Blumer distinguishes three types of objects: physical objects such as trees or chairs, social objects such as a student or mother, abstract objects such as moral ideas or principles. Objects are merely seen as objects that are "out there" in the real world, what matters is how the object is determined by the actor. This abstract object leads to a relativistic viewpoint which states that different objects have different meanings for different individuals, such as a tree will be a different object for a botanist, a tree feller (Blumer in Ritzer, 2014: 276).

2. Conflict

Conflict is basically derived from the English word conflict which means quarrels, disputes, contradictions. Then the quarrels, disputes and conflicts in question can occur between individuals and other individuals and can occur in one group to another. Conflicts often occur because of differences in the interests of individuals or groups involved in conflict (Tualeka, 2017: 34).

According to Lawang, conflict is defined as a struggle to obtain rare things such as value, status, power and so on, where their goal is not only to gain profit but

also to subdue its competitors. Conflict can be defined as a clash of strengths and interests between one group and another in the process of seizing relatively limited social resources (economic, political, social and cultural) (Lawang: 1994: 53)

According to Collier, one of the causes of conflict is the existence of competition over scarce or very limited resources. Natural resources conflict and the environment (natural resources conflict) is a social conflict centered on the issue of claiming and reclaiming control of natural resources (land or water) as the most important issue.

3. Conflict Regarding Regional Boundaries in the Autonomy Era

The era of autonomy in question refers to an era that began with the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government. This was marked by the implementation of the decentralization principle which was carried out by granting broad, real and accountable autonomy to the regions. This principle is very different from the implementation of the previous decentralization principle with real and responsible autonomy (Law Number 5 Year 1974), so that it still seems centralistic.

It can be seen that since the autonomy era, regions have a very large portion of authority compared to the previous era. Furthermore, the area aspect becomes very important because the territory of a region reflects the extent to which the regional authority can be exercised. Territory is an aspect that can support the ability to implement regional autonomy because the region can generate regional taxes and levies, as well as for the results of national resources. In fact, area size is a variable in determining the weight that affects the amount of general allocation funds received by regions. Therefore, regional boundaries have an important and strategic meaning when compared to the previous era.

In essence, conflict is created from competition over access to authority (power) and economic resources / prosperity from interested actors (Hadi, 2007: 272). This statement is in line with a conclusion that states that regions will feel threatened by their political and economic interests if they fail to maintain sources that can increase regional income. Unfortunately, this feeling of being threatened also causes areas to be susceptible to conflict or misunderstanding towards other regions (Zuhro, 2004: 163).

The emergence of conflicts or conflicts of interest between regions is basically a reflection of the regional misunderstanding, uncertainty, and egoism in implementing autonomy (Zuhro, 2004: 163).

4. Determination and Confirmation of Territorial Boundaries

In Permendagri No 45 of 2016 concerning guidelines for determining and confirming village boundaries, it has been explained in detail what is meant by village boundaries. Village boundaries are boundaries between administrative areas of government between villages, which are a series of coordinate points on the surface of the earth, which can be in the form of natural signs such as watersheds,

river medians and / or artificial elements in the field as outlined in a map. . Village boundaries are divided into 2, the first, natural boundaries are natural elements such as mountains, rivers, beaches, lakes and so on, which are declared or designated as beaches, lakes and so on, which are stated or defined as village boundaries, secondly, boundaries Man-made elements are man-made elements such as boundary pillars, roads, railways, irrigation channels and so on which are declared or defined as village boundaries.

Village boundary setting is the process of determining village boundaries which is carried out cartometrically on an agreed map. The boundary determination process only applies to villages that were established after this ministerial regulation came into force. This determination process consists of three stages of activities, including:

a. Collecting and examining documents;
b. Selection of the base map
c. Line creation on the map

Whereas the confirmation of village boundaries is the activity of determining the coordinate points of village boundaries which can be carried out using the cartometric method and / or field survey as outlined in the form of a boundary map with a list of village boundary coordinate points. The boundary affirmation process applies to villages that were created after this ministerial regulation came into effect and also to villages that were formed before this ministerial regulation came into effect.

Confirming village boundaries for villages that were formed after this ministerial regulation took effect, the stages of activities include:

a. Research Documents
b. Tracking and Positioning of Boundaries
c. Installation and Measurement of Boundary Pillars
d. Making Village Boundary Maps

The purpose of implementing the Determination and Confirmation of village boundaries is to create an orderly government administration, provide clarity and legal certainty for the territorial boundaries of a village that meet both technical and juridical aspects.

5. Factors Causing Conflict in Confirming Regional Boundaries

In this study, to assist the author in directing research on the causes of conflict in a more comprehensive manner, the analysis of the causes of conflict is based on the analytical framework using a model of conflict sources identification approach (Boedi, 2001: 52).

a. Structural problems,

   What is meant by structural problems here are the causes of conflict related to power, formal authority, general policies (both in the form of statutory regulations and other formal policies), as well as geographical problems and historical factors.

b. The factor of interest
   The problem of interest creates a conflict because of perceived competing interests or which are in fact incompatible. This conflict of interest occurs when one or more parties believe that to satisfy their needs / wants, the other party must make sacrifices.
c. Difference in value
   What is meant here is that conflict is caused by incompatible belief systems whether they are perceived or exist.
d. Conflict between human relationships
   Relationship conflicts between humans occur because of strong negative emotions, misperceptions or stereotypes, miscommunication, or repetitive negative behavior.
e. Data conflicts
   Data conflicts occur when people lack the information needed to make wise decisions, are misinformed, disagree on what is relevant data, interpret information in different ways, or use different assessment procedures.

C. METHOD

This article is based on a qualitative case study conducted using in-depth interviews and observation data collection methods. The data collected is in the form of information about the factors causing the rejection of the determination and confirmation of village boundaries. In this study, to analyze the factors that caused the determination and confirmation of territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh, the researchers used data analysis techniques according to Miles and Haberman, namely the stages of data analysis can be categorized into: data reduction, data presentation and data analysis, conclusion / verification.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Decree (SK) on the Density of Nagari Sungai Buluh in 2012

The Decree (SK) of the Sungai Buluh KAN in 2012 was a decree containing the division of the Nagari Sungai Buluh area into 5 (five) expansion villages, namely Nagari Sungai Buluh Induk, Nagari Sungai Buluh Timur, Nagari Sungai Buluh Barat, Nagari Sungai Buluh Utara and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

The Decree on the Density of Adat Nagari (SK KAN) Sungai Buluh can be said to be very simple. Broadly speaking, the SK KAN Sungai Buluh only mentions the boundary between the divided nagari, namely Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan which borders the original village, namely Nagari Sungai Buluh Induk only borders a Seagrass Ombak Restaurant, which is located in Korong Talang Jala,

This is clearly written in the SK KAN Sungai Buluh in 2012 as follows: "The current Nagari Sungai Buluh government (parent), namely Pasar Usang has a population of around ± 1,700 people to fulfill the requirements to remain the Nagari Sungai Buluh government, so the KAN session decided to take part of the Talang

Jala RT to the Ombak Seagrass Restaurant, which is the total population. part of the Talang Jala RT is around ± 1,300 people, so that the population of Nagari Sungai Buluh Induk is ± 3,000 people ".

From the statement of the SK KAN Nagari Sungai Buluh in 2012, pointing out some of the Talang Jala residents to enter Nagari Sungai Buluh Induk and other parts of each SK KAN does not mention the details of the territorial coverage of the area formed or its boundaries and is also not equipped with a map. the area in question. Since the 2012 SK KAN Sungai Buluh regarding the expansion of the Nagari Sungai Buluh government has been published since 2012 until now, this SK KAN has been used as the basis for determining the boundaries of the area in Nagari Sungai Buluh. However, the incompleteness of the SK KAN in terms of the provisions of the intended regional boundaries, cannot provide a definite reference when it is needed later as a reference for territorial claims for each region.

The unclear regional boundaries lasted for a relatively long time and during that time it was relatively unproblematic. However, since the era of autonomy, which has made regional boundaries very important, the River Buluh KAN Decree regarding the expansion of the village government has begun to become a source of problems. The problem arises when the activity of confirming regional boundaries is carried out, in which the SK KAN for the expansion of the Nagari government is determined to be a guideline in determining the boundaries of the expanded Nagari areas with the original Nagari.

The findings of the data in the field reveal that the unclear division of the boundaries of the expansionary nagari with the original nagari carried out by ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh is one of the factors causing the conflict. The uncertainty of the KAN Decree regarding the expansion of the Nagari government in determining the regional boundaries (area coverage) of the formed regions, in its development causes each party (nagari) to look for other references when solving the problem of village boundaries. In the end, different references can cause disagreement between nagari in determining the next boundary points. So in this case it can be said that the SK KAN for the expansion of the Nagari Sungai Buluh government in 2012 was a factor in the conflict.

2. Unofficial Income Interest at PT. Statics

One of the factors why the demarcation of territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan could not be carried out was due to the struggle for unofficial income by actors against PT. Statics. The existence of PT. The current statics is something that is contested by actors who have an interest in the company.

At this time PT. Statics is between Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan and Nagari Sungai Buluh. Each nagari claims that the company is in their nagari. Even if we follow the KAN Decree which has been stipulated in the document for the expansion of Nagari Sungai Buluh, that the company is between the two villages that are fighting over each other.

Based on the data found in the field, at the beginning of the establishment of the company there was an agreement between the nagari subsidiary and the company, where the agreement was to prioritize the nagari subsidiary as the supplier of material needs to the company, and this has been carried out since the establishment of the factory, they prefer to use it. the term "carrying fee". There are 7 nagari children involved as suppliers, of which the seven children are residents of Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan at the moment, coordinated by Mr. "A" who also currently serves as Wali Nagari in Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

The village children collect fees in the form of "carrying wages" taken from every truck that enters the factory. The trucks carry materials that usually come from the Solok, Pasaman and Lubuk Alung areas. For the cargo itself, usually small trucks load 13 cubes of material and large trucks load 20 cubic meters of material. Every day if they take a minimum count, or they say if there is no contract, usually 30 material cars can enter as many as 30 trucks with a “carrying fee” of Rp. 1,500,000, - so if we calculate the cost of the levies taken from PT. The statistic is Rp. 1,500,000 x 30 units of trucks = Rp. 45,000,000, - per day, if multiplied by the number of months, which is 30 days, the "carrying fee" received by the village child is Rp. 1,350,000,000. This is certainly a very tempting thing for the children of the village to make a fuss about.

The “carrying fee” received by the Nagari children is actually only one-tenth of the turnover received by PT. Statics when roughly calculated. PT. Statics usually every truck that comes out in the form of a cast mix earns Rp. 1,000,000 per cubic, the load of Molen trucks that are commonly used is 9 cubic, whereas if you count the truck cars that come out at least 50 cars. Then the calculation is per day if 1 cubic is Rp. 1,000,000, then one car has a turnover of Rp. 9,000,000 times per day if you count at least 50 cars, it will amount to Rp. 450,000,000 per day. If this is multiplied by the number of months, the gross turnover from the factory is Rp. 13,500,000,000 per month.

Apart from the “carrying fee” that is fought over by each village, there is also youth money which is usually given by companies to the nagari they are sheltering, giving youth money usually through the nagari guardians and given every year, as for the amount of youth money issued by the company. is Rp. 100,000 per month, so if it is calculated annually, the youth money that is paid by the factory to the village guardian is Rp. 1,200,000,-.

3. Human Relations Factors

One of the factors of human relations that caused the conflict was the existence of a dispute between one of the ninik mamak who was also a former Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh before the expansion and the current Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan. This happened during the construction of the Palapa Saiyo housing complex which is now in the Sungai Buluh Selatan area. In 2014 when the investor wanted to build housing in that location, according to the news given by Ninik Mamak, the investor bought the ulayat land of Ninik mamak Sungai Buluh for Rp.

97,000,000 but in fact, after the land sale and purchase transaction conducted by the Wali Korong Kabun at that time was led by the Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan, it has now been completed, it turns out that the Wali Korong Kabun at that time did not give the distribution of the money to ninik mamak as well as to the korong-korong in the area. This has been an old problem and is also one of the factors why Korong Talang Jala wanted to separate from Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan and join Nagari Sungai Buluh.

4. Perception Difference Factors

The difference in perception here is in terms of understanding the usefulness of the Nagari expansion document which was formed in 2012. This difference in perception is one of the factors that the determination and confirmation of territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh is not feasible. Differences in perception themselves occur among the bureaucratic elite in Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

This can be seen from the results of interviews in the field regarding the determination of village boundaries. Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan adheres to the expansion document which contains the Nagari Sungai Buluh Density Decree which regulates the territorial boundaries that have been determined by ninik mamak to be used as a reference for determining boundaries by Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

This contrasts with Nagari Sungai Buluh, which has a different perception from Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan regarding the 2012 Nagari expansion document. Nagari Sungai Buluh understands that the expansion document is limited to proposing and expanding the Nagari territory, it does not include demarcating the resulting village area. Then when they were confirmed about when the boundary determination was carried out, they replied that, the determination and confirmation of boundaries could be done through deliberation again with ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh. This difference in perception is the obstacle to the inability to determine the boundaries of the nagari areas in the Buluh River and the Buluh Selatan River.

Quoting Blumer's opinion briefly the premises underlying symbolic interactions, including: first, individuals respond to a symbolic situation. Such as the environment, physical objects (objects), and social objects (human behavior) based on the meaning that these environmental components contain for them. Second, meaning is a product of social interaction, therefore meaning is not attached to the object, but is negotiated through the use of language. Third, the meaning interpreted by individuals can change from time to time, in line with changing situations found in social interactions. In symbolic interactions, it will always be related to Mead's self-theory, because this theory is the essence of symbolic interactions.

In this study, it is seen that actors transform meaning in relation to the situation in which they are placed and the direction of their actions. The meaning that was transformed was an abstract object, namely the Nagari Sungai Buluh

expansion document in 2012. The modification of the meaning of the expansion document was the result of social interactions that occurred in Nagari Sungai Buluh.

In this study, there is a change in the meaning of the Nagari Sungai Buluh expansion document in 2012 which is used as a benchmark for nagari boundaries in the activity of confirming territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh, in the expansion document there are boundaries that have been agreed upon by ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh. This is the basis for Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan to confirm its territorial boundaries. However, over time, the division document that was originally used as a benchmark for the determination of territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh began to change. This change can be seen from the difference in the initial meaning of the document. At this time, through the results of interviews in the field, the researchers found that, Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh, Wali Korong Talang Jala and Ninik Mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh interpreted that the expansion document was only a document for the sake of expansion of the nagari only, could not be used as a benchmark in define boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh. The three actors agreed that, for the determination of the territorial boundary between the parent nagari and the nagari resulting from the division, it is the re-conducting of musyarawah between ninik mamak and the village apparatus. This contradicts the original meaning of the pemekaran document that was agreed upon before the expansion was carried out. To strengthen the research data, the researcher conducted an interview with the head of the expansion of the nagari, namely Mr. Y, in that interview it can be concluded that the expansion document in which there are boundaries of the area that have been agreed upon and determined by ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh should be used as a benchmark against confirmation of territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan.

To reaffirm the changed meaning, researchers conducted in-depth interviews with ninik mamak as community leaders who have authority over ulayat land, the results of the interview reveal the reasons why ninik mamak has a change in view of the expansion document as follows:

There was a personal conflict between ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh and Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan in the past. The conflict started when there was construction of Palapa housing in Korong Kabun (prior to the division of Korong Kabun in 2016 which has now become the village of Sungai Buluh Selatan). At that time, the land which was used as land for housing development was the ulayat land of Nagari Sungai Buluh, then ninik mamak sold the ulayat land to be used as housing, through the Wali Korong Kabun at that time with the agreement that, the proceeds from the sale of the ulayat land were divided equally with ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh and the RT in Korong Kabun at that time. However, the Wali Korong at that time, who is now also the Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan, did not make the agreement that was made, the proceeds from the sale were not distributed to the RT in Korong Kabun at that time and also ninik mamak did not get any results from the sale. this was the beginning of the personal conflict between ninik mamak

and the Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan. This conflict has also caused disharmony between ninik mamak mamak and Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan to this day.

In addition, the Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh also has the same view as the ninik mamak Nagari Sungai Buluh, which reveals that the 2012 Nagari Sungai Buluh expansion document cannot be used as an affirmation of the territorial boundaries with Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan. This is because after the division was carried out, the Nagari Sungai Buluh area became smaller compared to the nagari resulted from the division, this had an impact on the village funds that the nagari would receive every year.

Then, with the shrinking of Nagari Sungai Buluh area after the expansion, several assets that are currently being fought over between the two villages, such as PT. Statics does not enter the Nagari Sungai Buluh area. As the researcher explained in the previous sub-chapter, the very large amount of unofficial income is the reason why there is a struggle against PT. The statics. This is why the Wali Nagari Sungai Buluh rejects the agreement that was written in the 2012 River Buluh KAN Decree.

E. CONCLUSION

The conflict between Nagari Sungai Buluh and Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan has occurred since the issuance of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) number 45 of 2016 concerning the establishment and confirmation of village boundaries which mandates each local government to establish and confirm village boundaries. Based on the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs, Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan has determined the boundaries of the administrative area with the original village before the expansion, namely Nagari Sungai Buluh (main), this can be seen from the 2012 customary density decision letter of the nagari, but when it will confirm the boundaries These problems arise, one of which is not receiving the results of the initial agreement.

Based on the findings, the researchers found several reasons for rejection, such as the unclear Nagari Sungai Buluh Density Decree in regulating the boundaries of the Nagari after the division of the Nagari, the *Ninik Mamak* chose the reasons for determining and affirming the boundaries of the nagari to be carried out after the division was carried out by renegotiating it, but in In fact, there has never been any re-negotiation regarding the boundaries of the village, then other reasons, such as unofficial income charges made by the village apparatus to PT. Statics. The interest in managing the economic potential of the region is also one of the reasons why the determination and confirmation of territorial boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh cannot be carried out, then apart from the above reasons there are also factors of value, relationships between people and differences in perceptions which are factors in the inability to establish and confirm boundaries in Nagari Sungai Buluh, Batang Anai District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

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