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**IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC OUTREACH ON THE
DETERMINATION AND DELINEATION OF VILLAGE
BOUNDARIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SIYĀSAH
TANFĪDZIYAH (A STUDY IN SUKA NEGERI VILLAGE, GUNUNG
LABUHAN SUBDISTRICT, WAY KANAN REGENCY)**

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the implementation of the socialization of guidelines for determining and affirming boundaries in Suka Negeri Village, Gunung Labuhan District, Way Kanan Regency, based on Article 8 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Confirming Village Boundaries from the perspective of siyāсах tanfidziyah. The study used a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation, then analyzed for data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of socialization of village boundary confirmation has been carried out through the mechanism of displaying boundary maps at the Suka Negeri Village office. However, this implementation has not been optimal because there are no physical boundary markers such as gates or boundary markers. Moreover, direct and comprehensive socialization has not been carried out due to budget limitations, so some residents, especially newcomers, do not know the exact location of administrative boundaries and only rely on information from long-time residents. Unclear boundaries have the potential to trigger social disintegration, including difficulties in determining work areas during mutual cooperation activities. From a siyāсах tanfidziyah



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perspective, this condition indicates the suboptimal function of the government's executive branch as ulil amri in carrying out its regulatory mandate for the public good (maṣlaḥah ʿāmmah). This research is expected to provide policy recommendations to strengthen socialization mechanisms, increase public participation, and align the implementation of Article 8 with Islamic sharia principles and positive law.

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INTRODUCTION

A village is a unit of government that has its own territory, community, authority, and governance structure (Sandika et al., 2024). The determination and demarcation of village boundaries constitute important efforts in regional governance, particularly in maintaining legal certainty regarding administrative territories (Gosal et al., 2025). Before the determination and demarcation of village boundaries are carried out, adequate socialization regarding the location of territorial boundaries must be conducted to prevent disputes among community members (Hasyim, 2025). Therefore, the government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, has issued Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Determination and Demarcation of Village Boundaries. One of its provisions, Article 8, stipulates that socialization must be conducted among the community before the determination or demarcation of village boundaries takes place as part of public participation. The purpose is to ensure that the community understands the objectives and purposes of the process so that it can provide constructive input, support, and criticism. Furthermore, socialization is intended to prevent horizontal conflicts among residents and between villages resulting from insufficient understanding or the unequal distribution of information (Mukaddas, 2022).

This provision establishes a comprehensive mandate for the Regency/City Team for the Determination and Demarcation of Village Boundaries (Tim PPB). Socialization cannot be regarded merely as a supplementary activity; rather, it is an important instrument for ensuring that the community obtains an adequate understanding of the legal and procedural foundations, territorial maps, administrative consequences, and mechanisms for submitting objections during the determination and demarcation of village boundaries (Administrator, 2026). In this context, Suka Negeri Village, Gunung Labuhan District, Way Kanan Regency, is a relevant area for investigation because the process of determining and demarcating village boundaries requires public understanding and active community participation.

Based on the existing conditions, the implementation of socialization concerning the determination and demarcation of village boundaries continues to face several problems. Some community members remain uncertain about the exact location of territorial boundaries, particularly in Suka Negeri Village. In addition, physical boundary markers that could directly indicate the boundaries of the territory are not yet available, while the local government's understanding of the importance of comprehensive socialization regarding the determination and demarcation of village boundaries still needs to be improved. Field findings indicate that unclear territorial

boundaries have created difficulties for residents, such as determining the scope of the area to be covered when community mutual-assistance activities are conducted. Consequently, this situation has the potential to generate disputes among residents because their understanding of village administrative boundaries is not evenly distributed. In fact, regional governments, as implementers of regional autonomy, are obligated to conduct socialization concerning the determination and demarcation of village boundaries in a transparent, accurate, and comprehensive manner (Nugroho, 2023). This principle is consistent with the words of Allah SWT in Surah Al-Hujurat, verse 6:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِن جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا أَن تُصِيبُوا قَوْمًا بِجَهَالَةٍ فَتُصْحِرُوا عَلَى مَا فَعَلْتُمْ لَدْغِيمٍ ﴿٦﴾

“O you who believe! If a wicked person comes to you with any news, verify it, lest you harm a people out of ignorance and then become regretful for what you have done.” (Surah Al-Hujurat: 6)

This verse provides a normative foundation that all information relating to the public interest must be communicated and verified accurately. In the context of determining and demarcating village boundaries, this principle requires the government to conduct adequate socialization so that all community members, including newcomers, obtain a shared understanding of village administrative boundaries and misunderstandings in community life can be avoided.

From the perspective of *siyāsah tanfīdīyah*, this condition reflects the suboptimal performance of the executive function of the village government, acting as *ulil amri*, in upholding the law to achieve public welfare (*maslahah mursalah*) and prevent harm (*fasad fi al-ard*) (Azhari et al., 2026). The inadequate implementation of socialization and the absence of physical boundary markers indicate shortcomings in the implementation of policies concerning the determination and demarcation of village boundaries. The government is responsible for ensuring legal certainty regarding administrative territories and preventing disputes among residents and between villages (Mutiarasari, 2022). Therefore, this issue is not only related to the failure to fulfill the requirements of positive law but also reflects the suboptimal application of Islamic governance principles, which emphasize justice, trustworthiness, transparency, and accountability in achieving the public interest.

Through this research, the researcher identified several previous studies relevant to the topic under investigation. One of these was conducted by Yovinus Ismail, who examined the implementation of village boundary determination and found that unclear boundaries could potentially cause problems in the future (Ismail, 2023). Research conducted by Sri Ramadhani discussed the resolution of boundary disputes based on the same regulation in Rokan Hilir Regency (Ramadhani, 2023). Research by

Antoni Marpaung also examined the resolution of village boundary disputes through the concept of regional autonomy (Marpaung, 2022). Research by I Ketut Suardita and Adrie emphasized the urgency of village boundaries in ensuring certainty regarding village autonomy (Suardita & Adrie, 2023), while Wiqori Aulia Hashiddiqi examined the cartometric method for determining and demarcating boundaries (Hashiddiqi, 2023).

Accordingly, this study aims to examine the implementation of the relevant regulation, identify the factors causing discrepancies in its implementation, and assess the determination and demarcation of village boundaries based on the principles of *siyāsah tanfidziyah*. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this study will contribute to the development of *fiqh siyāsah* studies and efforts to improve the determination and demarcation of village boundaries.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach using a descriptive-analytical research design based on field research (Setiyana & Hakim, 2021). The research was conducted in Suka Negeri Village, Gunung Labuhan District, Way Kanan Regency, with the aim of analyzing the implementation of Article 8 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Determination and Demarcation of Village Boundaries and examining it from the perspective of *siyāsah tanfidziyah*. This approach was selected to obtain a comprehensive and contextual understanding of the implementation of socialization concerning the determination and demarcation of village boundaries by the Suka Negeri Village Government.

The research data consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through field observations and in-depth interviews with key informants, including village officials and local community leaders, to gather information regarding village boundaries. Secondary data included relevant laws and regulations, such as Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016, *fiqh siyāsah* literature, and official regional government documents related to territorial boundary mapping (Sulung & Muspawi, 2024).

The primary data in this study were obtained through field observations and in-depth interviews with five (5) key informants selected using purposive sampling. The informants were selected based on their capacity to understand the administrative and social conditions of Suka Negeri Village. The informants consisted of the Head of Suka Negeri Village, the Village Secretary, the Hamlet Head, the Neighborhood Association (RT) Chairperson, and a Community Leader (Arikunto, 2013).

Data collection was conducted during the research period of July 20–21, when the field research and interviews took place. In-depth interviews were conducted with each informant, lasting approximately 30–60 minutes, to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation concerning the socialization of village boundary determination and demarcation from the perspective of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah*.

The data were analyzed qualitatively using a deductive approach. This approach positioned the principles of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah*, including leadership responsibility (*amanah*), public welfare (*mashlahah ‘ammah*), and the executive function in enforcing regulations, as the analytical framework for assessing the conformity between the legal norms governing village boundaries and the actual implementation of socialization concerning village boundary determination in Suka Negeri Village.

RESULTH AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

The determination and demarcation of village boundaries constitute a complex challenge involving the interests of legal certainty, community participation, and practical needs in village governance. One important aspect of governance at the village level is the clarity of territorial boundaries. Clearly established boundaries are essential to prevent disputes among residents and between villages (Duwila, 2025). The enactment of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 represents a concrete government effort to establish participatory and transparent procedural standards for determining and demarcating village boundaries. However, the effectiveness of this regulation cannot be measured solely by the completeness of its legal text but also by how consistently it can be implemented amid the social dynamics of village communities, including budgetary constraints, the availability of physical boundary markers, and the community's level of understanding of the actual administrative boundaries.

This discussion examines in greater depth the dynamics occurring in Suka Negeri Village, where a gap exists between the normative provisions concerning the socialization of village boundary determination and demarcation and their implementation in the field. From the perspective of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah*, this issue is not viewed merely as an administrative problem but also as a manifestation of the executive's responsibility to fulfill its mandate in managing territorial affairs for the public interest (Delpiyando et al., 2026). By integrating interview findings concerning community understanding of village boundaries, the availability of physical boundary markers, and the implementation of socialization, this study aims to

provide a comprehensive analysis of the extent to which synergy between the village government and the community can be achieved to establish legal certainty regarding administrative territories and prevent disputes among residents and between villages.

Problems in the Implementation of Socialization on the Determination and Demarcation of Boundaries in Suka Negeri Village

The implementation of Article 8 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 in Suka Negeri Village faces serious challenges because socialization concerning the determination and demarcation of village boundaries has not been implemented optimally. Based on interviews with relevant village officials, information regarding the administrative boundaries of Suka Negeri Village is not yet fully understood by the community, particularly newcomers. The village boundaries have been legally established, and a boundary map has been displayed at the village office. However, in practice, this arrangement is not yet supported by physical boundary markers, and direct, comprehensive socialization concerning boundary demarcation has not been carried out. Consequently, some residents still rely on information provided by long-term residents and do not know the precise location of their administrative boundaries.

In legal research concerning the determination and demarcation of village boundaries, the absence of physical boundary markers and the inadequate implementation of socialization are often indicators of uncertainty regarding administrative boundaries, which may trigger disputes among residents and between villages.

To objectively identify the problems associated with implementing Article 8 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016, the researcher collected data through in-depth interviews with village officials and community leaders in Suka Negeri Village. Based on an interview with the Head of Suka Negeri Village, some community members, particularly long-term residents, were aware of the location of the territorial boundaries based on information circulating within the local community. However, the village government acknowledged that official socialization concerning the location and boundaries of the village had never been conducted for the entire community (Head of Suka Negeri Village, 2026).

This finding was reinforced by the statement of the Village Secretary of Suka Negeri, who explained that no socialization concerning village boundaries had been conducted in areas directly bordering other villages. Nevertheless, village residents could identify the boundaries by directly accessing the map displayed at the Suka Negeri Village Office (Village Secretary of Suka Negeri Village, 2026).

Furthermore, interviews with the Hamlet Head of Suka Negeri Village revealed that no physical markers indicating the village boundaries had been installed to date. This was attributed to budgetary constraints, which had prevented the construction of boundary markers. So far, residents who know the location of the village boundaries have generally obtained this information from long-term residents, particularly those living in border areas. In addition, the absence of markers such as entrance gates or boundary posts has made it difficult to identify the territorial boundaries clearly (Hamlet Head of Suka Negeri Village, 2026).

The interview with the RT Chairperson of Suka Negeri Village also indicated that most residents in the neighborhood had a general understanding of the village boundaries because they had lived in the area for a long time and had obtained information from other residents. However, some residents, particularly newcomers, still did not clearly understand the location of the village boundaries because no markers were available to serve as a reference (RT Chairperson of Suka Negeri Village, 2026).

Meanwhile, a community leader in Suka Negeri Village stated that socialization concerning village boundaries was necessary to ensure that all community members shared a common understanding of the village's administrative boundaries. Through socialization, residents would not have to rely solely on information from other residents but would also receive official information from the village government (Community Leader of Suka Negeri Village, 2026).

Based on these interviews, the main problems in implementing Article 8 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 in Suka Negeri Village are the absence of comprehensive official socialization for the community and the lack of physical territorial boundary markers. Community knowledge of village boundaries remains informal and is largely obtained from long-term residents. This finding is reinforced by the fact that the boundary map is available only at the village office and has not been actively disseminated to the community. Consequently, some residents, particularly newcomers, remain unaware of the exact location of the administrative boundaries.

This knowledge gap is also evident between long-term residents and newcomers. Long-term residents, particularly those living in border areas, generally have an approximate understanding of territorial boundaries based on years of experience and social interaction. In contrast, newcomers tend to lack the same references because they have not directly experienced the informal transmission of such information. This gap may give rise to various problems in the future, ranging

from differing perceptions of administrative territories and potential overlaps in land use to minor social conflicts among residents (Prahasta, 2026).

This situation is further exacerbated by the absence of physical markers in the field, such as entrance gates, boundary posts, or other boundary signs, which should function as visual references and reinforce the spatial legitimacy of existing administrative information. Based on an interview with the Hamlet Head of Suka Negeri Village, the absence of physical markers resulted from budgetary constraints, which have prevented the proposed construction of boundary markers from being implemented. Consequently, village boundaries tend to remain abstract for some community members because no concrete visual references are available for direct observation in the field. This condition generally has two implications: weak physical legal certainty regarding administrative boundaries, on the one hand, and an unequal distribution of community knowledge about those boundaries, on the other.

The Perspective of *Siyāsah Tanfīdziyah* on the Socialization of Village Boundary Determination and Demarcation

The problems in Suka Negeri Village indicate obstacles in the executive function (*tanfīdziyah*) of upholding the public interest from the perspective of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah*. As *ulil amri*, the village government has the authority to determine and demarcate village boundaries through socialization and the installation of physical markers in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016. However, this authority must be accompanied by firm and comprehensive implementation (*as-siyāsah al-idāriyyah*). The absence of official socialization for the entire community and the lack of physical markers, such as boundary posts or entrance gates, indicate that the executive function of the village government has not been performed optimally. Compliance with government regulations is obligatory in Islam as long as those regulations provide benefits (*maṣlaḥah*). On the other hand, the village government is also responsible if it allows disputes among residents to arise as a result of the uncontrolled implementation of regulations (Mundzir, 2020). Within the framework of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah*, the village government has an absolute obligation to enforce regulations in the public interest.

The fact that community members obtain information about village boundaries from long-term residents indicates that the need for equal certainty regarding administrative boundaries has not been adequately fulfilled. Dependence on informal information results in differences in community understanding of territorial boundaries, particularly among newcomers. *Siyāsah tanfīdziyah* emphasizes that the public interest must take precedence. Furthermore, in his theory of *imamah*, Al-

Mawardi asserts that executive authority in Islam must be exercised according to three fundamental principles: justice (al-‘adl), trustworthiness (al-amānah), and consultation (al-syūrā) (Paramadina & al Arif, 2021). These three principles provide a normative foundation for the village government in carrying out its responsibilities, including the determination and demarcation of territorial boundaries. This is affirmed in Surah An-Nisa, verse 58, which states:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ

“Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and, when you judge between people, to judge with justice.” (Surah An-Nisa: 58)

The weakness in the implementation of this regulation is also related to how the village government manages information concerning territorial boundaries, which is available only at the village office and has not been disseminated comprehensively to the community. Furthermore, the absence of physical markers in the form of boundary posts or entrance gates, due to budgetary constraints, means that residents lack clear references for identifying territorial boundaries in the field. From the perspective of *siyāsah tanfidziyah*, the village government is obligated to undertake *tadbīr*, or orderly, transparent, and accountable governance, through active socialization and the gradual installation of boundary markers (Nuraditya et al., 2026). Allowing unclear information and the absence of boundary markers to persist not only demonstrates the suboptimal implementation of regulations but may also hinder the realization of administrative certainty, social order, and the public interest (*maṣlaḥah ‘āmmah*) within the community.

Synergy Between the Village Government and the Community in Promoting Beneficial Socialization of Territorial Boundary Demarcation

To address the problem of unclear territorial boundaries in Suka Negeri Village, more concrete synergy is required among the regency government, village officials, and the community to establish clear administrative boundaries that serve the public interest. Based on the research findings, the community is, in fact, aware of the importance of clear village boundaries. The government can use this awareness as an opportunity to conduct comprehensive socialization and gradually install physical boundary markers.

Furthermore, the government needs to involve community leaders, RT representatives, and long-term residents in the socialization process so that information about village boundaries can be widely disseminated to all segments of the community, particularly newcomers who do not yet have an adequate understanding of village administrative boundaries. Community participation in the

boundary demarcation process not only increases social acceptance of government policies but also strengthens a shared sense of ownership of the village territory. This is consistent with the Islamic principle of *maṣlaḥah*, which prioritizes collective interests over individual interests (Hidayat, 2024).

Physical markers, such as boundary posts or entrance gates, should also be installed gradually despite budgetary constraints. Priority can be given to critical points directly bordering other villages or areas that frequently cause confusion among residents (Nurlin, 2025). The Hamlet Head of Suka Negeri Village acknowledged that budgetary constraints constitute a major obstacle. However, these constraints cannot serve as a reason to disregard regulatory obligations entirely. The regency government can provide technical and financial assistance to the village to ensure that boundary demarcation is implemented in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Thus, synergy between the village government and the community in establishing territorial boundaries that serve the public interest can be achieved through a combination of active socialization, community participation, the gradual installation of physical markers, and regulatory support from the regency government. Optimal implementation of Article 8 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 will not only provide administrative certainty for the residents of Suka Negeri Village but also prevent potential territorial conflicts in the future. From the perspective of *siyāṣah tanfidziyah*, these efforts represent the fulfillment of the government's mandate as *ulil amri* to establish order, justice, and public welfare for all segments of society (Allyreza, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and analysis, it can be concluded that the implementation of Article 8 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Determination and Demarcation of Village Boundaries in Suka Negeri Village continues to face serious obstacles, preventing the boundary demarcation policy from being implemented optimally. The main problems stem from the absence of official socialization for the entire community, the availability of a boundary map displayed only at the village office without active dissemination, and the absence of physical markers, such as boundary posts or entrance gates, due to budgetary constraints. Under these circumstances, some community members, particularly newcomers, continue to rely on informal information provided by long-term residents to understand village administrative boundaries for practical purposes in their daily activities. Although the community

recognizes the importance of clear village boundaries, passivity toward official socialization remains prevalent because the village government has not taken proactive measures to disseminate information about territorial boundaries or install boundary markers in the field. This demonstrates a substantial gap between the desired legal norms (*das sollen*), namely administrative boundary certainty in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 45 of 2016, and the existing social reality (*das sein*), characterized by unclear territorial boundaries and dependence on informal knowledge in Suka Negeri Village.

From the perspective of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah*, this condition reflects the suboptimal performance of the executive function of the village government as *ulil amri* in fulfilling its regulatory mandate for the public interest (*maṣlaḥah ‘āmmah*). The village government has a *syar'i* obligation to conduct comprehensive socialization, provide adequate access to boundary maps, and gradually install physical markers to establish clear territorial boundaries that can prevent potential conflicts and social disintegration. Therefore, more concrete synergy between the village government and the community is required to achieve beneficial territorial boundary demarcation in accordance with the principles of *siyāsah tanfīdziyah* and positive law.

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