

# Legal Politics of Regional Boundary Line Regulation

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**Abstract:** Spatial planning in Indonesia is a challenge in its implementation. Plans that have been set do not always run as they should. Regulating public space is not as easy as regulating private space, mainly when existing conditions exist first or what has happened cannot be returned just like that. Existing conditions are non-retroactive or do not apply retroactively, so existing conditions do not match what was planned. Regulating asymmetric conditions like this requires a wise regulatory mechanism. This study used normative juridical. This is because the existing boundary line rules in the region are still unclear. The area studied here is Jombang Regency, where, during this study, regional regulations on boundary lines still do not exist or have been ratified. The study results showed that the Jombang Regency Government is designing regional regulations on boundary lines. The application of boundary lines considers existing provisions so that certain areas or roads need to be adjusted based on current conditions so that they do not harm the community due to the issuance of regulations on boundary lines.

## 1. Introduction

The importance of spatial planning is related to the region's future. Spatial planning has several requirements that must be considered in urban development to meet current needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. First, development is carried out with an economic orientation, but socio-cultural and ecological considerations must also be considered. Second, utilizing renewable resources; third, industrial and household waste disposal must not exceed the assimilation of pollution; and third, changes in ecological function must not exceed the carrying capacity of the urban environment.<sup>1</sup>

Cities are getting bigger and denser. Now, more than half of Indonesia's population lives in urban areas. Spatial planning is important to ensure that cities remain comfortable and livable now and in the future. The general concept is that cities are built for all their citizens, for economic interests, but also pay attention to the quality of life of their citizens, namely from a social aspect, without damaging the environment. The new Spatial Planning Law (Law No. 26 of 2007) already has macro principles for building sustainable cities.

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<sup>1</sup> Kementerian PUPR, "Peran Penting Tata Ruang Agar Pembangunan Kota Berkelanjutan," Kementerian PUPR, n.d., <https://pu.go.id/berita/peran-penting-tata-ruang-agar-pembangunan-kota-berkelanjutan>.

Article 1 sub 10 of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning states that urban areas have non-agricultural main activities with the arrangement of regional functions such as urban settlements, concentration and distribution of government services, social services and economic activities. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has declared that national development is planned, comprehensive, integrated, directed, gradual and sustainable by developing spatial planning in a dynamic environmental system and maintaining environmental sustainability. Urban development, as part of national development, must be based on a balance between various interests, namely balance, harmony and harmony between worldly and afterlife interests, material and spiritual, body and soul and individual and society.

Cities, as the centre of the regional economy, have a considerable role in development, where their contribution to meeting the needs of their citizens gives rise to various problems. The increasing population and its implications for urban space frighten experts and environmental observers. Moreover, there are many incidents, especially in developing countries, where these cities develop without control. The population continues to grow; urban space is increasingly dense and of low quality; traffic is chaotic, greenery is lacking, and flooding occurs.

After Indonesia's independence, many laws and regulations governing regional government were enacted, but many were relatively short-lived. Several laws that have been in effect illustrate how dynamic the formulation of regional government policies or decentralization in Indonesia is.<sup>2</sup> Regional autonomy after Law Number 5 of 1974 was expected as an implementation of democratic principles and, more than that, as an implementation of people's sovereignty. However, empirically, it is clear that the relationship between the Central Government and Regional Governments is heading towards centralism.

The condition of cities and districts in developing countries is getting worse daily. Although there are signs of an increasing city/district economy, behind that, the level of stress of residents is very high, the number of sick people continues to increase, the number of high-quality residents continues to decline, and in the end, experiencing economic progress is experiencing a decline in various ways. Generally, big cities experience many spatial planning problems, not only because cities/districts have been built and grown naturally from the beginning, but cities/districts experience more rapid growth, which is usually consistently faster than the spatial planning concept that is enacted because of the rapid pace of development in urban areas. The increasing yearly population will result in a dense population in an area, impacting the increasing need for housing. This is undoubtedly something that Jombang Regency must prepare for so that it does not become a polemic in the future.

In addition to the density and irregularity of buildings, it will also hurt other aspects, including (1) building density with irregular layout, (2) the absence of green open space as an area for rainwater absorption and reducing air pollution, (3) road access that is difficult for large vehicles (cars) to pass through in densely populated settlements, (4) small access roads to certain areas because many are used as residential areas, (5) access to clean water and drinking water is difficult to obtain, (6) the absence of good drainage can cause flooding during the rainy season, (7) population

<sup>2</sup> Ferdinan Paulus Anyab, "Sengketa Batas Wilayah Dalam Sistem Pemerintah Daerah (Studi Pada Batas Wilayah Kabupaten Sintang Dan Kabupaten Sekadau)," *MLJ Merdeka Law Journal* 2, no. 2 (October 20, 2021): 110-17, <https://doi.org/10.26905/mlj.v2i2.7156>.

density causes a lot of household waste to pile up, (8) many diseases arise because the environment is not clean, (9) poor electrical installations in the area, (10) many fires occur in densely populated settlements due to electrical short circuits, (11) many rivers or drainage are polluted by household waste.<sup>3</sup> Radical change necessitates investments in knowledge, technology, institutions, modes of business, and personal and socio-cultural behaviour and meanings. Unlike existing approaches to transformation, radical change seeks to drive significant shifts in understanding and actions across a broad range of diverse communities that can lead to shifts at both individual and organizational levels.<sup>4</sup> Globally, greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase; global ice has been rapidly disappearing; ocean heat content, ocean acidity, and sea-level rise are trending upward, all while human population, world GDP, air transport, and fossil fuel subsidies exponentially increase.

The tendency to focus on biophysical or economic quantification of the couplings between society and technology or society and ecological systems can overlook a critical element of radical thinking—the necessity to consider underlying social drivers such as capitalist competition and unequal power relations in ways that do not reproduce dominant growth and efficiency logics.

From the description above, it can be understood that many negative impacts will be caused by the absence of planning in a residential area, especially in dense settlements with a dense population. In this case, the government needs to intervene to supervise every development in its area. The boundary line is one aspect of spatial planning that must be considered and regulated. The boundary line is the outer safety boundary line that is determined in constructing buildings and/or fences that are drawn at a certain distance parallel to the road axis, the outer edge of the bridge-head, the river bank, the edge of the channel, the foot of the embankment, the edge of the lake/swamp, the edge of the reservoir, the edge of the spring, the axis of the railroad tracks, the electric power network, and the gas pipe, depending on the type of boundary line listed. Outside this line, the landowner is not permitted to construct buildings.

This line is one of the aspects that must be determined in order to arrange it in detail because it impacts spatial planning on a macro scale and becomes the basis for granting permits to the community to build what is on the land they own. So far, the Jombang Regency Government has used central regulations such as the Spatial Law and other central regulations such as the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing with various separate regulations. Seeing conditions like this, an initiative arose from the Regional Government to create a unique and specific Regional Head Regulation (PERKADA) for the boundary line.<sup>5</sup> The realm of public works and public housing is not included in the category of absolute authority of the central government, and some authority is given to the regions based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. This is a strong basis for strengthening authority over Public Works and Spatial Planning management.

Some inventory problems that are obtained require a special rule on the boundary line. Other problems obtained through focus group discussions are potential violations in certain areas in the

<sup>3</sup> Devani Yasmin Tarisya, "Fungsi Tata Ruang Dalam pembangunan Nasional Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Istiqomah.Org*, January 3, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.62017/syariah.v1i2.710>.

<sup>4</sup> Timon McPhearson et al., "Radical Changes Are Needed for Transformations to a Good Anthropocene," *Npj Urban Sustainability* 1, no. 1 (February 23, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-021-00017-x>.

<sup>5</sup> Dedik F Suhermanto et al., "Formulating Integrated Public Services in Batu City: A Preliminary Study," *Journal of Governance and Public Policy* 9, no. 2 (June 8, 2022): 82–95, <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.v9i2.13482>.

Jombang Regency area that need to be addressed immediately. In addition, to prevent neglect of the status quo (conditions that have already occurred) in buildings, houses, or other land whose boundaries do not comply with the established rules.

## 2. Method

The research method uses normative juridical. This aims to study the process of law formation and legal politics. Legal politics is one aspect carried out with normative juridical because the rules are empty or do not yet exist. Primary legal materials are obtained from regulations related to borderlines or the formation of borderline regulations, starting from central regulations to the lowest level. Secondary legal materials are obtained from research related to borderlines.

## 3. Legal Political Theory and Concept

The basis for the formation of legislation (legal policy) is a phase where policy formulation and law formation are on one agenda.<sup>6</sup> According to the theory of legal politics, it is a legal policy or official line (policy) regarding the law that will be enforced either by making new laws or replacing old ones to achieve the state's goals.<sup>7</sup>

Legal policy is defined as the official line of state policy to create and establish laws and regulations to achieve the ideals and goals of the state, as stated in the opening of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph.<sup>8</sup> The relationship between politics and law is very close; politics always intervenes in the making and implementing of laws, so politics and law have a relationship that influences each other. Law is seen as a dependent variable, and politics is placed as an independent variable. This means that the law, a statutory regulation stipulated by the legislative body, is a crystallization of political wills that interact and influence each other. Political will is a manifestation of the ongoing state of society; it could come from society or the state authorities.<sup>9</sup>

The new complex realities concentrate on social, economic and political relations and identities.<sup>10</sup> Legal politics is one phase of the formation of regulations where there are specific mechanisms or procedures before the rules are ratified. Regional head regulations have several types of rules ranging from Regional Regulations, Mayoral/Regent Regulations, and Village Regulations. Some must go through a legislative approval mechanism such as Regional Regulations; some are the executive's authority, namely the authority of the Mayor/Regent. This is based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 on the Formation of Regional Legal Products. Although the central and local governments have implemented integrated public services such as One-Stop Integrated Service, including Batu City, Public Service Mall emerged as an idea need-

<sup>6</sup> Emei Dwi Nanarhati Setyamandani, Firman Firdausi, and Asih Widi Lestari, "Legal Policy Formation of Child-Friendly Districts," *Jurnal.Ummer.Ac.Id*, December 31, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.26905/ldjch.v14i3.9814>.

<sup>7</sup> Fernando Hasiholan Manalu, Retno Saraswati, and Devi Yulida, "Political Law Interpretation on President's Refusal to Sign an Approved Bill With the House of Representatives," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 23, no. 1 (February 6, 2023): 37, <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2023.23.1.3267>.

<sup>8</sup> Islamiyati Islamiyati and Dewi Hendrawati, "Analisis Politik Hukum Dan Implementasinya," *Law Development and Justice Review* 2, no. 1 (May 27, 2019): 104–17, <https://doi.org/10.14710/ldjr.v2i1.5139>.

<sup>9</sup> Miro Cerar, "The Relationship Between Law and Politics," GGU Law Digital Commons, n.d., <https://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/annlsurvey/vol15/iss1/3/>.

<sup>10</sup> Victor Cepoi, "Reshaping the Danube Region Imaginary: A Focus on Digital Transformation and HPC," *Research in Social Change* 11, no. 2 (May 1, 2019): 58–78, <https://doi.org/10.2478/rsc-2019-0009>.

ed in modern society by combining the development of ICT (Information Communication and Technology) for system integration of various types of services and convenience for service users. Integrating public services through the Public Service Mall combines two views, namely a public-oriented internal view and a customer-oriented external view.

In essence, spatial planning law is part of environmental law in a broader sense. Spatial planning law can be considered a special part of environmental law regulating the allocation and use of Natural Resources in the environment spatially. Drupsteen classifies environmental law into various aspects, including Governmental environmental law which includes spatial planning law, environmental health law, and environmental protection law,<sup>11</sup> which are related to spatial planning issues. Environmental law was initially included in administrative law because this law is also related to the government's authority in managing the environment. One of the most substantial aspects of environmental law is related to licensing. When viewed from the purpose of licensing, it is clear that environmental law is part of administrative law.

However, as developments develop, environmental law issues are increasingly complex, so they cannot only be viewed from an administrative law perspective. Although licensing and government authority in environmental management are still administrative law, environmental law is not limited to that. Environmental law also includes civil aspects, such as civil legal liability, where the community can sue companies that pollute the environment, one of which is through a class action lawsuit. In addition, environmental law also includes criminal aspects, where environmental crimes can be processed criminally. Thus, environmental law now includes several dimensions: administrative, civil, and criminal law.

The impact of this spatial planning law is on sustainable development. Sustainable development is a global issue and a national issue that is targeted in the current SDGs. Based on the theory and application of sustainable development, any planning must be based on the 4 pillars of sustainable development: orientation towards the environment, welfare, social justice and sustainable development.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, planning is the main point in development, including spatial planning in Indonesia.

The tightening of permits and many permits is one function of social control over nature and its space. At present and in the future, space will become even more limited and will even trigger conflict if not regulated from the start. In the same space, it is impossible for more than one agenda or person to occur. This is what will cause conflict because the number of humans is increasing, but not with space.

#### **4. Regional Boundary Line Regulation**

This study focuses on regional head regulations in the form of Regent Regulations; the direction and scope are formulated from several evaluations of related regulations, which create a complete regulation related to boundary lines in Jombang Regency. In regional autonomy, namely in

<sup>11</sup> Gregory A. Caldeira, "The Transmission of Legal Precedent: A Study of State Supreme Courts," *American Political Science Review* 79, no. 1 (March 1, 1985): 178–94, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1956126>.

<sup>12</sup> Asih Widi Lestari and Firman Firdausi, "Peran Pemerintah Kota Batu Dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Pariwisata Berdasarkan Paradigma Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development)," *Masyarakat Kebudayaan Dan Politik* 30, no. 3 (July 20, 2017): 260, <https://doi.org/10.20473/mkp.v30i32017.260-265>.



the division of regional authority, the region is given authority in the Regional Government Law. Regional autonomy in the current era has become very detailed and concrete and is divided into several affairs: absolute (central government), mandatory, concurrent, and elective affairs. Among these affairs, they are even divided into services and non-services. In the legal policy of the border-line, this matter is included in Public Works, which includes several types of affairs, namely road affairs and spatial planning.

**Table 1.** Division of Government Affairs in the Public Works Sector.

Sub Affairs	Central government	Province Area	Regency/City Area
Road	a. Development of a national road network system; b. General road maintenance and national road maintenance.	Provincial road maintenance.	Implementation of district/city roads.
Spatial planning	a. Implementation of national spatial planning; b. Implementation of cooperation on spatial planning between countries.	Implementation of provincial spatial planning.	Implementation of spatial planning in district/city areas.

Source : Attachment to Law Number 23 of 2024.

Based on Table 1, it is pretty clear that both cities and regencies have the authority to regulate matters in the field of roads and spatial planning. The region's area limits roads and spatial planning, and a unique agency has been formed to handle it, namely the Public Works and Public Housing Agency. Therefore, this agency initiated drafting the Regent's regulation on boundaries. Drafting the Regent's regulation is entirely the domain of the regional executive (the Regent), so it is very technical. This was regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015. However, a coordination mechanism is needed with the East Java Provincial Government to harmonize this regulation.

Some of these regulations include the Law on Building Construction, the Law on Water Resources, the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing on Technical Requirements for Roads and Technical Planning for Roads, the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2008 on Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas, the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 08/PRT/M/2015 on Determination of Irrigation Network Boundary Lines, and the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28/PRT/M/2015 on Determination of River Boundary Lines and Lake Boundary Lines.

The drafting of the Regent Regulation involves cross-sectoral opinions, starting with implementing elements such as the Public Works and Public Housing Agency, BAPPEDA, and other related agencies. It also includes community elements, such as social control in the reality that occurred in Jombang Regency. The direction and scope of the policy in this Regent Regulation include several types of boundary line arrangements, namely 1) Rivers (including springs); 2) Irrigation channels; 3) Reservoirs; 4) Roads; 5) Railways; 6) Fences; 7) Electricity networks; 8) Oil and gas networks. This considers the area's realistic and geographical conditions; for example, Jombang Regency does not have a coast, so a coastal boundary line is unnecessary.

Good service will only be realized if, in the internal environment of an organization providing services to the community, there are several factors, namely, a service system that prioritizes the interests of customers, a service culture in a service organization, and human resources that prioritize the interests of the community and adequate resources. Thus, service users can get the main priority and support from various factors, including a. Service organization culture that prioritizes the community's interests, especially service users; b. Service systems in service delivery organizations; c. Service user-oriented human resources. Good service can be realized if service users or the community as customers are placed in a centre that gets support from an organizational culture oriented to the community's interests, such as vision and mission, commitment, and division of labour. In the urban aspect, there is usually a range of ideally regulated policies related to housing and buildings. This boundary line is connected to the National Standard on standard measurements for the provisions of development planning and has also been regulated in the Law on Roads.



**Picture 1.** Distance, Size and Road criteria based on Law  
Source : pu.go.id, 2023

Picture 1 is the ideal size the National Standardization Agency has set. The picture is still in one type of boundary in the housing or settlement area. If the situation is on the highway, the size will change again. If viewed from the road structure and the general understanding of the Law on roads, the road boundary line is on the rumina (road property).

In the empirical practice of non-legal data obtained by researchers from the service and the field, there is a gap/gap that, if forced, will cause a dispute between the government and the community. For example, in the rules, the road boundary line should be regulated at the boundary with the type of local road if following the standard rules has a minimum size of 5.5 meters from the road axis. Some areas in Jombang Regency have long been this size, but it was not reached even before the Road Law was passed. Although only a few are like this, a solution must be found. On the other hand, if using a coercive method, of course, there is a risk that must be borne by the Jombang Regency Government, namely compensation for the area of land taken to make this local road boundary line by the provisions. Of course, if the budget problem is not simple, especially if only 1-2 Services carry it out, the risk taken will be too significant.



**Picture 2.** The Reality of the Boundary Line on One of the Local Roads  
Source: Department of Public Works and Public Housing, Jombang Regency, 2024

In picture 2, this image was obtained during the Focus Group Discussion on the Draft of the Regent's Regulation on Border Lines. In the image, if measured from the field, it will be found that the distance of the borderline is not up to 5.5 meters or even 5 meters. This condition has been going on for quite a long time in this area because it is an agricultural area that the community has long managed. A case like this had previously occurred on the building boundary line (GSB) around the beginning of 2000. In the spatial planning regulations at that time, building buildings close to (adjacent to) the road was prohibited even though it was a fence; its function if there was a road widening could be done quickly either by compensation or execution. However, at that time, several houses with permits (Building Permits) had already come down and were close to the road, so they were considered legal before the regulation was passed. The Government could not immediately execute or demolish fences or buildings close to the road because they already had permits. Meanwhile, buildings that would or had not been built at that time followed the latest provisions.

This condition existed before the Law if viewed from the retroactive principle or cannot be applied retroactively. For that reason, adjustments need to be made to areas like this. Regulations are still made to lock spatial planning and direct development in a better and more planned direction. Cases like the one in Figure 2 are a form of retroactive principle stated in the "status quo". This problem is not only because the land already existed and the road was already formed so that the size existed before the Law, but there has been no development at all, so it is considered that there is no licensing problem and sanctions such as *bestuurdwang* cannot be imposed. The problem that needs to be prevented in the future is the violation of spatial planning that the Government has planned. There are many potential violations that, if the regulations are not immediately established, will occur a lot. The Corporate scale usually carries out these violations.

Figure 3 is a potential violation of the river boundary line. Building construction at a very close distance to the river should not be done. In order to maintain the river boundary, there are unique building criteria, and it is only to strengthen, not to become a new building. In this situation, it is reasonable if there is an allegation of a violation of the river boundary line at that location. The potential for violations committed by corporations certainly cannot be tolerated, not the same



as the situation in cases such as the IMB of the community in the early 2000s because this building did not have a permit on the river boundary from the beginning. Of course, the retroactive principle cannot be applied to the case in Figure 3. The Jombang Regency government can immediately act if there is evidence of a boundary line violation through the administrative sanction mechanism (*bestuurdwang*) and, even if possible, revoke the operational permit.



**Picture 3.** Potential violations in the Avur River, Kabuh Village, Jombang Regency.

Source : bangjo.co.id, 2023

The result has been an untenable diversity across regions affected by the War in the varieties of self-determination, arguing that some peoples' nationhood was credited with less legitimacy than others.<sup>13</sup> The departure of imperial powers and, subsequently, the League of Nations from self-determination for achieving territorial independence resulted from imperialist world policies to reorder political influence.<sup>14</sup> In order to prevent any violations, the government has formed several strategies and policies. The earliest strategy was the creation of the RTRW (Regional Spatial Planning), which is regulated nationally. Even regions must have this, which must be integrated with the National RTRW. In the policy realm, the regional government prepares regulations in the form of sanctions and the provision of support incentives and tax disincentives. When this research was conducted, the Jombang Regency Regional Government was also preparing a draft of incentive and disincentive policies related to this spatial planning.

Humans have shaped water in all its forms and functions over time; they have controlled water through infrastructures, institutions and legislation. Many decisions have benefited individuals, communities and nations, but many have also created new forms of injustice, making water

<sup>13</sup> Chao-Ju Chen, "Gendered Borders: The Historical Formation of Women's Nationality Under Law in Taiwan," *Positions Asia Critique* 17, no. 2 (May 1, 2009): 289-314, <https://doi.org/10.1215/10679847-2009-003>.

<sup>14</sup> Loqman Radpey, "Kurdistan on the Sèvres Centenary: How a Distinct People Became the World's Largest Stateless Nation," *Nationalities Papers* 50, no. 6 (September 28, 2021): 1187-1216, <https://doi.org/10.1017/nps.2021.32>.

the epicentre of societal issues and conflict from time past. Upstream and downstream communities have long conflicted about the amount of water shared, its cleanliness, and its use. Providing drinking water to some can mean cutting off others; creating dams to generate energy or store water may prevent fish from migrating. Building dikes can protect some people and put others in harm's way. Russia and its conceptualized antagonist, the West, take positions on public international (legal) front lines, evoking counter-narratives concerning their understanding of the meaning of the vocabulary of international law and politics, the regulation of international relations, and the foundations of world order.<sup>15</sup>

These clashes leave observers wondering: Russia may instrumentalize and manipulate the vocabulary of geopolitics, international law, and politics, but what if these clashes are also rooted in different imaginaries of international law and politics? Against this background, this article aims to develop conceptual approaches to investigate further and better understand the complex dimensions of the clashes between Russian and Western counter-narratives and discourses concerning the meanings and functions of basic principles of international law and politics as powerful societal regulative imaginaries.<sup>16</sup>

Many factors trigger spatial planning violations. Two significant factors are the policy product itself and its implementation.<sup>17</sup> Based on the research on the scope factor of RTRW regulation and the ongoing local political constellation factor. The tug-of-war of interests is one of the unavoidable agendas in RTRW planning, especially in the form of PERDA. At the same time, the implementation of regional spatial planning law policies has a causal relationship with the intensity of the number of violations of accommodation development in an area. There is a relationship between external parties by taking advantage of a situation, for example, in planning in the tourism sector. This sector attracts much finance from various sectors, so some people deliberately benefit themselves legally and illegally by constructing semi-permanent buildings on the sides of the road for tourist access.

The implications of ratifying the adjustment of the boundaries between Jakarta's regional flight information and Singapore's regional flight information with presidential regulation number 109 of 2022 occur in Implications in the political field, Implications in the Economic field and Implications in the field of national defence and security.<sup>18</sup> Another factor created indirectly is the coordination factor, which is quite long. The length of the government communication channel between parties, both vertically and horizontally, causes a conflict of interest. In addition, the lack of resources (not only human) becomes a boomerang in the spatial planning process. Demands such as "Smart City" become new obstacles if the area is not ready. Another key to success is the welfare of its people. The higher the welfare, the more the people will no longer fight over spatial planning illegally.

<sup>15</sup> Carola Hein et al., "Editorial Issue 2/2022: The Heritage of Water-Related Infrastructures and Governance," *Blue Papers* 1, no. 2 (December 1, 2022): 6–7, <https://doi.org/10.58981/bluepapers.2022.2.ed>.

<sup>16</sup> Cindy Wittke, "'Test the West': Reimagining Sovereignties in the Post-Soviet Space," *Review of Central and East European Law* 43, no. 1 (February 28, 2018): 1–22, <https://doi.org/10.1163/15730352-04301005>.

<sup>17</sup> Agri Chairunisa Isradjuningtias, "Faktor Penyebab Penyimpangan Tata Ruang (Studi Pembangunan Condominium) Di Kota Bandung," *Veritas Et Justitia* 3, no. 2 (December 26, 2017): 437–67, <https://doi.org/10.25123/vej.v3i2.2687>.

<sup>18</sup> Budi Prayitno, Agus Pramono, and Sudarto Sudarto, "Analysis of the Ratification of the Boundary Adjustment Between Jakarta Flight Information Region (FIR) and Singapore Flight Information Region (FIR) in Accordance With Presidential Regulation No. 109 of 2022," *LITERATUS* 6, no. 2 (October 11, 2024): 519–25, <https://doi.org/10.37010/lit.v6i2.1725>.

## 5. Conclusion

Legal politics is a meeting place between law and the constellation of interests (politics) between institutions and within the executive power. Legal politics is also one of the phases that must be passed in forming legislation before the rules are ratified. In the legal politics regarding the boundary lines in Jombang Regency, the empirical aspects are first examined, and the central government's normative materials regarding the boundary lines are prepared. In certain circumstances where buildings have not been built, and conditions already exist before this rule is made, it will be used as a status quo and lock the situation in the future so that orderly spatial planning can be achieved. For those who violate the boundary lines by erecting inappropriate buildings, coercive measures can be taken directly by the provisions of the central and regional governments. The implementation factor needs to be considered in the future, especially for communities vulnerable to spatial planning violations; further mechanisms, such as spatial planning incentives and tax disincentives, need to be prepared.

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