

THE IMPACT OF BORDER CONFLICT IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ECONOMY AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN KAMPAR REGENCY AND ROKAN HULU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: *This study aims to describe the impact of border conflict in village development, such as infrastructure, health, education, economy and political development between kampar regency and rokan hulu regency. Historically, boundary conflicts that occurred in five villages in the Kampar and Rokan Hulu Regencies, occurred in 1999 during the division of Rokan Hulu Regency from Kampar District (Law No. 53 of 1999), but in 1999 conflicts over five villages this is still not visible in society. The conflict began to emerge amid the community in 2005, namely the issuance of the Riau Governor's Regulation Number 30 of 2005 which contained the affirmation of the status of the administrative areas of the five villages included in the administrative area of Kampar Regency. The border conflict between Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency has a positive and negative impact on village development. The positive impact was that the five villages received funding from the two districts while the negative impact made the five villages feel confused. In addition, negative impacts were also felt in the development of education, health, and politics in five villages.*

KEYWORDS: *border conflict; village development; goverment*

INTRODUCTION

Historically, boundary conflicts that occurred in five villages in the Kampar and Rokan Hulu Regencies, occurred in 1999 during the division of Rokan Hulu Regency from Kampar District (Law No. 53 of 1999), but in 1999 conflicts over five villages this is still not visible in the society. The conflict began to emerge amid the community in 2005, namely the issuance of the Riau Governor's Regulation Number 30 of 2005 which contained the affirmation of the status of the administrative areas of the five villages included in the administrative area of Kampar Regency.

With the issuance of the Riau Governor of Regulation Number 30 of 2005, Regional Government of Rokan Hulu Regency submitted a request for a judicial review to Supreme Court of Indonesia. With the origin of the Decree of the Governor of Riau Number 30 of 2005 contrary to article 14 paragraph 10 of Act Number 53 of 1999 that the Rokan Hulu Regency government rejected the Riau Governor Regulation Number 30 of 2005, because the determination of territorial boundaries in the field was determined by Ministry of Home Affairs not by the Governor Riau. Supreme Court granted the request of the local government of Rokan Hulu Regency with the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 05P / HUM / Th. 2006 which ordered the Governor of Riau to immediately revoke the Riau Governor's Regulation Number 30 of 2005.

From the decision of Supreme Court of Indonesia, Governor of Riau issued a regulation by the Governor of Riau Number 24 Year 2006 which contained the revocation of regulation of Governor of Riau Number 30 of 2005 in 2007, Riau Provincial PBD Team facilitated a meeting between PBD Team in Rokan Hulu Regency, Siak Regency and Kampar District at the Riau Governor's Office, which resulted in an agreement that the administrative boundaries between Rokan Hulu Regency, Siak Regency and Kampar Regency were guided by Law 53 of 1999, Riau Level 1 Regional Regulation Number 10 of 1994

concerning Regional Spatial Planning of Regional Provinces Level 1 Riau, 1: 100,000 scale scale topographic map of 1945 and administrative map of each district as outlined in one work map.

Then Ministry of Home Affairs issued a letter No. 126/2505 / SJ dated August 19, 2008, which was given to Governors, Regents and Mayors throughout Indonesia, relating to the affirmation of the boundaries of Regions between Provinces and Cities. In the letter affirmed regarding Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2006 concerning guidelines for affirming Regional Boundaries. As a form of follow-up from the letter of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 126/2505 / SJ, on September 17, 2009, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia issued a letter No. 136 / 1431.PUM concerning the completion of five villages between Rokan Hulu Regency and Kampar Regency, in essence contains the affirmation of the status of the five villages included in the administrative area of Rokan Hulu Regency. Ministry of Home Affairs' letter was reaffirmed with a letter from Ministry of Home Affairs Number 135.6 / 824 / SJ dated March 2, 2010 stating that the status of five final decided villages was included in the Rokan Hulu Regency area, but for certainty in affirming the Kampar Regency boundary with Rokan Hulu Regency, will be facilitated by the Riau Provincial Government based on Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2006.

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Responding to the decision of Ministry of Home Affairs, 5 Representatives of (BPD) from the Kampar District Government did appeal to Administrative Court of Jakarta but it was rejected by the decision of Administrative Court of Jakarta Number 17 / B / 2011 / PT.TUN.JKT 02 August 2011, the Representatives of BPD did appeal to Cassationn Appeal to Supreme Court of Indonesia. Then, Supreme Court of Indonesia issued a decision of Supreme Court Number 395 K / TUN / 2011 dated 10 September 2011 which contained the cancellation of the decision of Administrative Court of Jakarta Number 17 / B / 2011 / PT.TUN.JKT, and confirmed the decision Jakarta PTUN Number 65 / G / 2010 / PTUN-JKT canceled the Minister of Home Affairs Decree Number 135.6 / 824 / SJ dated March 2, 2010 concerning Affirmation of the Status of Five Villages.

In the decision of Supreme Court of Indonesia Number 395K / TUN / 2011, only mentioned the cancellation of the Decree of Ministry of Home Affairs Number 135/6/824 / SJ, and in the Ministry of Home Affairs Number 135.6 / 2779 / SJ on May 31, 2013, only ordered The Riau Provincial Government must immediately and fully implement the acceleration of the regional boundary between Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency. Then Ministry of Home Affairs decided through Ministry of Home Affairs RI Regulation No. 39 of 2015 concerning the Government Administration Code and Regional Data received by the Regional Government of Kampar. press on Monday (04/04/2015) afternoon; In the Permendagri, it was stated that five villages that had previously disputed with Rokan Hulu Regency had been established within the Tapung Hulu District of Kampar Regency. (*Bangkinang, GORIAU.COM*

This is the Minister of Home Affairs concerning Five Kampar-Rohul Disputed Villages, Minister of Home Affairs Decides to Enter Kampar) accessed on October 12, 2017.

But Rokan Hulu Regency Government did not accept Indonesia's Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No. 39 of 2015 stating that five villages belonged to the Tapung Hulu District of Kampar Regency, because the Rokan Hulu Government still held on to Law Number 53 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of Pelalawan District, Regency Rokan Hulu, Rokan Hilir Regency, Siak Regency, Karimun Regency, Natuna Regency, Kuantan Singingi Regency, and Batam City, because in Law No. 53 of 1999 it was clear that the five villages polled by the Kampar Regency entered the Kunto Darusalam District area which was part of the Rokan Hulu and in the law there was no term entrusted.

Therefore, the border conflict between Kampar and Rokan Hulu Regencies is still happening today, even though Ministry of Home Affairs Decree Number 39 of 2015 has already been issued, and what is interesting about this border conflict where two districts (Rokan Hulu and Kampar Regencies)) placing each of its governments in five villages to serve society, it is not surprising that five villages have the same problem of having a dual government (leadership dualism) such as village heads and multiple village officials, this is clearly a problem because of the five villages before the conflict entered into the administrative area of Rokan Hulu Regency.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conflict Theory

Experts have revealed various kinds of causes of conflict. There are at least several theories about conflict, namely: public relations theory, principle negotiation theory, identity theory, misunderstanding theory, transformation theory and human needs theory. Each of these theories does not need to be contested because each other is complementary and useful in explaining the various phenomena of conflict that occur in people's lives.

Public relations theory explains that conflict is caused by ongoing polarization, the distrust and rivalry of groups in society. The adherents of public relations theory provide solutions to conflicts that arise by: a) increasing communication and mutual understanding between conflicting groups; b) development of tolerance so that people accept each other more diversity in society.

While the principle of negotiation theory explains that conflict occurs because of the positions of the parties that are not in harmony and the differences between the parties. The adherents of this theory argue, that in order for a conflict to be resolved, the perpetrators must be able to separate their personal feelings from the problems and be able to negotiate based on interests rather than on a fixed position.

While identity theory explains that conflict occurs because a group of people feel their identity is threatened by another party. Adherents of identity theory propose conflict resolution because threatened identity is carried out through facilitation and dialogue between group representatives who experience conflict with the aim of identifying threats and concerns they feel and building empathy and reconciliation. The ultimate goal is the achievement of a collective agreement that recognizes the main identity of all parties.

The misunderstanding theory between cultures explains that conflict occurs because of incompatibility in communication between people from different cultural backgrounds. For this reason, dialogue between people experiencing conflict is needed to recognize and understand the culture of other communities, reducing the stereotypes they have towards others.

Transformation theory explains that conflict can occur because of the problems of inequality and injustice that manifest in social, economic and political fields. Adherents of this theory argue that conflict resolution can be carried out through several efforts such as: changes in the structure and framework that lead to inequality, improving relations and long-term attitudes of parties experiencing conflict and the development of processes and systems to realize empowerment, justice, reconciliation and recognition .

The theory of human needs explains that conflict can occur because human needs cannot be fulfilled or obstructed or feel hindered by others. Needs or interests can be divided into three types, namely: substantive (substantive), procedural (procedural) and psychological (psychological). Personal needs are human needs related to material such as money, food, home, clothing or wealth. Procedural needs are human interests related to procedures in community relations. While psychological needs are related to non-material or not material, such as appreciation and empathy. Jamil (2007: 155-157).

Development Conflict

In essence, the notion of development in general is a continuous process of change towards good conditions based on certain norms. Regarding the notion of development, experts provide various definitions such as planning. For more details, the following are presented in terms of development according to several experts: According to Indrawijaya and Pranoto, (2011: 34) (in Syofia: 2013) explained that development is a series of planned changes and changes that are carried out consciously by a nation, country, and government towards modernity in order to foster the nation. Whereas according to Siagian (2014: 04) development is usually defined as "a series of efforts to realize growth and change in a planned and conscious way taken by a nation state towards modernity in the context of nation-building.

From the opinions of experts, it can be concluded that development is a continuous process of activity, which is always carried out by every nation and country. Thus, in the end, actual development is a socio-cultural change and development as an endless orientation and business activities. Development has stages that include, planning, implementation and evaluation stages.

Village Concept

Village according to universal is an agglomeration of settlements in rural areas (rural), while according to Law number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, states that villages are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, interests of local communities based on community initiatives , traditional origin, and / or rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Thus it can be concluded that the village is a forestry, social, economic, political and cultural unit that is located in that place (an area), in a relationship and influence reciprocally with other regions. The village has three elements, namely area, population and life order.

The village boundary according to the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45 of 2016 concerning Determination and Affirmation of Village Boundaries in Article 1 paragraph (9) explains that village boundaries are boundaries of the administrative area between villages which are a series of coordinates located on the surface of the earth. natural signs such as watershed, river median and / or artificial elements in the field as outlined in map form. Map of regional boundaries is a map that presents all boundary elements and other elements, such as boundary pillars, boundary lines, water topography and transportation.

Definition of Public Services

Public services can not be separated from the issue of public interest, which is the origin of the occurrence of public services. Before explaining further about public services, the researcher will first describe the meaning of public services. The definition of public services has been defined by many experts. One of them stated by Dwiyanto (2006: 136) defines public service is a series of activities carried out by the public bureaucracy to meet the needs of users.

Users referred to here are citizens who need public services, such as the making of Identity Cards (KTP), birth certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates, land certificates, business licenses, Building Permits (IMB), Disturbance Permits (HO), permits take ground water, subscribe to drinking water, electricity and so on. While according to Agung (2005: 4) that public services can be interpreted as service providers (serving) the needs of people or communities who have an interest in the organization in accordance with the basic rules and procedures set.

Based on Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, sabotaging public servants is all forms of activities in the context of regulation, guidance, guidance, provision of facilities, services and others carried out by government apparatus as an effort to fulfill the needs of the community in accordance with applicable legislation. In the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform Number 63 of 2003 states that public services are all public service activities in an effort to meet the needs of legislation. Public service providers are government agencies.

Causes and Effects of Regional Boundary Conflicts

According to Sarwono (2001) in Astrika (2008), the causes of the emergence of conflicts in groups are motivated by:

- Social dilemma: There is an attitude that does not want to be harmed and the desire to defend themselves, where each individual has their own background (ethnicity, race, religion, class, gender), individuals who are members of a group often i ditengeng 'by interests.
- Competition: According to realistic group conflict, competition causes hostility which then leads to mutual prejudice with one another, and gives each other a negative evaluation.
- Injustice: There is an imbalance between input and output.
- Misperception: Misperceptions often arise because of a subjective (not objective) perspective, so it is not easy to know which is right. Like a ball, the core of the ball is the truth itself, while the layer that covers the core is the perceptions caused by the subject. So, in this case the truth will always be closed with the existence of 'perceptions that are not necessarily true'. (mirror image perception).

Before entering the discussion on regional boundary conflicts, the author felt the need to write an analysis of the causes of conflict in the community. According to Surbekti (1992) in the study of Shofiya (2013) understanding political science the causes of conflict or conflict include:

- a. Individual differences, including differences in the establishment and feelings.
Every human is a unique individual. That is, everyone has a different position and feeling with each other. This difference in position and feeling of something or a real environment can be a factor in social conflict, because in undergoing social relations, a person is not always in line with his group.
- b. Cultural background differences.
Someone will be more or less affected by the patterns of thought and establishment of the group. These different thoughts and standpoints will ultimately result in individual differences that can lead to conflict.

c. The difference between the interests of individuals or groups.

Humans have different feelings, foundations and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, at the same time, each person or group has different interests. Sometimes people can do the same thing, but for different purposes.

d. Quick and sudden changes in value in society.

Change is something that is normal and natural, but if the change takes place quickly or even suddenly, these changes can trigger social conflict.

Regional boundaries are very crucial because in the process of the appointment must be based on an agreement between the parties bordering. There is often disagreement between regions in determining their regional boundaries. This is due to regional egocentricity which gives rise to differences in interpretation of laws and regulations concerning regional boundaries and lack of understanding of regional boundaries. The ambiguity of the boundaries of the area can potentially cause the following things;

1. Overlapping area coverage;
2. Duplication of government services or lack of government services;
3. The struggle for managing natural resources;
4. Overlapping business location permits; and
5. Multiple electoral districts in the electoral process and Pemilukada.

Concept of Village Development

Village is a legal community unit that has jurisdiction boundaries, has the authority to regulate and manage local community interests based on local origins and customs that are recognized or formed in a national government system located in the Regency / City, as referred to in the Constitution State of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. In Law Number 06 of 2014 concerning Villages, mentioned in Article 78 paragraph (1) that village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through meeting basic needs, building village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural and environmental resources.

Meanwhile, for villages outside the geological village, which are administrative villages or for other reasons that are pluralistic, pluralistic or heterogeneous, village autonomy will provide an opportunity to grow and develop according to the development of the village itself. Village development and development are part of the inseparable from the district / city, provincial and national government policies that have been outlined in various long-term, medium-term and short-term planning documents. As stipulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, it states that village development planning is a process of stages of activities.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to find out how the impact of the border conflict between Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency in village development. For this reason the researcher collects data by conducting in-depth interviews with related parties, and strengthening through field observations and the researcher conducts documentation.

To strengthen the results of the study, researchers conducted direct observations to see the actual conditions in the field, the researchers also conducted observations in the five villages. The results of the observations made the researcher as a comparison to draw conclusions from the results of in-depth

interviews with informants, and the results of these observations made the researchers in the form of documentation in the form of photographs and researchers put in an attachment.

DISCUSSION

The respondent's response to the problem of the impact of the border conflict between Kampar District and Rokan Hulu District in village development. To find out and answer the research problems, researchers used indicators derived from the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, namely: a) Infrastructure Development, b) Health development, c) Educational development, d) Economic development, and e) Political development, which is obtained by conducting in-depth interviews that the researcher did with 16 informants, for more details the researcher described as follows;

Infrastructure Development

In order to streamline government tasks and community activities it is necessary to support the development of adequate infrastructure. Infrastructure development plays an important role as one of the drivers of economic growth and development. The existence of adequate infrastructure is very necessary. Physical facilities and infrastructure, or often referred to as infrastructure.

Infrastructure development is one of the determining factors in supporting the smooth development and development of an area because without adequate infrastructure, the development process will be hampered even if the results are not optimal. In infrastructure development in the regions related to the administration of government tasks, development and public services. The importance of infrastructure for an area is marked by the value of the benefits and uses of the infrastructure. Especially it can be seen from the value that connects between areas of authority, economic mobility, transportation and so forth. In this study the development of infrastructure involved was the construction of infrastructure in five villages, namely in Rimba Jaya Village, Rimba Makmur Village, Intan Jaya Village, Muara Intan Village, and Tanah Datar Village, such as the construction of village roads, village bridges, village head offices and other village infrastructure in accordance with village conditions. After knowing what is meant by infrastructure development, the researcher conducted an interview with Informant regarding the indicators of infrastructure development that the researcher had made in the form of interview guidelines.

Development in five villages is greatly benefited by the existence of this conflict, but behind that all this conflict is still not well left because it will produce negative things, such as the existence of corruption, compartmentalization of society and so on. The narrative of Mr. Cecep and Ms. Teti was also strengthened by Mr. Sugeng, who interviewed the researcher at his residence, he also confirmed that indeed the two districts carried out infrastructure development.

"... Yes, sometimes the Rohul pave 1 Km later, added by the kampar, we, as a community, feel happy that our village is good ... "

(Results of interview: 30 August 2018)

The three respondents stated that infrastructure development had a positive effect on the five villages, so the conflict between Kampar District and Rokan Hulu District had a positive impact on the development of infrastructure in the village, because the two Districts provided assistance to five villages for development. village, so that the community also benefits.

To find out the facts that occurred in the field regarding the construction of infrastructure in the village, the researchers conducted direct observations of the field to find out the actual facts. Many facts are obtained in the field regarding this infrastructure. One of the things that the researchers met was that it

was true that the two districts were both instrumental in building the village, so from 2005 to 2017 the two districts had a role in village development. It can be seen that infrastructure development is also built by the government of Rokan Hulu Regency, as in the picture below:



Figure 1 .Asphalt built by the government of Rokan Hulu Regency

However, since 2018 the Rokan Hulu Regency government has no longer carried out development in five villages, the Kampar District government has carried out the construction. This is because the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2015, in the regulation states the area code for five villages is included in the administrative area of Tapung Hulu District, Kampar Regency. Thus, the Rokan Hulu District Government no longer receives Village Funds, ADD or assistance from the Regency, so in 2018 the Kampar carried out development in five villages.

The development of infrastructure carried out by the government of Kampar Regency can be seen in the figure below;



Figure 2. Road Improvement by Muara Intan Village Tapung Hulu Sub-District

But in addition to the positive impacts described above, there are also negative impacts from infrastructure development in five villages, one of the negative impacts is that there are two village head offices in each village (five villages), of which there is the Kampar district head village office and there the village head's office version of Rokan Hulu Regency in other words, thus the two offices will make people feel confused about having to do and choose which public service to the office. This community confusion still continues to this day. For more details, see the picture below:



Figure 3. Office of the Tanah Datar District Head of Kunto Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu Kabupaten.



Figure 4. Office of the Head of Tanah Datar Village, Tapung Hulu District, Kampar District.

Thus, even though this border conflict has a positive impact on infrastructure development in five villages with marked progress in infrastructure development. But it needs to be remembered that this conflict also has a negative impact, so it is hoped that this conflict can be resolved, so that the negative problems that have occurred do not increase.

Health Development

Health is a state of the body, soul, and social condition that allows everyone to live productively socially and economically. Health issues are indeed one of the homeworks that must be handled by the government until now. Health problems are never over because there are many factors that influence the dynamics of human life. In addition, health is indeed one of the benchmarks used by the government to assess the success of national development.

Village community health development (PKMD) is a series of community activities carried out based on mutual cooperation, community self-reliance in order to help themselves to recognize and solve problems or needs felt by the community, both in the health sector and in health related fields, to be able maintain a healthy life in order to improve the quality of life and welfare of the community.

After knowing what was meant by health development, the researchers conducted interviews with informants about the health development indicators that researchers had made in the form of interview guidelines, from several interviews that researchers conducted to the Informant their research concluded that health development in five villages had an effect on conflict that happened. However, the effect was not significant in terms of the border conflict that occurred between Kampar District and Rokan Hulu District which only affected health development in five villages when there was a national program implemented by the central government. Like, on 8 to 15 March 2016 there was a National Immunization Week program.

This program made the people of the five villages feel confused because of where they had to do immunizations, because both parties both opened the "National Immunization Week Post" in five villages. This is as expressed by Mr. Muhammad Ikbil, He said that at the time the community PIN felt confused and there were few problems such as the existence of coercion by one of the parties.

"..... in the village providing health facilities and infrastructure such as the Sub-Puskesmas (PUSTU), and Posyandu. Just the problems that occur in this health service, will be held at the National Immunization Week (PIN), because it has been decided by the Minister of Home Affairs (Minister of Home Affairs) of Republic of Indonesia Number 39 Year 2015 which states that 5 villages are included in the Tapung Hulu Subdistrict, Kampar District. will hold the PIN from Kampar Regency, but the next party (Rokan Hulu) also implements the PIN ... "(Results of interview: 29 August 2018).

At the time of observation, the researchers also still found a banner that wrote the POS PIN from the Kampar District Health Office located in the village of Intan Jaya as shown below:



Figure 5. POS PIN in Intan Jaya village, Tapung Hulu District, Kampar District.

The central government program of the National Immunization Week (PIN) held in 2016 has left people in five villages confused because there are two POS services in each village. This kind of polemic will happen again if this border conflict continues to be allowed. So it is hoped that the government will seriously deal with the conflict. Because, these problems also harm the country's finances.

Educational Development

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, intelligence, noble character and attachments needed by themselves, society, nation and country. Talking about education, providing education is one of the main pillars that must not be forgotten, good education from the availability of national facilities and infrastructure to facilitate the community to learn is the duty of the government, and the community itself is in the procurement.

But here the government must make it free of charge for its people with the return of the education results which are also destined to develop the country. In this case the development of education can also improve the quality of Human Resources (HR). For this reason, the quality of service quality and output of education is being questioned about its quality and relevance, so the government should provide broad opportunities for community participation.

Therefore, to be able to find out how the impact of the border conflict between Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency in the development of education in five villages. The researcher conducted an interview with the research informants. According to the informants of the border conflict research that has had no effect with education in five villages, education is still going well and in five villages there are also some educational suggestions ranging from Early Childhood Education (PAUD) to Vocational High School (SMK).

Border conflicts that occurred from 1999 to 2018 had little effect on education, from 1999 to 2005 after this conflict had begun nothing had happened to education in five villages. However, from 2005 until now there has only been landfall due to this border conflict, as in 2006 there were 2 (two) National Exams (UN) in five villages, of which the National Examination was held by both Districts (Kampar District and Rokan Hulu Regency) . The problem was expressed by Mr. Harepa who was a teacher in junior high school, he said:

"... education in five villages is still conducive, it is still ongoing and has no effect on the conflict between Kampar and Rohul, but in 2006, schools in five villages carried out the National Examination twice. ... And from 2006 until now the world of education has not happened anything ..." (Results of interview: 28 August 2018).

To find out the facts that actually eat, researchers conducted direct observations at the research site, so that researchers could conclude how the impact of the conflict that occurred in the development of education. When observing, the researcher found that all educational facilities in five villages were the legal status of the Rokan Hulu Regency government, as shown below:



Figure 6. Sustainable PAUD Intan Jaya Village, Kunto Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu Regency



Picture. 7. Kunto Darussalam Middle School 3

Thus, the problem of educational facilities in five villages did not affect the existence of the border conflict. But behind that all this border conflict still cannot continue like this (there is no resolution). As the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 39 of 2015 also does not make the legal status of education in five villages change, although in the regulation five villages are included in the administrative area of Kampar Regency.

Economic Development

Imagine that the village as a place for community involvement which is always interpreted as a community of hicks, poor, not advanced, conservative and all that is minus, it's time we erase such thoughts. To change our view of rural communities, the people of farmers and fishermen, we need to change their lives, namely by approaching economic development starting from the village.

Community empowerment as an economic development strategy has now been widely accepted, even various thoughts and literature have developed about it. Although in reality this strategy is still not maximally applied. Besides that many thinkers and practitioners do not understand and believe that participatory can be used as an alternative in solving the development problems faced.

On the other hand the concept of economic development that has been implemented so far has not been able to answer demands concerning justice and equity and its alignment with the community, so that the development initiated has not been able to lift the population living below the poverty line. Efforts to increase development alignments to the interests of the community, seemingly cannot be separated from efforts to empower the community to be able to participate in the intended development.

The border conflict that occurred between the conflicts between Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu did not affect economic development in five villages, only regarding the legal status of facilities such as the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) with the status of Rokan Hulu. The five villages all have their own KUD, only the KUD is under the rule of Rokan Hulu Regency. However, this was not a problem for the community, which was important because the objectives of the cooperative were carried out with everything, as expressed by Mr. Muktar, as the Head of the Tanah Datar Subdistrict of Kunto Darussalam Village, Rokan Hulu District, who was interviewed at the Kunto Darussalam sub-district office.

"... as you can see, the average community of five villages is oil palm farmers, so there is no effect of this conflict on the economy of the community, in the village we also provide facilities and infrastructure to improve the economy of the community, such as BUMDesa and KUD ...". (Results of interview: August 20, 2018).

The problem of village development does indeed become complicated if it is implemented in a place where the status is unclear. Therefore, this conflict should not continue like this, because it will harm all parties. As stated by the public they are reluctant to carry out their obligations such as making payments on Land and Building Taxes (PBB).

In conducting research, researchers used the technique of direct observation of space, which aims to find out the actual facts that occur at the research site. After the researchers observed that it was true that conflicts in the five villages of the Kampar and Rokan Hulu Regencies did not affect the economy of the community, because the village continued to implement programs and provide facilities and infrastructures to improve the economy of the community and empower communities in five villages, one of the suggestions that researchers found during observations was the presence of BUM Desa and KUD in five villages, as seen in the picture below:



Figure 8 Sapta Manunggal Village Unit Cooperative, Intan Jaya Village

In fact the Village Unit Kopresai is a vehicle for farmers to achieve expectations in order to increase agricultural production as well as improve the welfare of rural farming, especially in the economic field. However, the purpose of KUD Sapta Manunggal is to provide credit, for the purposes of producing and providing capital for rural communities, the KUD also manages and markets agricultural products. Thus KUD plays an important role in improving the economy of rural communities.

The border conflict that occurred did not affect the economy of the people in five villages. However, as explained above, this conflict only makes the community unwilling to carry out its obligations such as making payments on Land and Building Tax (PBB). If the community does not carry out its obligations, it will harm the government. All of this is due to their unclear status.

Political Development

Politics is basically a phenomenon that is very closely related to humans. Therefore, politics will always manifest itself in the framework of the process of human development. This shows that the essence of politics is human behavior, both in the form of activities and attitudes that influence or maintain the order of a society by using power.

In fact the Village Unit Kopresai is a vehicle for farmers to achieve expectations in order to increase agricultural production as well as improve the welfare of rural farming, especially in the economic field. However, the purpose of KUD Sapta Manunggal is to provide credit, for the purposes of producing and providing capital for rural communities, the KUD also manages and markets agricultural products. Thus KUD plays an important role in improving the economy of rural communities.

The border conflict that occurred did not affect the economy of the people in five villages. However, as explained above, this conflict only makes the community unwilling to carry out its obligations such as making payments on Land and Building Tax (PBB). If the community does not carry out its obligations, it will harm the government. All of this is due to their unclear status. the context of political life in Indonesia, elections and direct regional elections (pilkada) is one means of realizing democratic political life. The first election was held in 2004 and direct local elections began in 2005 to elect governors, regents or mayors. General elections are always said to be a party of democracy. It is said a party of democracy because this is where the people show their sovereignty by choosing whoever they want.

In this discussion there was something interesting about the issue of political development in five villages. What is interesting is that apparently the community of the five villages has never held general elections in the presidential elections, regional elections and legislative elections because of the border conflict. Thus the name of the general election from the level of the election level of the central government (president) to the election of regional heads is not felt by the community of the five villages.

Table.1. Tables Before and After Border Conflict

Indicator	Before Conflict	After Conflict
Infrastructure	Infrastructure development is only carried out by the government of Rokan Hulu Regency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∅ The two districts carry out infrastructure development ∅ In 2018 the Regency no longer carries out infrastructure development.
Health	Health works as usual, and all health facilities and infrastructure such as Posyandu and Pustu are managed by the Rokan Hulu Regency government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∅ Both districts carry out health services. ∅ Tensions occur when there is a program from the central government.
Education	Education in all five villages runs as usual, and all educational facilities and infrastructures such as schools are managed by the government of Rokan Hulu Regency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∅ Fighting for the legality of schools in five villages. ∅ Have taken the national exam (UN) twice.
Economy	The economy runs as usual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∅ Facilities such as KUD and BUMDes are managed by Rokan Hulu Regency. ∅ People are reluctant to do UN payers.
Politic	The politic runs as usual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∅ dualism of village leadership ∅ There is a dual identity in the community. ∅ Never hold general elections both Executive and Legislative.

CONCLUSION

The border conflict between Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency has a positive and negative impact on village development. The positive impact was that the five villages received funding from the two districts while the negative impact made the five villages feel confused. In addition, negative impacts were also felt in the development of education, health, and politics in five villages.

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