

Government Policy Through Indonesian Cross-Border Development With Malaysia In Facing Military Threats To Support The Defense Economy

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Abstract- Cross-border areas are an inseparable part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which is essentially the foremost "veranda" of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and is the face of Indonesia for countries with direct borders and has very important and strategic meaning, both from a defense-security perspective as well as economic, social, and cultural perspectives, where each region has different characteristics and characteristics from one another. The purpose of this study is to analyze the policies issued by the government in dealing with military threats through the development of cross-border areas to support the national defense economy. This research method uses descriptive qualitative with library/literature studies. The results of the research and discussion show that the government's policy in its implementation is to deal with military and non-military threats to support the defense economy.

Index Terms- government policies, development, cross-border, military threats

I. INTRODUCTION

National Defense is a crucial part based on a State, both in the context of the economy as well as the security of the State. According to Parmitha, et., al. (2021) a country has 2 elements of resilience, including social security and national security. Social security is divided into 2, namely food security and economic security. Meanwhile, national security is resilience based on threats from other countries, both military and non-military. National security is centered on social security, and this also affects resilience in the context of national security, especially in national border areas. So this is related to using existing threats to the defense of the State.

The existence of the threat itself is defined as something that must be managed by the national defense system to ward off all forms of potential disturbances that endanger state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of all Indonesians (Muradi, on Widiartan, 2020). The existence of types of threats, both military and non-military, must be analyzed into collective threats as a result of which it can test the extent to which the state defense system can be implemented.

If the economy is weak, it will become the target of foreign countries & use the ease of entering & intervening in the Indonesian state. Therefore, Indonesia must have a reliable ability to maintain and maintain the survival of the nation and state, to achieve the expectations of the Indonesian state as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to promote the general welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in carrying out global order from independence, peace never dies & social justice (Zein, 2016).

In other terms, threats, both military and non-military, can influence the behavior and patterns of national defense. Military threats, for example, the seizure of border areas, in addition, there is illegal logging, human trafficking, drug distribution, and so on. This is explained by Widiartana (2020) that military threats are generally caused by problems of cross-border violations committed by Indonesian citizens to neighboring countries, or vice versa. Therefore, it has become the policy of the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) to regulate the life & management of border areas. So that in addition to regulating legally, there is also a need for political confirmation that the border area of the State is the end based on the reach of the highest power of a State.

Border area means an inseparable part based on the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which in essence is the foremost "veranda" based on the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and is the face of Indonesia as a country with direct borders, and has a very crucial & strategic meaning, both from a defense-security perspective, as well as economic, social, and cultural perspectives, in which each region has characteristics & characteristics that are different from one another. According to Gede, et., al. (2018) the border of a country must have 2 aspects; Frontaire & Boundaries, which the Boundaries are transition zone between different life situations and also reflect antagonistic forces based on bordering countries. Meanwhile, the frontier still allows for mutual interpenetration between 2 bordering/neighbor countries.

BNPP's legal basis is the 1945 Constitution, Law 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory, Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Government Regulation of the Republic

of Indonesia Number 55587, Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008 concerning the National Spatial Planning, Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2010 concerning BNPP, Presidential Decree No. 44 of 2017 concerning amendments to government regulation no. 12 of 2010, and BNPP Regulation No. 1 of 2015 (widiartana, 2021). If this border area is not managed properly and effectively, it puts the country's sovereignty at stake, of course, we do not want some of Indonesia's territory to be lost due to defeat in an international court, or because of a unilateral claim to Indonesian territory as happened with the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan.



Figure 1. Indonesian Sea Border
Source: batasnegeri.com

Considering the area of the Indonesian state which is approximately 1.9 million km², more than 17 thousand islands, more than 5 million km², and more than 3 million km² of them or 2/3 of Indonesia's territory consists of oceans. Because it has a large area, Indonesia has regional borders with many countries. Indonesia has three territorial boundaries where within these territorial boundaries, Indonesia and all its citizens are free to carry out activities as long as they do not violate applicable laws. For foreign countries passing through the Indonesian territory, it is necessary to make a report to the head of the relevant service if they want to pass through, carry out activities and enter the Indonesian territory, but violations by some foreign countries are still common and this situation can be a threat to the sustainability of the State in the future come.

The condition of the border area mentioned above is a gateway for economic activity that binds the welfare of the people between countries at the border, in this case between Indonesia and Malaysia. Research on defense management at the border between Indonesia and Malaysia conducted by Roisah et., al. (2018) illustrates that every policy implemented in each country will have an impact on sectoral conditions, both in terms of diction and attitudes among people in border areas. One example of a defense policy is overcoming illegal logging, illegal fishing, human trafficking, smuggling of drugs, sugar, necessities and so on that have a detrimental impact on each country, thereby weakening the sovereignty of a country.

Djafar (2020) asserts that "there is an agricultural cycle, in which the market for agricultural products spreads to areas outside Sarawak, as well as establishing economic relations with the Malaysian border areas, but with the lack of attention to border areas, marketing of agricultural products is even greater

towards the border areas. Malaysia". Besides that, there are also problems related to economic and social vulnerability at the border, this research was conducted by Paramitha et., al. (2021) in which the social and economic life of border communities, especially in Sambas Regency, generally still maintains its cultural authenticity and still relies on its natural potential or wealth. This situation has become the main capital and strength so that most of them are relatively stable in facing the situation of social distancing policies and closing the borders of the border posts.

Therefore, the problem that arises is how the government's policy is to assist the people in the border areas in supporting the defense economy, as well as how the government's efforts to build a cross border between Indonesia and Malaysia are in the face of military threats.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research with a case study approach. According to (Creswell, 2014) states that qualitative research is a method to explore and understand the meaning that comes from social or humanitarian problems, case study research with an exploratory approach. It was done to explore unique and interesting cases in certain limited systems. It is also more detailed in describing a phenomenon by collecting data directly. This study used certain data collection techniques, such as observation, interviews, audiovisual sources, documentation, and reports were analyzed descriptively. This research case is explored by researchers by investigating problems related to the focus of this research, understanding the phenomenon, and generalizing it into conclusions. According (to Moleong, 2012) argues that qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects in natural object conditions.

The data exposure in this study refers to the concept of literature study research so that the description of the data generated from the literature study is sought either from the results of scientific research or news reports.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The border of a country or the state's border is known at the same time as the birth of the state. The state in the modern sense has been known since the 18th century in Europe. The state border is a geographical space that from the beginning was an area of a power struggle between countries, which was mainly marked by the struggle to expand the boundaries between countries. As part of the history and existence of the state, the history of border areas cannot be separated from the history of the birth and end of various countries (Gede, et., al. 2018).

According to Whittersley (1982), as quoted by Dhisksit that the boundary is a state boundary or border where by demarcation the location of the country in a predetermined world rotation, and binding together on its people under the law and a sovereign government, while the frontier is the area borders in a country that has limited space for movement but because of its location close to other countries so that outside influences can enter the country which results in the emergence of problems in the local

economic and socio-cultural sector which then also affects the stability and security and integrity of a country. , (RD Dhiskit, 1982:101-102).

State borders are defined as the outermost boundaries of a country in the form of an imaginary line that separates the territory of a country from one another either on land, sea, or air where the border can be categorized in two terms, namely "Border Zone" (border zone) and "Customs Free Zone. (customs-free zone). Because the border area is in direct contact with the territory of another country, this certainly makes the border area play an important role in relations outside a country, but also has an equally important role in internal relations (own domestic affairs).

The state border area is the main manifestation of the regional sovereignty of a country. The border area of a country has an important role in determining the territorial boundaries of sovereignty, utilization of natural resources, as well as security, and territorial integrity. In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the territory of the State, it can be interpreted that the Republic of Indonesia is very important for the establishment of a State. the area has good protection to be developed, this is to article 2-49 of UNCLOS 1982, the territory of a country consists of airspace, land, and water/archipelagic areas (archipelological water).

A. Government Policy in Cross-Border Regional Development

In managing border areas, the Government has established the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) on January 28, 2010, through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) no. 12 of 2010, and followed up with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) No. 31 of 2010 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of BNPP. This is a follow-up to Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory which mandates that to manage state boundaries and manage border areas at the central and regional levels, the national government and local governments establish the National Management Agency and Regional Management Agency (bnpp.go.id).

The strategies of the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) in the development of border areas both land and sea include namely, a) alignment of programs or activities of the Central Government and regional

governments through sectoral and regional development budgets, which are directed to the development of growth areas and the development of integrated areas of border areas. b) greater partisanship and attention from Ministries or Institutions in setting policies and strategies for managing border areas between countries. c) providing support and facilities for developing border areas by central agencies, BUMN, the private sector, and domestic and foreign investors. (bnpp.go.id)

Through Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2021, the government is accelerating economic development at three borders, namely Aruk (West Kalimantan), Motaain (NTT), and Skouw (Papua) by renovating or constructing State Border Posts (PLBN) to strengthen state boundaries including law enforcement with the presence of cross-border services in the form of cross-border posts and border security posts, with the construction of the PLBN to be much better and more magnificent, it will certainly create a sense of pride as an Indonesian nation in the people of the border. Along with the growing sense of pride, of course, the spirit of nationalism that exists in the people in the border areas will remain strong (Inpres No.1 2021 bpk.go.id). In addition to the construction of the National Border Post (PLBN) facility in the Presidential Instruction, it also aims to develop new centers of economic growth in national border areas. and improve the welfare of the people in the border areas and absorb labor, especially residents. The development of the border area economy needs to be carried out simultaneously with the management of security and defense aspects which often pose a threat to national defense. Illegal exploitation of natural resources by foreign parties, such as illegal logging and illegal fishing, is still rife and causes environmental degradation (Makahingide, 2018).

Defense Management Policy requires the existence of law as an instrument of government, both related to the State apparatus, as well as the management of public resources. Public policy is an action that is not carried out or carried out by the government and has a subject of study in the form of the state. Public policy is always followed up with the policy implementation process (Makahingide, 2018). As well as development policies that have been implicated in a country as a policy that has been formed and is ready to be implemented.

1. Basic Government Policy

In Law 43/2008 articles 10-12 are referenced in regulating the territory of the State and border areas. Considering that the border area is an area that still receives less attention from the government, it has not been managed optimally (Widiartana, 2021). According to Stephen B. (1945) in Widiartana (2021) states that the management of defense in border areas must cover:

a. Allocation

The scope of the territory is determined based on national law and international law. In Indonesia, the territory of Indonesia uses the principle of *uti possidetis Juris* which was inherited by the Dutch.

b. Delimitation

After the scope is determined, identification of overlapping areas or boundaries must be determined with neighboring countries.

c. Demarcation

This stage is carried out by placing boundary markers along the boundary line that has been agreed with neighboring countries.

d. Administration

At this stage, builders are carried out in border areas by involving multi-sector and reintegration planning from various fields, such as politics, social, defense and security, economy, culture, environment, and others. Thus the border area can be developed as a densely populated area such as in the district/provincial capital.

Therefore, when referring to Stephen B., Indonesia is still experiencing many problems in terms of managing border areas with neighboring countries, especially Malaysia.

Through Law 43/2008, the management of border areas has a basis in its development. So, assisted by BNPP, there is a need for cooperation and in its duties, BNPP has a special role, including the attachments to BNPP regulation No. 1 of 2015, namely:

- a) facilitate the formulation of development policies, master plans, and action plans for the management and utilization of state boundaries and border areas;
- b) coordinate and facilitate the preparation of activity plans and budgets for the development and management of state boundaries and border areas;
- c) coordinate and facilitate the implementation of cross-sectoral development, control, and supervision as well as evaluation and reporting on the management of state boundaries and border areas;
- d) carry out general administration services, personnel, finance, housekeeping, and administration.

The legal basis for the establishment of a border management agency at the provincial level based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 140 of 2017 concerning the Establishment of a Border Management Agency in the Regions is Article 2 paragraph (2) which states that the establishment of a Provincial BPP is stipulated by a Regional Regulation. Based on PerPres 44/2017, it is stated that the Regional Border Management Agency has a coordinating function with BNPP with a working relationship regulated by the head of BNPP. In BNPP Regulation No. 2 of 2011, BNPP, represented by the Bureau of Planning, Cooperation, and Law, carries out several coordination functions with the regions. Bureau of Planning, Cooperation, and Law in carrying out the task of carrying out the functions of preparing and implementing cross-sectoral cooperation and central and regional cooperation. BNPP and Provincial BPPD cooperation chart. From the relevant provincial governors, the task of managing the border in the regions is handed down to the regional border management agency.

The territory of the state is one of the elements of the establishment of a country where each country occupies a certain place on earth and has certain borders. The management of state territory and border areas has been regulated in Law 43/2008 which mandates the central government, provincial government, and district administrations to maintain and manage the state and border areas. Handling border areas of course cannot only be done by one agency or related agency. There must be cooperation between various parties and supported by a strong political commitment from all parties at various levels

of government and stakeholders. In addition, a comprehensive master plan is needed so that the handling of border areas can produce something extraordinary. In Indonesia, the management of border areas is carried out by establishing the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) as mandated by Article 14 Paragraph (1) of Law 43/2008. The establishment of the BNPP is not only at the center, but also in the provinces and regencies/cities.

According to Widiartama (2021) To manage state boundaries and manage border areas at the central and regional levels, the government and local governments establish a National Management Agency and Regional Management Agency. The management body is led by a head of the agency who is responsible to the President or regional head by his authority. The existence of BNPP will not take over the main tasks and main functions of Ministries/Institutions that are members of BNPP. Technical implementation of development and program implementation is carried out synergistically between sectors, between ministries/agencies, and between Central and Regional under the coordination of BNPP. When compared with other National Bodies which have representatives up to the regions as well as analysis of Presidential Regulations, BNPP's authority is more or less as a coordinator and policymaker.

This coordinating pattern of border area management is a big challenge for BNPP because the effectiveness of BNPP's work depends on the commitment of Ministries/Agencies and local governments as technical implementers of development by their main tasks and functions. However, if the pattern of working relations between BNPP and related Ministries/technical institutions is maintained only as a coordinating relationship, it will be very difficult for BNPP to obtain maximum results from efforts to manage state boundaries and border areas. BNPP should be given greater authority to regulate and control all development activities and management of state

boundaries and border areas because development in border areas and nationalism are very important, if there is road construction, it can certainly unite isolated border communities with regional communities. On the other hand, good education will open up national insight into the existence of the state and love for the homeland. The greater the development at the border, the greater the sense of pride in Indonesia, because development is a symbol of the presence of the state that can increase the community's sense of nationalism towards the state and the manifestation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (Widiartama, 2021).

2. Problems in the Border Area

A study conducted by Raharjo (2013) identified several problems in the land border area of Indonesia and Malaysia, namely in the Entikong sub-district. The first problem is the problem of infrastructure, namely the aspect of the Malindo (Malaysia-Indonesia) road area which has poor quality and uneven distribution, this was conveyed by PPLB Entikong that "in general it is good, but village roads are still not handled." The second problem is that the electricity supply is not evenly distributed.

According to Noveria et., al. (2017) Indonesia-Malaysia border area is one of the front lines of defense of the Republic of Indonesia. As a strategic area, this border area has the potential to be vulnerable to security threats, both military and non-military. Therefore, efforts are needed including a set of policies and strategies to maintain the integrity of state sovereignty in the region. Related to this, in this reform era, the government has shown a new spirit in border management, which was previously a "forgotten land". The government's political awareness and commitment to paying more attention to this area can be seen in the development of government policies in recent years which are contained in various forms of formal and institutional law.

Defense policy for border areas is not only based on the development of military strength and capabilities but also synergizes with the empowerment of non-military border areas. This policy underscores the acknowledgment of the importance of improving the quality of life and welfare of border communities to strengthen national defense to ensure national stability and the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and vice versa (Roisah, et. al. 2018).

In other words, in addition to social and economic problems with a power base that does not only rely on military strength, there are also non-military problems related to human development. This is to prevent terrorism, drug smuggling, illegal logging, illegal fishing, human trafficking, and so on. Therefore, the distribution of social policies in the Peruvian border area is improved and developed. This is in line with the research above. That Roisah, et., al (2018) mention that the main problem at the border is the issue of partiality. Overlapping policies or weak policies have taken can affect conflicts that will arise at the border.

B. Efforts to Face Military Threats

Integrated defense management that supports aspects of welfare and aspects of defense and security is expected to create border areas that have high deterrence against all forms of threats and disturbances. This policy is in line with the new paradigm built by the post-reform government, namely the development of border areas through a prosperity and security approach (KASAD, 2013). The security of the border areas is part of the task of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as mandated by Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army. This law regulates in detail the following matters:

first, Article 7 paragraph (2) concerning Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), where point four emphasizes that the task of securing border areas is the main task of the TNI. Second, Articles 8, 9, and 10 letter b detail in detail the implementation of border area security, as follows: The Indonesian Army (TNI) is tasked with maintaining the security of land areas with other countries. The Navy (TNI) is tasked with enforcing the law and maintaining security in the marine area of national jurisdiction by the provisions of national law and ratified international law, while the Indonesian Air Force (AU) enforces the law and maintains security in the airspace of national jurisdiction by legal provisions. national and international ratifications (Noveria et. al. 2017).

Several policy steps taken in developing national defense at the border, both through military and non-military forces, are a representation of the defense system adopted by Indonesia, namely the Universal People's Security Defense System (Sishankamrata). According to Noveria et., al. (in, Rida, 2019) the state defense and security that are built are universal by using and integrating all national potentials and forces that work totally by using military force in defending the independence and sovereignty of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and involving community participation in national security defense efforts. This military power is the main force, while the community is the supporting force. So one of the keys to the development of the above supporting power is through the territory. The basis for consideration is that the people do not have the capability of the main tool of the defense system (defense equipment). This territorial development, especially in border areas, is very important, as a result of the reality of the limited defense equipment owned by the TNI, the limited personnel assigned to the area, and the difficult border conditions in terms of

transportation and communication. As with the implementation of land defense, the state also seeks to secure sea defense, including securing the territorial waters at the Indonesian border. This is carried out as a mandate from Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army. The Navy, as part of the Indonesian National Armed Forces responsible for maritime operations, not only develops the strength of the marine dimension in the defense sector but also empowers the marine defense area.

C. Supporting the Defense Economy

From the description of the policy and management of the defense area above, the main point is support for national defense. Where current national defense is not only tested by various problems as described above, it also affects the national defense economy. Research conducted by Wanto et. al (2021) related the impact of closing tourist access in border areas, where tourism is one of the supports for economic development which will be directly related to social-economic defense and the pace of regional development.

Therefore, rooted in Noveria et., al. (2017) that policies on the management of defense areas require alignment and hard efforts so that equity and solutions to social, economic, and educational problems are also evenly distributed. Thus, the government's efforts or policies will become a stimulus for economic development in border areas so that it has a significant impact on the defense economy both in border areas and throughout Indonesia.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. Variety of policies and implementation of legislation no. 43/2008. 13/2017, and 11/2020 are the performance of policies that build and carry out equity in all regions of

Indonesia, especially border areas. Where rooted in problems that arise both in the form of military and non-military threats

2. The role of the BNPP and the TNI-Polri is also an effort to guard the border areas that have an impact on security and welfare. So that solutions to problems related to maritime, territorial boundaries, and socio-economic problems. As well as encouraging the economic growth that supports national defense.
3. Policies taken in border areas require partisanship and hard efforts. Because of the importance of equity and solutions to social problems.

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