

# Anatomy of Regional Boundary Disputes in Riau Province

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**Abstract**—The emergence of borders between autonomous regions is a question, this is based on the reason that before the division was held, there were already regulated about a number of requirements that must be met by a new region before it was expanded. Therefore, in this section, a study will be conducted on whether the border problem is a mere border, or there are other triggering factors outside the border. In the context of regional expansion, boundary delimitation has already been enacted by the law on the formation of an area. However, the problem is making the boundary line which has been implemented in the form of a law-wiping in displaying pictures of each existing area. The differences between these parties lead to the occurrence of border disputes between regions. In reality, the triggering factors for border disputes are motivated by various motives. Mexsasai Indra's study is related to border factors between districts/cities, the trigger for the occurrence of borders between districts/cities is not singular, but an inventory of juridical problems is the dominant problem, namely 24 cases out of 32 cases, this juridical problem is closely related to the different perceptions of each autonomous regions related to the border caused by the ambiguity of the law on the formation of regions. Then followed by natural resource factors (SDA) 5 cases, public services 2 cases, and natural factors 1 case. Specifically, for Riau Province, regional boundary disputes occurred, among others; Kampar Regency to Siak Regency, Kampar Regency to Kuantan Singingi Regency, Pelalawan Regency to Kampar Regency, Bengkalis Regency to Rokan Hilir Regency, Rokan Hulu Regency to Siak Regency, Rokan Hulu Regency to Bengkalis Regency, Rokan Hulu Regency to Rokan Hilir Regency, Kuantan Singingi Regency with Pelalawan Regency, Kuantan Singingi Regency with Indragiri Hulu Regency. The anatomy of regional boundary disputes in Riau Province, seen from the triggering factors, among others, not only government administration problems are also triggered by land ownership factors, lack of public awareness about regional boundaries, such as perceptions formed in the community that boundary shifts cause civil rights such as property rights, Regional maps that are not yet uniform, have an impact on the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), the construction of boundary gates is not coordinated.

**Keywords**—*dispute, causing factors, resolution*

## I. INTRODUCTION

At the state level, the boundaries of the territory of the state reflect the area of sovereignty and sovereign rights above it (sovereignty right). By referring to this principle, the territorial boundary line becomes an important factor in determining regional boundaries that determine the jurisdiction of the administrative area of an autonomous region. Philosophically, the boundary line shows sovereignty and sovereign rights within the scope of duties and obligations stipulated in the law. Whether at the international, national or local level, the determination of the boundary line requires a juridical device that is formally stated in the form of a law or other regulation.

## II. DISCUSSION

After the division of regions in Indonesia after the issuance of Law Number 22 of 1999 which is the first Autonomy Law after Indonesia entered the reform era, what is the essence of the division of regions is not fully implemented properly, one of the problems that arise is related to regional boundary conflicts. Based on the results of a study conducted by Mexsasai Indra sourced from data from the Directorate General of General Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs related to border disputes between districts/cities and triggering factors. The triggering factors for border disputes between regencies/municipalities are not singular, but if an inventory of juridical issues is the dominant problem, namely 24 cases out of 32 cases, this juridical issue is closely related to differences in perceptions of each autonomous region related to the border caused by the lack of explanation of the regional formation law. Then followed by natural resource factors (SDA) 5 cases, public services 2 cases, and natural factors 1 case. Especially for Riau Province, based on the results of research conducted by the Riau Provincial Government Legal Bureau in collaboration with the Riau University Urban Industry Research Center in 2015 and the author's updated data, that for Riau Province there are several segments of regional boundaries that are still problematic or not yet clear administratively status. law, as shown in the following table 1.

**TABLE I. SEGMENTS OF REGIONAL BOUNDARY CONFLICT IN RIAU PROVINCE**

<b>Conflict Segment</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Status</b>
Pekanbaru City Boundary Segment with Siak Regency;	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Dumai City Boundary Segment with Rokan Hilir Regency	Riau Coastal	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Indragiri Hulu Regency with Pelalawan Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Kampar Regency with Siak Riau Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Kampar Regency with Kuantan Singingi Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
The Boundary Segment of Kampar Regency with Rokan Hulu Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
The Boundary Segment of Pelalawan Regency and Siak Riau Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
The Boundary Segment of Pelalawan Regency and Kampar Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Bengkalis Regency with Siak Riau Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Rokan Hulu Regency with Siak Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Rokan Hulu Regency with Bengkalis Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Rokan Hulu Regency with Rokan Hilir Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Kuantan Singingi Regency with Pelalawan Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Kuantan Singingi Regency with Indragiri Hulu Regency	Riau mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Bengkalis Regency with Meranti Islands Regency	Riau Coastal/mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Siak Regency with Meranti Islands Regency	Riau Coastal/mainland	Facilitation
Boundary Segment of Pelalawan Regency with Meranti Islands Regency	Riau Coastal/mainland	Facilitation
Pekanbaru with Kampar	Riau mainland	Final

Source: Legal Bureau of Riau Province Government (Processed by the Author)

Based on the table 1 above, it is clear that there are still several segments of regional boundaries in Riau Province whose legal status is not yet clear or there are still conflicts or disputes in the community, so that legally this needs to be resolved so that it does not become a legal problem. Based on the description above, it is interesting to note that the issue of regional boundary ambiguity is to be written in the form of a paper with the title "Anatomy of regional boundary conflicts in Riau Province".

Starting from the background above, the main problem in this study can be formulated. What is the anatomy of regional boundary conflicts in Riau Province?

This research was conducted in Riau Province, where from 18 (eighteen) regional boundaries, several locations will be selected as samples.

Determination of sample The population is a set of objects to be studied or all parties related to the problems studied in this study. The population in this study are 18 (eighteen) locations of regional boundary conflicts in Riau Province, then the sample is part of the population that will be used as research objects. From this sample, primary data will be

obtained. In determining the sample, the research team used the purposive method, which is to determine a number of samples that represent the existing population, whose sample categories were determined by the researchers themselves. The category in question is respondents who handle and relate to regional boundary conflicts. To collect data, researchers conducted library research and field research. Literature studies were carried out in several libraries to collect secondary data in the form of primary law such as laws, secondary legal materials such as law books and tertiary legal materials such as legal journals and magazines, all of which function as first line information.

The management of regional boundaries can be included in the realm of concurrent government affairs, namely Government Affairs which are divided between the central and provincial governments and regencies/municipalities consisting of mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs. Mandatory government affairs consist of government affairs related to basic services and government affairs that are not related to basic services. The mandatory government affairs related to basic services are mandatory government affairs, some of which are basic services.

**TABLE II. ANATOMY OF REGIONAL BOUNDARY CONFLICTS IN RIAU PROVINCE**

No	Dispute District/City	Trigger Factors	Location Of Dispute
1	Kampar – Siak	Juridical: Interpretation of Law No. 53 of 1999.  Socio-Cultural: Expansion of community land ownership by residents of Rantau Bertuah Village, Siak Regency within the administrative area of Koto Karo Village, Kampar Regency	Pauh Village. (Siak-Rohul)  2. The Sorcerer Overseas Village (Kampar-Siak)
2	Kampar-Kuantan Singingi	Unclear boundaries	Singingi Hilir and Sungai Pauh
3	Pelalawan-Kampar	1.Socio-culture: the difference between the boundaries of the Ulayat of the Kenegerian of Gunung Sahilan and the Land of Segati. 2. Administration: the issue of licensing authority for Natural Resources Management (Oil and Gas, Zinc 1 and Zinc 2). 3. Economy: the struggle for potential sources of regional income 4. Juridical: Differences in interpretation of the Provincial RTRW Perda	1. Rantau Kasih Village, Kenegerian Gunung Sahilan. 2.Segati Village.
4	Bengkalis-Rokan Hilir	1. Juridical: Differences in interpretation of Law Number 53 of 1999 and the Provincial RTRW Perda	1.Kesumbo Ampai Village. (Kec. Mandau). 2.Rantau Kapau Village. (Kec. Tanah Putih)
5	Rokan Hulu-Siak	1. Administrative: The boundary shift between Siak and Rohul regencies which has shifted to Km 19 starting from the Pekanbaru-Duri highway has caused a dispute over the authority to issue proof of land ownership.  2.Socio-cultural: people's perception of civil rights will disappear with the shifting of administrative boundaries.	Pauh Village and Sontang Village
6	Rokan Hulu-Bengkalis	Administrative aspect: the construction of the agreed boundary monument has not been completed. In its development, based on information from the Bureau of Governance, installation has been carried out.	Sungai Rangau Village
7	Rokan Hulu-Rokan Hilir	1. Administrative: there is no agreement on area maps and construction of boundary gates. 2.Political: provocation carried out by elements of the village apparatus and the community. 3.Socio-cultural: community perception regarding boundary shift causes loss of land ownership rights	1.Penghuluan Meranti. 2.Mahato Village
8	Kuantan Singingi-Pelalawan	Juridical/Socio-cultural: land tenure disputes	Kepenhuluan Gunung Sahilan
9	Kuantan Singingi-INHU	1. Economy: the potential of Natural Resources (SDA), namely the existence of PT. Tri Bakti Sari Mas (TBS) operating in the disputed location 2.Administrative: the boundary delimitation of the 111 KM in dispute has not yet been completed, only 22 Km or 10 points have been agreed. 3.Juridical:different interpretations of the Provincial RTRW Perda	Pesikaian Village Kec. Cerenti kab. Kuansing. Batu Rijal Hulu Village Kec. Peranap Kab. INHU.
10.	Pekanbaru- Kampar	The issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation	behind the Riau Islamic University Campus

Based on the table 2 above, the triggering factors for the occurrence of district/city boundary disputes are not solely service factors, government administration, but also related to natural resources. In regencies/cities it is quite difficult to make efforts to resolve it, because in the disputed area there are natural resources, which have the potential for regional income so that it raises the sectoral ego of each region. From the anatomy of the conflict as described in the table above, based on the results of the development of the study that the author did from previous studies, that there is an interesting phenomenon from the anatomy of regional boundary conflicts in Riau Province, namely the conflict between the city of

Pekanbaru and the Regency of Kampar. Because based on the data from the Riau Provincial Government Legal Bureau mentioned above, the boundary dispute that occurred between the Pekanbaru City Government and Kampar Regency was not included in the boundary segment that had not been confirmed based on the data from the Riau Provincial Administration Bureau mentioned above, because for the boundaries of Pekanbaru City with Kampar Regency, has been confirmed through Permendagri No. 18 of 2015 concerning the boundaries of Kampar Regency with Pekanbaru City, Riau Province which was stipulated by the Minister of Home Affairs Tjahjo Kumolo in Jakarta on January 26, 2015 and

promulgated in Jakarta on January 30, 2015 by the Minister of Law and Rights. Human Rights in the 2015 State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 151, but the issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 18 of 2015 actually created a new problem, because it was rejected by the people of Pekanbaru City, namely residents who live in the RW area. 15, RW. 16 and RW. 18 Simpang Tiga Village, Bukit Raya District, Pekanbaru City. This case is interesting because precisely after the issuance of the boundary confirmation based on the Permendagri law, it actually gave rise to new problems in the community.

### III. CONCLUSION

Based on the problems set out in this study, it can be concluded that the anatomy of regional boundary disputes in Riau Province, seen from the triggering factors, among others, is not only government administration issues but also triggered by land ownership factors, lack of public awareness about regional boundaries, such as perceptions of formed in the community that boundary shifts cause the loss of civil rights such as property rights, regional maps that are not yet uniform, have an impact on the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), the construction of boundary gates is not coordinated, and triggered by regulations issued by the government. It is suggested that the Riau Provincial government needs a strong

commitment in finding a solution to this regional boundary conflict.

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