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TERRITORIAL GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES IN NORMATIVE CHARACTERISTICS A CONCRETE VIEW OF REGIONAL AUTONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The border becomes a significant form of territory, so regulations are needed to make it concrete evidence. The purpose of this study is to find out which provinces have boundary regulations between districts and cities. The result of this research is that it is found that there is no confirmation of regional boundaries in a normative context. The impact of this is an error in the State administration that disturbs regional autonomy.

INTRODUCTION

(Arbel, 2013) in his research analyzing and explaining these decisions by evaluating how each court's conception of border location and operations affects the outcome obtained in each case. It draws attention to two distinct principles that play a role in the 'static borders' principle and the 'shifting borders' principle and places them in every legal decision. This shows that both in its treatment of the STCA and in its constitutional analysis, the Federal Court decisions understand borders in shifting terms, and thus partake of the logic of the 'shifting boundary' principle. The result of this is to bring the refugee claimants under constitutional protection and provide them with basic rights. In contrast, the Federal Court of Appeal ruling considers the borders static and shifting. In its constitutional analysis, the Court defined the border as a static line that remained on the geographic perimeter of the state and extended constitutional protection only to claimants crossing this line. So far, the decision has taken part from the

logic of the 'static boundary' principle. At the same time, however, in its treatment of STCAs, the Court considered borders a barrier that would not allow refugee plaintiffs to claim constitutional protection, and thus also partake of the logic of the 'border shift' principle.

(McCay et al., 2014) described in the case study the frontier areas of the Mexican Pacific coast as a source of ideas for community-oriented fisheries management in other artisanal fisheries areas, particularly where some consideration is being given to the allocation of community-oriented exclusive fishing privilege. This case, based on a study from the federation of 10 fishing cooperatives in western Mexico, is unique and highly contextualized in particular history, political culture, and environment but offers an instructive experience for other situations. In particular, it strengthens the argument for the strength of the many "design principles" or factors that contribute to the successful management of community-based commons.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Manicom, 2011) The impacts of climate change in the northern circumpolar have raised the profile of the Arctic Ocean into a littoral state and presented serious foreign policy challenges. The most important is the extended continental boundary delimitation dispute between Canada, Denmark, the United States, and Russia. While disputed disputes, new to Arctic countries, the continental shelf claims are extended by the existence of many claimants and international legal regimes that are still developing. In order to inform policymakers about what to expect from overlapping claims to disputed maritime areas, this paper draws a comparative lesson for Arctic policymakers based on the East Asian experience determining overlapping jurisdictional rights created by the United Nations on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). East Asian countries have grappled with the challenges presented by overlapping claims to the resource-rich seabed since the region ratified UNCLOS in the mid-late 1990s. Safeguarding similar conditions (disputes over semi-closed seas), the structure of the alliance, and the initiation of claimant states with UNCLOS rights - Canada only ratified the treaty in 2003, and the United States has not done so - this paper presents the case that comparability can be taken important from the East Asian experience with maritime boundary setting.

(Mahon, 1998) Purpose Among other regional impact categories of impacts in the LCA, land use still lacks the costs corresponding to an undeveloped "soil ecological impact" pathway. The aim of this study is to broaden the framework for functioning soil ecology and enhance the development of regional characterization factors (CFs). An explicit spatial approach was developed and illustrated for the Canadian context using three different regional scales and therefore the degree of spatial variability. Materials and methods A model framework based on the multifunctional character of soils and ecosystem services as defined by a defined Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. This framework

includes the impact of land on the ecological quality of the soil which evaluates changes in soil capacity to fulfill various ecological functions of the soil. Four indicators of impact, erosion resistance, groundwater recharge, mechanical, and physicochemical filtration, proposed by the Baitz (2002) functional method, are used to assess three main degraded regulatory services: erosion regulation, freshwater regulation, and water purification. CF is spatially differentiated based on principles proposed by the UNEP / SETAC Life Cycle Initiative for two Canadian spatial models (15 eco zones, 193 eco regions) along with non-spatial ones (one generic). Seven representative land-use types were tested. Results and discussion using the eco zone-based scale, the comparison of the total results between the non-spatial and spatial models showed significant differences between all land use types and the results were up to four times greater than what the generic scale could capture. It draws a regional sample. When the impact of a particular type of land use, such as urban land use, generic CF fails to adequately represent spatial CF as it tends to be highly dependent on site bio geographical conditions. When comparing the scale of resolution, CF results calculated using the ecoregion spatial scale showed a greater distribution in each type of land. Interesting variations and extreme scenarios were revealed that could not be observed using a coarser scale-based model such as the eco zone resolution scheme. Conclusion this work demonstrates the CF development space based on the impact of different types of land use on the ecological function of the soil. For large territorial areas well-known in many biomes, such as Canada, the calculation of ecological unit boundaries may prove necessary because the generic scale is not sufficiently representative. The extent to which spatial differentiation has an effect on regionalized CF variability.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

The methodology in this study is a qualitative analysis which is described in the fund data column on district and city border data nationally categorized in regencies and cities with the number of completed regulations, confirmed regulations (PDB), and regulations that have not been confirmed (PDB) and using a Systematic Mapping Study (Suryadilaga et al., 2019).

Figure1. Finished in-country ministerial regulations

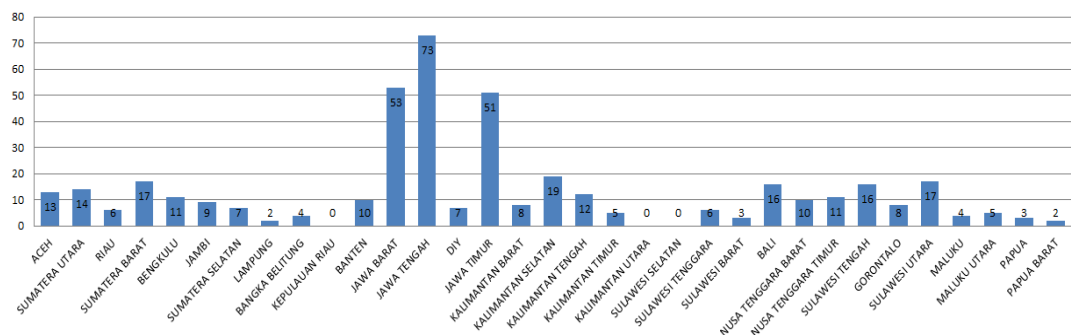


Figure 02. Affirmed Provinces (PDB)

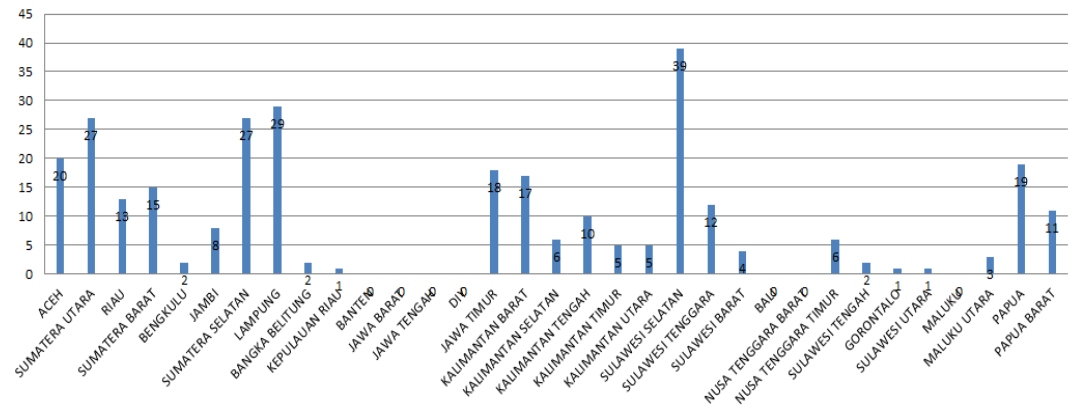


Figure 03. Provinces that have not been confirmed (PDB)

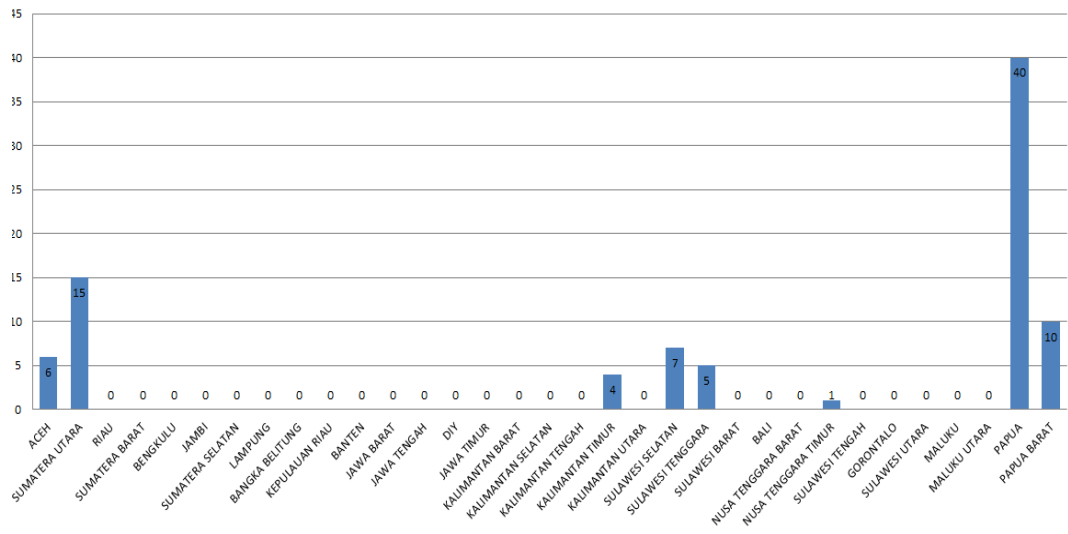
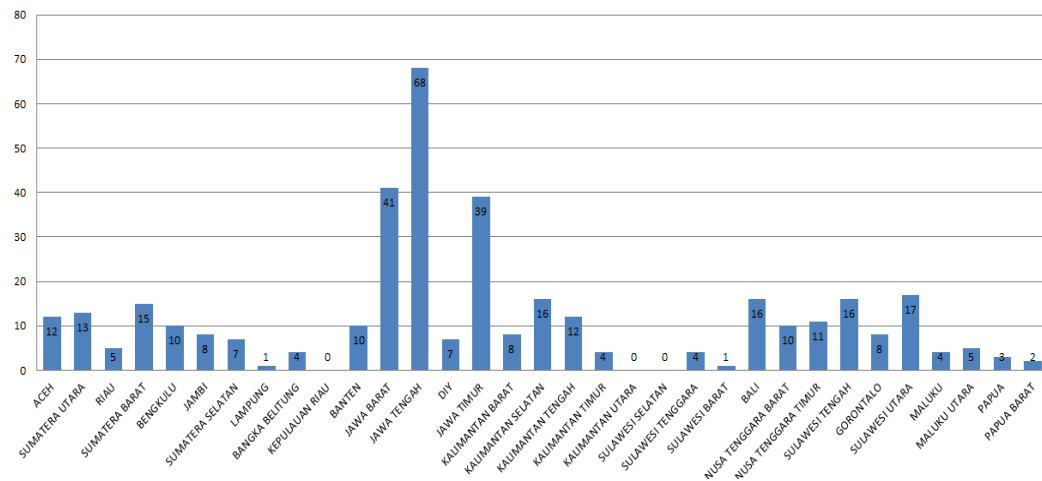


Figure04. Number of Minister of Home Affairs Regulations in each Province

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study indicate that the province of Central Java is the province with the most and completed domestic ministerial regulations, while the Riau Islands province, North Kalimantan and South Sulawesi provinces have not yet been completed. Meanwhile, the provinces with the most affirmation (GDP) were South Sulawesi and Lampung provinces. The province that has not confirmed the most (GDP) is the Papua Province with 40 unformed (GDP). So that the highest number of ministerial regulations is in Central Java province with 68 and the lowest is in North Kalimantan, South Sulawesi and Riau islands.

The impact of the findings of this study is that regulatory products that meet the needs of legality aspects have not been implemented nationally, this is explained by the number of regulations in regional autonomy that have not been completed.

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AUTOBIOGRAFI



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