

The Social and Economic Impacts of Coordinated Cadastral System Implementations in Peninsular Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The aspects that have been identified and are considered primarily relevant to the introduction and implementation of the Coordinated Cadastral System (CCS) for Peninsular Malaysia are the technical and the institutional (its aspects are legal, organizational, social and economic) issues. A study conducted by Ahmad Fauzi Nordin(2001) have resulted with an improved knowledge and better understanding of the concept of CCS. There are various interpretations in regard to the meaning of a coordinated cadastre. Even the term cadastre itself has been used in different contexts to suit individual circumstances and jurisdictions. Thus, there is a consequent need to initially defined the coordinated cadastral system for Peninsular Malaysia prior looking into its establishment.

One of the characteristics of the envisaged model of CCS for Peninsular Malaysia is the system that has a Common National Coordinate System with two aspects, the geocentric datum and geocentric-based map projection system. Study on this characteristic of CCS has been successfully conducted (Kamaludin Omar and Abd. Majid Kadir, 2001) and resulted with the establishment of Geocentric Datum for Malaysia 2000 (GDM2000) by the Department of Surveying and Mapping Malaysia (DSMM) (Abdul Kadir Taib et.al., 2003; Abd. Majid Kadir et.al., 2003). The other aspect of the characteristic was looked into by the study of Abd. Majid Kadir et.al., (2002).

The other characteristics of the model of CCS of Peninsular Malaysia have also been studied: Cadastral Control Infrastructure that is based on highest geodetic order with adequate density (Abd. Majid Kadir et.al., 2002); a complete and layered Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) designed according to an appropriate data modeling technique with a unique parcel identifier (Abd. Majid Kadir et.al., 2002) and Cadastral Survey Practice based on least square adjustment technique and employing the survey concept of “whole-to-part” (Abd. Majid Kadir et.al., 2002). As in any major reform involving the cadastre, it is clear that it will be a long-term undertaking that involves not only the technical issues but primarily concern the socio-economic aspects. While Ahmad Fauzi Nordin (2001) has looked into the legal and organizational aspects of the CCS implementation for Peninsular Malaysia, there has been no study that addressed the socio-economic aspects of the system.

The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of a study on the socio-economic aspects of the CCS implementation in Peninsular Malaysia. The study is based on three objectives:

- To review the progress of introducing CCS for Peninsular Malaysia since the first initiative in 1996 (Abd. Majid Kadir et.al., 1996). One of the results of Ahmad Fauzi Nordin's study i.e. the development of a conceptual model of CCS for the Peninsular, is used as the framework to review the progress.
- To discuss on the social implications of the CCS implementation particularly the effects of the changes that will be brought about by the system.
- To analyze the economic impacts of CCS implementation based on the costs aspects as well as the benefits.

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