

Geospatial Information and Regional Boundary Disputes in Regional Boundary Demarcation in the Regional Autonomy in Indonesia

**Sumaryo Joyosumarto, Subaryono Subaryono, Sobar Sutisna and Djurdjani Wardaya
(Indonesia)**

Key words: Geoinformation/GI; Spatial planning; "boundary demarcation"

SUMMARY

Abstract Boundary demarcation is one of the main activities conducted after the establishment of an autonomous region pursuant to the Law regarding Region Establishment. Regional boundary demarcation activities include the definition of coordinates of regional boundary points that can be conducted through cartometric method or terrestrial surveys. The results of the demarcation activities are presented on a boundary map with list of coordinates of regional boundary points. According to Jones (1945), regional boundary demarcation is part of a boundary making process. In each step of boundary making process, map (geospatial information) is always required as part of the infrastructure. Records show that in relation to demarcation activities in regional autonomy era in Indonesia, there have been a number of regional boundary disputes, where maps can contribute as a source of such disputes. This research analyses the source of dispute by investigating 36 cases between provinces and between kabupten/cities in Indonesia in the regional autonomy era. The analysis is based on the circle of conflict theory introduced by Moore (1986). It was found that 28 cases are between kabupatens/cities established during the regional autonomy era and those established before the regional autonomy era. Meanwhile, eight cases occurred between kabupaten/cities established during the regional autonomy era. Prior to the regional autonomy era there was no regional administrative boundary map attached to the Law regarding Regional Establishment, while during the regional autonomy era, maps are generally attached but the maps unsufficiently meet the required cartographic standard. Consequently, such maps can hardly be used as the basis for regional boundary demarcation process. It was found that in 25 cases (70 %), geospatial information is the source of regional boundary conflict in Indonesia during the the regional autonomy era. While in 11 (30 %) other cases, the main source of conflict is the combination of geospatial information and factors of interest and structure. In the latter cases, regional boundary conflicts are triggered by issues regarding geospatial information followed by interest and structural conflict. **Keywords:** geospatial information, demarcation, regional boundary, boundary disputes, regional autonomy era