

Conflict Resolution of Territorial Boundaries in Indonesia Through a Regulatory Approach

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Abstract

The Boundaries are important in maintaining national stability and security. Conflicts over territorial boundaries are common, both between countries and between provinces and regencies/cities. This is one of the important issues that have escaped the attention of the government so that various disputes arise between the community and the political elite at the border. The conflicts that occur are more caused by the triggering factor of boundary disputes, which in general have not been resolved due to the problem of resolving boundary lines due to different perceptions of the community and political elites. Boundary conflicts are usually very vulnerable if the contested area has excellent natural and economic resource potential. The purpose of this study is to describe the factors that cause conflict and the urgency of affirming boundaries and describe resolution efforts in efforts to resolve boundaries through regulation and non-regulation. The method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive type of approach through literature study. Based on the research results, it is understood that conflict resolution is used through two channels, namely: Non-litigation settlement of boundary conflicts and litigation settlement, Non-litigation is also called conflict resolution through government administration, in this case, mediated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Governor. While conflict resolution by litigation through judicial review and lawsuits filed by the parties to the Supreme Court or the Constitutional Court. The role of the government in resolving regional border conflicts is as a facilitator in the context of investigating conflicted cases, as well as a mediator in negotiations in resolving boundary conflicts

Keywords: *Conflict Resolution, Territorial Boundaries, Regulatory Approaches*

INTRODUCTION

The presence of regional autonomy in Indonesia also has an impact on the pace of development of regional expansion which is very significant. Regional Autonomy is the embodiment of the transmission of power by the center to the regions. Where social problems often arise in the regions, including the issue of boundaries between regions, the way of determining regional boundaries must meet the juridical and technical aspects in the field, when this cannot be met, conflicts will arise.

Regional expansion is an effort to create a more effective and efficient and effective government to realize the acceleration of improving community welfare. Thus, the Development and Development of autonomy in this transition period can develop initiatives to grow new forces from the community, so that outside interventions including from the government towards the community must require an empowerment process to manage development so that it can anticipate changes and wider opportunities. Essentially, in the implementation of decentralization, two important elements are interrelated, namely the establishment of autonomous regions and the legal handover of power from the central government to local governments to regulate and handle certain government affairs that are

handed over. The concept of regional autonomy implies the freedom of regions to make decisions both political and administrative, therefore regional independence is an important thing, and there must be no intervention from the central government (Palakum, 2021).

Regional expansion is guided by Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, in Article 5 paragraph (2) it is stated that regions can be expanded into more than one area, but after Law Number 22 of 1999 was replaced by Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, the provisions regarding regional expansion are listed in Article 4 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of Law Number 32 of 2004, while the term used, is Expansion Regions, which means the development from one autonomous region to two or more autonomous regions. Meanwhile, in Article 32 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is stated that "The establishment of regions as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (3) is in the form of a. Regional Expansion and b. Regional Merger, in paragraph (2). Regional Formation as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the formation of provincial areas and the formation of regency/city areas".

Normative provisions as stipulated in Article 34 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, including regional boundaries only. This condition at the operational level raises serious demarcation problems, namely regarding regional border stake points, demarcation is a technical measure in determining the boundaries of areas marked by the installation of stakes and the like. Conflicts over regional boundaries usually occur when the contested area has the potential for natural, political, and socio-cultural resources. Things like this are the trigger for many regions in regencies/cities to occur boundary conflicts between the parent region and expansion areas that occur in Indonesia (Prescott, V & Triggs, G.D, 2008).

Conflict resolution through administration is a settlement carried out within the local government environment. In this case, there is a conflict over the boundaries of the autonomous region within the province resolved by the governor but in practice, the governor does not have the authority to determine the status of the conflict area because the authority is in the hands of the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the governor's position is only as a facilitator to resolve conflicts that occur between autonomous regions. The basis for resolving conflicts between regions is in the provisions of Article 370 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which states (Palakum 2021):

- 1) In the event of a dispute in the administration of government affairs between districts/cities in one provincial area, the governor as the representative of the central government resolves the dispute.
- 2) In the event of a dispute in the administration of government affairs between provincial regions, between provincial areas and regency/city areas in its territory, as well as between provincial regions and regency/city areas outside its territory, the minister resolves the dispute in question.
- 3) If the governor as the representative of the central government is unable to resolve the dispute as referred to in subsection (1), the handling is carried out by the minister.
- 4) The decision of the minister relating to the settlement of disputes as referred to in paragraph (2) and the handling of dispute resolution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be final.
- 5) Further provisions regarding the procedure for resolving inter-regional disputes in the settlement of government affairs shall be regulated by ministerial regulation.

In several previous studies, it was seen that the rampant cases of regional boundary conflicts were triggered by one of the unclear boundaries of the administrative region between the new autonomous region and the old territory. This problem then penetrates various dimensional conflicts such as social conflicts and natural resource conflicts. Empirically, there

have been several cases of regional boundary conflicts both resulting from the expansion of new autonomous regions involving old regions with new regions. For example, data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, as stated that since 1999, out of 33 provinces, only 11 of them have completed or implemented the affirmation of regional boundaries, and 50 districts/cities out of a total of 514 existing districts/cities. Furthermore, for provinces that carry out regional boundary conflicts, there are 20 regions and 81 regencies/cities. This is usually due to the juridical aspect, namely the unclear territorial boundaries in the appendix to the law and the map of the appendix to the law that does not qualify as a map (Kartiko, 2014).

Then the economic aspect due to the struggle for economic resources, the cultural aspect (ethnic or sub-ethnic separation), and the political aspect (related to the acquisition of votes for members of the DPRD or the number of voters). Social aspects (the emergence of social jealousy, issues of indigenous people and migrants), and other factors, are also due to the aspect of government, namely the duplication of government services, such as distance to the center of government, or the content of wanting to join neighboring areas. There are several areas that have conflicts over boundaries in 19 regions, namely; Jambi, Kepri, Kalteng, Kaltim, Riau, Sumut, Gorontalo, Sulteng, Sumsel, Irjabar, Maluku, Sultra, Kep Babel, Sulbar, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, DKI and Banten (Kartiko, 2014).

Among the many regional boundary conflicts, some of them have an impact on the emergence of other conflicts such as social conflicts and natural resource conflicts. The irony is that until now the desire to develop the territory, starting from the village/ village level, sub-district, regency, and province, is still rolling. If we examine the reason, it is the same, namely to improve the welfare of the people and shorten the bureaucratic rope.

In reality, a number of these factors exist that compulsively occur in a regional boundary conflict, but compulsively occur in a regional boundary conflict, but there are also only some causal factors. In a study in Halmahera, it was shown that regional boundary conflicts in the area involved 6 (six) villages triggered by space contestation based on historical militancy about the existence of regional spaces that have been passed down for generations. The presence of regional expansion politics is considered to damage the situation that has been running in harmony for a long time, in that context conflicts are triggered by cultural problems found in local communities (Kristiono in sahyana, 2019).

A study with the same location in another study concluded that the triggering factor for the emergence of regional boundary conflicts in the region was also triggered by 3 (three) factors at once, namely; Human Resources, Natural Resources, and Government. According to the results of the study, regional expansion is not based on feasibility, causing chaos which has an impact on the stagnation of public services and setbacks in the regional development sector (Sahyana, 2019).

Related to various studies, it is generally concluded that the emergence of various regional boundary conflicts so far is triggered by poorly planned regional expansion policies, the number of new regional expansions, far exceeds the ideal limit that should be adapted to Indonesian conditions, but the existing reality shows that regional expansion is growing rapidly, thus causing the impact of more and more territorial conflicts. This situation, in some cases, has triggered social and natural resource conflicts, thus indirectly impacting the weakening of national resilience.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Primary data was obtained from various books and literature related to the research theme, and secondary data was obtained through social media news and related journals. The data validation technique was carried out using source triangulation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Urgency of Affirming Territorial Boundaries in the Formation of Territories

Regional expansion is one of the interesting things in regional autonomy. The purpose of the regional expansion is of course to make the area resulting from the expansion more developed and prosper the community. The more areas that experience expansion, the existence of boundaries between adjacent areas become quite important to complete.

The government has regulated matters relating to territorial boundaries on several legal products. Among them is Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which is an amendment to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. As well as the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 141 of 2017 concerning the Affirmation of regional boundaries is a follow-up to Law 23 of 2014. Initially, regional expansion was based on Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government. In the provisions of Article 5 paragraph (2) it is stated that the area can be expanded into more than one area. However, after Law Number 22 of 1999 was replaced by Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, the provisions regarding regional expansion are listed in Article 4 paragraphs (3) and (4), the term used is Regional Expansion, which means the development of one autonomous region into two or more autonomous regions.

In Article 4 paragraph (3) of Law Number 32 of 2004, it is stated: "The formation of regions can be in the form of merging several regions or parts of adjacent areas or expanding from one area into two or more regions". Meanwhile, in Article 4 paragraph (4) of the law, it is stated: "Expansion from one region to 2 (two) or more regions as referred to in paragraph (3) can be carried out after reaching the minimum age of government administration".

More specifically, Law Number 32 of 2004 regulates the provisions regarding the formation of regions in Chapter II on the Establishment of Regions and Special Areas. In that context, territorial expansion is also included in the scope of regional formation. The law also specifies that the formation of a region must be established by a separate law. This provision is contained in Article 4 paragraph (1). Then, paragraph (2) of the same article states that: "The law on the establishment of regions as referred to in paragraph (1) includes, among others, the name, scope of the territory, boundaries, capital, the authority to carry out government affairs, the appointment of acting regional heads, filling in the membership of the DPRD, transfer of personnel, funding, equipment, documents, and regional devices". The normative provisions as stipulated in Article 4 paragraph (2) of Law Number 32 of 2004, in practice, are carried out macro, namely only mentioning regional requirements that only mention the boundaries of the territory. This condition at its operational level raises serious demarcation problems, namely regarding regional border stakes points (Patongloan, et al, 2019).

Demarcation is a technical step in determining the boundaries of the territory characterized by the installation of stakes and the like. In several previous studies, it was seen that the rampant cases of regional boundary conflicts were triggered by one of the unclear boundaries of the administrative region between the new autonomous region and the old

region. This problem then penetrated various dimensional conflicts such as social conflicts and Natural Resources conflicts (Prescott, V & Triggs, G.D, 2008).

Empirically, there have been several cases of regional boundary conflicts both resulting from the expansion of new autonomous regions involving old regions with new regions. For example, data from the Ministry of Home Affairs noted that until 2018, the boundary segments between regions throughout Indonesia reached 977 segments consisting of 812 boundary segments within the provincial area and 165 cross-provincial segments, The completion of the boundary segments between regions throughout Indonesia, is still a challenge for the central government (Patongloan, et al. 2019).

Among the many regional boundary conflicts, some of them have an impact on the emergence of other conflicts such as social conflicts and natural resource conflicts. The irony is that until now the desire to develop the territory, starting from the level of villages/ villages, sub-districts, regencies, and provinces, is still rolling. The reason is the same, namely to improve the welfare of the people and shorten the bureaucratic rope. Mapping several causes of conflict related to regional boundaries, including (Nasional.kontan.co.id, 2018):

1. Juridical

Unclear territorial boundaries in the appendix to the law and the map of the appendix to the law that does not qualify as maps, the misalignment of the sound of the article with the map of the law, the synchrony of the law on the formation of one region with another

2. Economy

Scramble for economic resources (Natural Resources / Natural Resources, Commercial Areas / Transmigration, Plantations, potential Regional Native Income / PAD).

3. Cultural

The issue of ethnic or sub-ethnic segregation.

4. Politics & Demographics

Related to political resources, such as the number of voters and the acquisition of votes for members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and Regional Heads (KDH)

5. Social

The emergence of social jealousy, a history of past conflicts, and issues of indigenous peoples and migrants.

6. Governance

Duplication of government services, distance to the center of government, discrimination of services, and desire to join neighboring areas.

Normatively, the formation of a new autonomous region before it is formally decided through a political mechanism in the House of Representatives embodied in a specific law, several stages of activity must be passed. The stages in question are bottom-up and democratic. It is characterized by a normative imperative to accommodate the aspirations of the people from the lowest level (society) to the political elites in the regions.

This provision, for example, can be seen in Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007 concerning the Establishment, Elimination, and Merger of Regions. It is stated that "the aspirations of most local communities are in the form of a Decree of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) for Villages and Village Communication Forums or other names for Urban Village in areas that are candidates for coverage of the province or regency/city to be bloomed". This means that to propose a new autonomous region, it must be proven by the existence of a document of community aspirations decided through the BPD.

The decision is then submitted to the local DPRD to be legalized into a DPRD decision, which is then submitted to the Regent/Mayor for decision, whether it will be accepted or rejected. The decision of the Regent/Mayor must be based on a preliminary review of its feasibility. The results of this process are then raised to the provincial level for approval marked by the issuance of a decree by the Governor and a decree of the Provincial DPRD. Furthermore, the process that must be taken is for the Governor to submit a proposal for the expansion of the new area to the President through the Minister of Home Affairs by attaching:

- Results of regional studies;
- Map of the territory of the prospective province;
- Decisions of the Regency/City DPRD and Decisions of the Regent/Mayor; and
- Decisions of the Provincial Legislature and Decrees of the Governor.

At the implementation level, the four requirements in some regions have been met well, some have not. The political process in the formation of new autonomous regions carried out by the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia, as one of the competent parties in the process of regional expansion is quite a lot. Proposals for regional expansion are processed by DPD together with the Regional People's Representative Council. Based on data from the Director General of Regional Autonomy, the addition of New Autonomous Regions from 1999-2014 shows that during the 15 years of the journey of regional autonomy, has given birth to as many as 220 new autonomous regions with details of 8 Provinces, 178 Regencies and 34 Cities (Patongloan, 2019).

Regional Boundary Conflict Resolution Patterns

Theoretically and juridically, the pattern of resolving regional boundary conflicts can be carried out through two methods, namely; Non-legal methods through negotiation and mediation which can be called administrative conflict resolution methods, and legal methods through judicial means. In practice, the method of resolving regional boundary conflicts is often used by administrative methods through the facilities of regional heads and the Ministry of Home Affairs on the extent of border conflict cases that occur.

Non-Legal Conflict Resolution

Resolution of territorial boundary conflicts through non-legal methods, carried out by the method of Negotiation and Mediation. Conflict resolution of territorial boundaries through this method is administrative and is carried out within the environment of self-government. If there is a conflict over the border of an autonomous region within one province, the resolution is facilitated by the governor (Article 370 paragraph (3) of Law Number 23 of 2014), but in practice, the governor does not have the authority to determine the status of the conflicted area because the authority is in the hands of the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the governor's position is only as a facilitator to resolve conflicts that occur between autonomous regions, then with the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs, it is final (Article 370 paragraph (4) of Law Number 23 of 2014).

Furthermore, in the provisions of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Affirmation of Regional Boundaries, it is stated that if there is a conflict over the boundaries of the regency/city area within one province, the settlement is mediated by the governor. On the other hand, if there is a conflict between the territorial boundary area and other provinces, then mediation is carried out by the Minister of Home Affairs, and currently, the basis for the governor's authority in resolving regional boundary conflicts is the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 76 of 2012.

Furthermore, in the provisions of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Affirmation of Regional Boundaries, it is stated that if there is a conflict over the boundaries of the regency/city area within one province, the settlement is mediated by the governor. On the other hand, if there is a conflict between territorial

boundaries and other provinces, then mediation is carried out by the Minister of Home Affairs, and currently, the basis for the governor's authority in resolving regional boundary conflicts is the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 76 of 2012.

Legal resolution of territorial boundary conflicts.

Conflict Resolution of territorial boundaries by law, carried out by the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the State Administrative Court 21, based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is known that there are as many as 729 segments of regional boundaries that have not been completed. Procedurally, conflicts over regional boundary segments that occur between districts/cities must be handled by the provincial government if the problem of regional boundaries between provinces is resolved by the central government. Even if there is no certainty, it can be resolved in the judicial institution so that the decision of the judicial institution can provide legal certainty (Sayhana, 2019).

Resolution of territorial boundary conflicts through the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is the branch of state power that exercises judicial power. This is expressly stated in the provisions of Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states "Judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court and the judicial bodies subordinate to it in the general judicial environment, the religious judicial environment, the military judicial environment, the state administrative court environment, and by a Constitutional Court" In exercising this authority, the Supreme Court (MA) is given several functions, namely the function of adjudicating at the cassation level, the function of testing every law under the law against the law, and having other powers granted by law by Article 24 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution.

The resolution of interregional border conflicts related to the function of the Supreme Court in examining every piece of legislation under the law against this law is what is known as the right of the material test. Juridically, the regulation of the right to the material test carried out by the Supreme Court can be found in the provisions of Article 26 of Law Number 14 of 1970, which reads:

- The Supreme Court has the authority to declare invalid all regulations of a lower level of the statute because they are contrary to higher legislation.
- A judgment on the declaration of invalidity of the said legislation may be taken in connection with the examination at the cassation level.
- The provisions of Article 26 of Law Number 14 of 1970 are substantially stated also in the provisions of Article 31 of Law Number 14 of 1985 which reads: The Supreme Court has the authority to test materially only the laws and regulations under the law.
- The Supreme Court has the authority to declare invalid all laws and regulations of a lower level than those of the law because they are contrary to higher laws and regulations.
- A ruling on the declaration of invalidity of the said legislation may be taken in connection with the examination of the level of cassation

The implementation of the provisions of Article 31 of Law Number 14 of 1985 has been described in the provisions of PERMA Number 1 of 2004 concerning the Right to Material Test. In the Perma, it is stated that the submissions of laws and regulations under the Law can go directly to the Supreme Court, about the resolution of border conflicts between regions, the Supreme Court does not enter into concrete events related to conflicts, however, the Supreme Court is more about the aspect of testing the Permendagri which is a legal-formal form in the affirmation of regional boundaries which has often been used as an instrument in the affirmation of regional boundaries.

- Settlement of Territorial Boundary Conflicts Through the Constitutional Court

The provisions of Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia state "Judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court and the judicial bodies

subordinate to it in the general judicial environment, the religious judicial environment, the military judicial environment, and the state administrative court environment, and by a Constitutional Court"

Based on the provisions of Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia above explicitly states that the Constitutional Court is the perpetrator of judicial power in addition to the Supreme Court and the judicial bodies under it. Based on the authority possessed by the Constitutional Court as stipulated in Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, the entrance to resolving border conflicts between regions is through the gate of testing the law against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The authority of the Constitutional Court in testing the law against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is an effort to balance between democracy symbolized through the DPR institution and democracy symbolized through the Constitutional Court (MK), if in the past hegemonic political decisions could always be forced in the name of democracy, now the decisions of democratic institutions can be overturned by the nomocratic institution. There were several democratically enacted laws in the DPR, but they were overturned by the Constitutional Court (MK) because they were contrary to nomocracy (MD, Moh Mahfud, 2010).

So far the test of laws related to the creation of autonomous regions submitted to the Constitutional Court about the resolution of regional border conflicts, which until 2014 had already 9 rulings. In the said judgment 5 judgments were declaring the petitioner's application inadmissible, 2 judgments rejected the petitioner's application, 1 judgment stated granting the entire application of the petitioner, and 1 more judgment stated granting the petitioner's application in part

Meanwhile, the Constitutional Court stated that the application for decision No. 34/PUU-VI/2008 was based on Law No. 36 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of Samosir and Serdang Bedagai Regencies, which was based on the reason that the applicants/petitioners did not have legal standing about the loss of constitutional rights of citizens.

In the said case, four judgments declared the petitioner's application inadmissible, on the ground that the petitioner who applied to the Constitutional Court had no legal standing, and therefore also the Constitutional Court did not further consider the subject matter of the petition. The data shows that the authority to resolve territorial boundary conflicts in the Constitutional Court remains within the corridor of statutory testing authority against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, by the context of constitutional losses requested by the party applying for testing (Soeroso, F.L, 2012).

- The Role of Government in Resolving Territorial Boundary Conflicts

Normatively, the role of the government in resolving conflicts over regional boundaries has been regulated in the provisions of Article 370 paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, as follows; (1). In the event of a dispute in the administration of government affairs between districts/cities in one provincial area, the governor as the representative of the central government resolves the dispute; (2). In the event of a dispute in the administration of government affairs between provincial regions, between provincial regions and regencies/cities in its territory, as well as between provincial regions and regency/city areas outside its territory, the Minister resolves the dispute; (3). If the governor as a representative of the central government is unable to resolve the dispute referred to in paragraph (1) the handling is carried out by the Minister; (4). The Minister's decision relating to the settlement of disputes as referred to in paragraph (2) and the handling of dispute resolution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be final.

Based on the provisions of Article 370, it appears that two types of government levels play a role in resolving disputes in the administration of government. In this context, it includes the issue of regional border conflicts, meaning that in cases of border conflicts between districts/cities that become "The judge is the governor, while if there is a dispute between provinces and/or provinces with regencies/cities, then the judge is the Minister of Home Affairs (Winarno, 2014).

In practice in the field, it turns out that the authority of the Minister of Home Affairs in deciding conflict issues between provinces is not final. For example, in the case of the Conflict of Berhala Island in Jambi Province, in that case, the Minister of Home Affairs has issued Permendagri Number 44 of 2011 which states that Berhala Island is included in the territory of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, Jambi Province, the decision turned out to be questioned by Riau Province through a lawsuit to the Supreme Court in which the status of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation was revoked by the Supreme Court

The data shows that the roles played by the government in this case the Ministry of Home Affairs are not strong enough in deciding cases of boundary conflicts between regions, in this context, the implementation of regional autonomy played by the central government is more administrative and facilitator. This is a logical consequence of the nature of regional autonomy that gives local governments the freedom to develop their regions. Similarly, at the provincial level, the governor as a judge in regional boundary conflicts, is only a facilitator, because he is not authorized to issue a legal product decree in the form of a Decree of the Governor of East Java on regional conflicts with a sex specialist nature.

CONCLUSION

The affirmation of regional boundaries in the formation of territories is very urgent in the implementation of regional autonomy. Because the basic purpose of the establishment of the New Autonomous Region is to bring services closer to the community and improve the welfare of the community with clear regional boundaries. But its implementation is mostly regional expansion motivated by political and economic interests. These political interests are related to the filling of new positions as well as other positions in the government of the new autonomous region later. Meanwhile, the economic side is related to the potential of natural resources in the new autonomous region, as well as the hope that it will get an allocation of funds by the central government in the implementation of regional autonomy.

The process of regional expansion that produced new autonomous regions has been motivated by many political and economic interests. These political interests are related to the filling of new positions such as regents, mayors, and governors, as well as other positions in the new autonomous regional government that will be later. Meanwhile, the economic side is related to the potential of natural resources in the new autonomous region, as well as the hope that it will get the allocation of DAU and DAK funds as well as other funds in the implementation of regional autonomy.

In cases of regional boundary conflicts, conflict resolution mechanisms are used through two channels, namely: Settlement of regional boundary conflicts in a non-litigation manner, and settlement by litigation, Non-litigation is also called conflict resolution through the administrative route of the government, in this case, mediated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Governor. Meanwhile, the resolution of conflicts using litigation through judicial review and lawsuits filed by the parties to the Supreme Court or the Constitutional Court. The role of the government in the resolution of regional border conflicts is as a facilitator in the

context of investigating conflicted cases, as well as as a mediator in negotiations in the resolution of territorial boundary conflicts.

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