

Policy Strategy in Management Local Government Kepulauan Riau Province in Border Area

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Abstract: In the management of border areas, there are often prolonged conflicts that have the potential to threaten Indonesia's defense. Kepulauan Riau Province is one of the areas directly adjacent to the sea with neighboring countries. The purpose of this paper is to identify the Policy Strategy in the Management of the Regional Government of the Kepulauan Riau Province in the Border Area. The research method uses a qualitative approach to literature study, analysis using triangulation. The results of the study indicate that there is a need for sustainable management by local governments to create border management based on international cooperation. In addition, researchers also provide recommendations that stakeholders involved in border management should prioritize the interests of the community above other interests, this is because people who understand border conditions at sea are due to their activities dealing with several problems in border areas in the Kepulauan Riau Province that must receive attention. specifically, both local government and central government. In addition, the Indonesian border can be a policy guide for the Central Government and Regional Governments that have border areas. With a comprehensive management policy, it is hoped that the development of border areas can be carried out in a more planned, programmed, directed, and measurable manner. It is hoped that the policy on this grand design can be included in the revision of laws and regulations and regional regulations related to the management of border areas. Some of the recommendations that emerged were strengthening various institutional fields, making comprehensive policies to accelerate the development of border areas, improving the quality of public services, to expanding the development of economic infrastructure and agricultural industries that can support improving the welfare of people in border areas.

Keywords: Policy Strategy, Management, Local Government, Kepulauan Riau

1. Introduction

Indonesia has the potential to become a nation with a maritime economy that is a source of wealth for its people [1, 2]. As the biggest archipelagic nation, Indonesia has maritime potential in different domains, not only as a location for biotechnology and marine tourism, deep sea waters and marine minerals [3], but also shipping and military industries as well as the global maritime industry [4]. In addition to the potential of these natural resources, Indonesia also benefits from a favorable geographical position politically and economically. Indonesia is placed in the equator, between the continents of Asia and Australia which directly connects the economy of nations [5].

Indonesia is also positioned between two oceans, the Pacific and the Indian, which makes Indonesia a connecting location for nations in East Asia and Southeast Asia and South Asia, several vital channels for global marine trade are also in Indonesian seas, especially the Malacca Strait, Sunda Strait, Lombok Strait, and Makassar Strait [6, 7]. The strategy for managing the state border region is a new policy in formal terms since the border policy has been enhanced in accordance with the passing of Law 43 of 2008 about State Territory [8].

The government's inability to develop outstanding or superior public policy. To begin, they lack an understanding of the purpose and content of public policy. This misperception is not exclusive to government practitioners; it also exists among academics. As a result, the danger that may

occur is the theoretical dearth of public policy [9]. Second, since policy analysts do not exist, those that do exist operate inefficiently and, even if they do, are incapable of producing outstanding policies. The ultimate objective of public policy is to determine how a nation accomplishes its objectives. The way a policy's output is realized will be known [10].

The strengthening of border issues provides a starting point and momentum for Kepulauan Riau Province Government to strengthen the flow of development in the border area; however, this effort must be accompanied by efforts to ensure that the government's issues and political [11] will provide a portion of development in the border area have a direct impact on the flow of development and improve the welfare of the people in the area national frontier zone.

According to the BNPP master plan, the goal of the border area management policy is to facilitate the operations of border area communities in engaging with neighboring nations and managing land and marine resources to build a sovereign border region. Countries and border regions that mirror the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are secure, affluent, and forward-thinking in their responses to global change [12].

Infrastructure development is focused on increasing connectivity through the construction of a local road network system within Priority Location Subdistricts (LOKPRI) and between LOKPRI that is connected to economic activity centers, as well as the construction of non-status roads that connect villages within the LOKPRI District [13, 14]. As a result, the government refers to the border region as a crucial area for preserving the country's territorial integrity, requiring administration. Even if it is recognized that policy commitments for border area management cannot be executed effectively owing to a variety of impediments, both in terms of development conception and necessary regulations, as well as in terms of systems and processes for managing relevant border regions [15].

This is evidenced in the fact that the sectoral approach remains strong, the lack of synergy between sectors and between the center and the regions, and the fragmented management of development initiatives in border areas. Kepulauan Riau Province has the potential to develop into a prosperous province with a marine-based economy [16]. Kepulauan Riau Province being an archipelagic province, offers maritime potential in a variety of sectors, including marine tourism, fisheries, marine minerals, shipping, and maritime [17]. Apart from the potential of these natural resources, Kepulauan Riau Province benefits from a strategic geographical position due to its proximity to neighboring nations such as Singapore and Malaysia, which are directly connected to the economic centers of the foreign countries [18].

Kepulauan Riau Province geostrategic and geopolitical location positions them not just as a worldwide commercial route, but also as an international maritime security route, implying both benefits and a strong reliance on the marine industry [19]. It becomes entirely understandable if the marine economy (maritime) is utilized as the basis for

regional economic development plans and is included into the concept of the World Maritime Axis (PMD) [20].

Kepulauan Riau Province in Border Area is distinct from other Indonesian border zones. Whereas other parts of the border region include the mainland, the national boundary area in the Kepulauan Riau Province is defined by the sea area and the distribution of the surrounding islands. This geographical configuration in the shape of islands presents a challenge for stakeholders in the Islands in terms of developing a development agenda that is feasible and implementable to increase people's welfare, especially in border regions [21, 22].

One of the master goals for the development of border areas in the Kepulauan Riau Province is to stimulate enhanced welfare and empower border towns to work in synergy with neighboring nations' and other regions' economies. As one of the provinces in the border area, the Kepulauan Riau Province Government undoubtedly has a difficult challenge in terms of protecting and developing its people who live on the Republic of Indonesia's front porch. Border areas fall far behind other regions in Indonesia in terms of development. Border areas are synonymous with rural regions, suburbs, disadvantaged areas, and impoverished, marginalized places.

2. Research Methods

The author employs library research techniques in this study [23], namely through using secondary data from sources linked to the subject of the research, including books or literature, electronic media (internet sites), and online media [24]. The data gathering method used in this research was a literature review [25, 26]. The literature cited is concerned with border management, specifically with Kepulauan Riau Province government's policy plans for management. Additionally, after performing an in-depth examination, the researchers employed triangulation methods to identify the most recent developments in border area management policy initiatives.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Dynamics of Border Territory

Kepulauan Riau Province designation as a border region is also based on the delimitation of state borders at sea and the presence of the outermost islands, which serve as defining points for national borders. According to Presidential Decree No. 6 of 2017, Kepulauan Riau Province outermost islands total 22 islands [27]. The region immediately next to the national line is thus designated as a border area. Kepulauan Riau Province is a province that shares borders with Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam [28].

Kepulauan Riau Province As stated in Presidential Regulation Number 78 of 2005, Kepulauan Riau Province encompasses up to 20 of Indonesia's 92 major islands [29]. Regarding the twenty leading islands, there are four (four)

points in the Batam City area: Batu Berhanti Island in the Singapore Strait waters bordering Singapore, Nipah Island in the Singapore Strait, Nongsa Island in the Singapore Strait, and Pelampong Island in the Singapore Strait, all which border Singapore. 2 (Two) islands in Karimun Regency: Iyu Kecil Island in the Malacca Strait, which is next to the State of Malaysia, and Karimun Kecil Island in the Malacca Strait, which is also adjacent to the State of Malaysia. 1 (one) island in Bintan Regency, namely Batu Mandi Island in the Malacca Strait, which is next to the Malaysian state [30].

Additionally, Natuna Regency has thirteen (thirteen) islands: Damar Island, Chief Island, Sebenda Island, Sekatung Island, Semiun Island, Sentut Island, Senua Island, Subi Kecil Island, Tokong Belayar Island, and Tokong Blue Island. Malang Island and Tokong Island are both part of the Malang archipelago. Pineapple, Tokong Boro, and Mangkai Islands, which are bordered by Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam, respectively. Border Area Problems dynamics is complicated; it involves a variety of critical aspects, including state authority and sovereignty, politics, social and economic development, and defense and security [31]. In general, there are three major challenges involved in the administration of international border areas, including the determination of land and sea borders, border area security, and border area development [32].

The resolution of different difficulties relating to the three central challenges continues to confront several hurdles, most notably institutional ones. Due to decades of neglect, border regions in Indonesia have a terrible reputation in the eyes of the world. The unfavorable image established because of illegal labor, illegal logging, and smuggling, as well as smuggling. Additionally, the border region's sluggish development and the creation of tensions because of regional isolation have transformed this region into an entrance point for terrorists fearful of the worldwide world (transnational-terrorists).

Border issues are often at the forefront of discussions and debates, such as when the International Court of Justice rules against Indonesia on the island of Sipadan – Ligitan. This loss increased the central government's and local governments' focus on developing, structuring, and empowering border regions. The following issues plague border regions in general:

- 1) There is a lack of clarity and firmness about boundary lines, both sea and land, as well as their administration and upkeep. Consequently, planning for the border area's growth becomes constricted. The presence of this national border issue has a slew of negative consequences, including many border incidents and breaches of the sovereignty zone.
- 2) Most people in border regions continue to live in poverty, are left behind, are undeveloped, have low levels of education and health care, and live in isolated communities.
- 3) Inadequate law enforcement, resulting in rampant breaches of the law in border regions. Border post implementation and customs, immigration, and

quarantine facilitation (CIQ/Custom, Immigration, and Quarantine) are inefficient and impeded by a variety of factors, leading in a variety of unlawful cross-border operations.

- 4) Border management is not yet harmonized, both in terms of institutions, programmers, and authority clarity.
- 5) The existence of smuggling operations and the presence of Indonesian migrant workers (TKI).
- 6) The sensitivity of population nationalism issues is a result of a lack of information flowing from Indonesia, and residents of border regions are more acquainted with neighboring nations than with their own.
- 7) When physical and infrastructural factors of the border region are considered, the following issues arise:
- 8) The state of land borders in border regions is quite concerning since many boundary markers/pillars are missing or in bad condition. In terms of marine borders, Indonesia, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), has many maritime boundary regimes that must be settled with 10 surrounding nations, both in terms of establishing limits and confirming existing ones. not yet completed. Territorial Sea Border, Additional Zone Boundary, Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) Boundary, and Continental Shelf Boundary are the maritime boundary regimes in dispute.
- 9) In general, land border regions are in remote and interior places with difficult-to-reach natural conditions.
- 10) Border forests are mostly natural forests, with the majority classified as conservation zones or protected forest areas.
- 11) Border infrastructure is still very small and needs more rigors management.

Meanwhile, numerous border regions in Indonesia face a variety of unique or issues that need varying degrees of attention depending on the location [33]. The following is an overview of several issues in Kepulauan Riau Province border regions that have been researched by the Partnership Team in collaboration with specialists. Boundary regions in Kepulauan Riau Province are mostly water and ocean border areas comprised of tiny islands. The entry points between Indonesia and Singapore and Indonesia and Malaysia are focused on Batam and Karimun islands (for industrial and marine regions), as well as Bintan Island (for the tourism industry). the outer islands' existence, which is under risk of being lost due to sand mining, which almost flooded the islands.

This sand mining will undoubtedly create new and significant concerns, particularly the possibility of errant border lines and the blurring of the three nations' coordinates (Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia). Another issue is that these islands are utilized as pirate nests, bases for smuggling products, illicit commerce, and people smuggling to work illegally in Malaysia and Singapore [34]. From a cultural standpoint, the cultural content of border communities in Kepulauan Riau Province is represented, among other things,

in their sophisticated knowledge system, which incorporates a variety of applications in the context of the forming social structure.

The content of values is controlled by Malay culture's ethical and aesthetic ideals. When the ethics of life are articulated in the form of uploading poetry known as Gurindam Dua belas, aesthetic values emerge. On the other hand, coastal communities' work ethic needs to be strengthened, as those working in the formal and informal sectors have yet to articulate the work spirit that is evident in private companies that have actively participated in the development of border areas in Kepulauan Riau Province through various community development programmers. These programmers are a sort of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that aims to: assist in resolving problems that have arisen or may arise because of conflicts between the community and the corporation.

3.2. Policy Strategy for Border Area Management in Kepulauan Riau Province

The Government created the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) on January 28, 2010, by Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) No. 12 of 2010, which was followed by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (PERMENDAGRI) No. 31 of 2010 covering the Organization and Work Procedures of BNPP [8, 22]. This is a follow-up to Law No. 43 of 2008 on State Territory, which requires that the national government and local governments create the National Management Agency and the Regional Management Agency to administer state borders and border territories at the central and regional levels [35]. However, programmed execution in border regions continues to straddle sectors and institutions, and coordination fails because to ego-sectors and divergent agendas.

Government development initiatives in border regions are more likely to relegate border areas to the role of security belts. This circumstance renders most communities near the border inaccessible (isolated) and often lacking in basic infrastructure. In other ways, border management is directly tied to the question of government decentralization and centralization. Centralization is impacted more by the fact that the border area is linked to the sovereign status of the country's whole territory [36]. Meanwhile, decentralization refers to the power of local governments to better administer their own region and to compete on both the development and welfare fronts. Aspects of border area management that are critical the following argument underpins border area management efforts:

- 1) National boundary issues: Political geography (political geography) Indonesia is an archipelagic nation situated in the Asia Pacific area (Southeast Asia). It is surrounded by 10 bordering countries. Land borders, sea borders, and air borders are all examples of state boundaries.
- 2) Economic Aspects: In general, there is an imbalance in economic circumstances and growth, as well as in public services, both within Indonesia and between

Indonesia and its surrounding nations. The spatial planning that has been developed is neither pro-person, anti-poverty, or pro-border as the state's front porch. Therefore, it has ramifications for the economic circumstances at the border as they now exist, including the scarcity of economic infrastructure at the frontier, including transportation, communication, information, and banking. This results in development disparities inside the nation as well as between surrounding countries. Infrastructure and facilities for the area economy, as well as socioeconomic amenities, remain woefully insufficient. Then, a high poverty rate with a large proportion of pre-prosperous families is a frequent feature of border settlements, as is their remoteness from growth hubs and markets through road, sea, or air.

- 3) Socio-Cultural Aspects: The comparatively low quality of human resources benefits border communities and imposes limits on economic growth in border regions. Border communities endure very poor infrastructure and facilities for education, health, and access to information and job possibilities, which results in their social life lagging that of individuals in adjacent nations and those living beyond the border region. Due to the distance between population areas and accessible facilities, only a select few are able and willing to get sufficient education and health care. In general, access to state-provided public health and education services is very restricted owing to their placement in the capital of a sub-district or district, but access in adjacent nations such as West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi is much simpler. This will influence the infiltration of social and cultural forces from the outside, and in the long term, residents in border regions will become strangers to their own nation. The community's customary land or customary rights. There are customary lands in certain border regions that the Indonesian legal system recognizes and respects. Ulayat lands are inextricably linked to the everyday lives of border communities, and since they exist in both nations, border crossings are out of control and beyond the jurisdiction of border administration. Additionally, they are less accessible to population administration.
- 4) Defense and Security Aspects; Defense and security aspects are inextricably linked to the state of the completed boundary line between nations and border development. The movement of boundary markers, environmental degradation, and different border infractions and other unlawful activities are frequent occurrences. The scarcity of officers and infrastructure and facilities necessary to enable field operations in the context of executing defense and security actions at national borders continues to be a significant impediment to border area supervision. Additionally, the present defense-security personnel, facilities, and infrastructure are insufficient to monitor the length of the boundary line, which has facilitated illicit activities and law breaches in border regions. Additionally, there

is a scarcity of cross-border infrastructure and facilities (PLB, PPLB, and CIQS facility), resulting in lax oversight of the security of the movement of persons and products, resulting in economic losses and jeopardizing national sovereignty.

- 5) Aspects of natural resources and the environment; Inadequate management, planning, and sustainability of natural resources. Forests, mines, plantations, fisheries, tourism, energy, and ecological resources and germplasm are all examples of possible natural resources that might be managed along the border region. Another possibility is border services.
- 6) Institutional Aspects and Capacity Building; Several ad hoc institutions dealing with borders, such as the Coordinating Committee for the Handling of the National Territory (Pangkorwilnas) in 1974, as well as border management agencies, currently lack the human resources, authority, and funding necessary to manage development in border areas.
- 7) Aspects of Inter-Country Cooperation; One of the critical facets of managing state borders is cooperation between nations, both bilaterally and sub-regionally, as well as regionally and multilaterally, to provide several tremendous prospects for border development.

It is also critical for cooperation forums such as ASEAN, Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore Growth Triangle (IMS-GT), Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT/), Australia-Indonesia Development Area (AIDA), and Brunei-Indon At the bilateral level [37], there are forums for JMC (Joint Ministerial Committee), JBC (Joint Border Committee), Sosek Malindo, and technical committee forums (technical committees) between countries, all of which are concerned with maintaining monuments and boundary lines, mapping along border corridors, developing Cross-Border Posts (PLB) and Cross-Border Checkpoints (PPLB), joint border patrols, border markets, handling cross-border crimes, joint demarcation Cooperation between countries is critical in preventing terrorism and eradicating lawlessness at the border, including illegal trans-boundary trade (illegal cross-border trade), illegal logging (illegal forest logging), illegal fishing (illegal fishing), human trafficking (human smuggling), and various other smuggling activities [38].

3.3. Role of Local Government of Kepulauan Riau Province in Border Management

For the Kepulauan Riau Province, it is still in the process of establishing the Border Area Management Agency, which will ensure that Kepulauan Riau Province region's border concerns are addressed by the appropriate SKPD [22]. Another unique issue confronting the Kepulauan Riau Province Government is that it is not only "internal," but also confronts "external" pressures from neighboring nations Singapore and Malaysia in the form of "development and luxury" [39]. The advancement and elegance of this bordering nation have developed into an "attraction or magnet" for residents, particularly those residing in border districts. The two adjacent nations' amenities and infrastructure, particularly

their health care systems, encourage individuals to seek treatment and sometimes even purchase there [40]. As a result, the government, particularly the Kepulauan Riau Province administration, has no alternative options for improving the welfare of people living in border regions.

These frequent occurrences have prompted the Kepulauan Riau Province Government to incorporate a programmed addressing this border issue into the RPJMD for the period 2021-2026, namely the Border Area Development Program, the Coastal, Sea, and Small Islands Development Program, and the Development Program, Island Management [12]. Small-scale leadership and awareness Enhancing Programs and Enforcing Laws Regarding the Use of Marine Resources A master plan for the development of border regions in the Kepulauan Riau Province has also been established in relation to this border problem, particularly Stimulating welfare improvement and empowering border communities in a way that benefits the bordering nations' and other areas' economies.

Then, through empowering economic, social, and community institutions, improve the efficacy of border area development. Strengthening human resource development as a driving force for border area development and overcoming the isolation and backwardness of border regions (physical and information), via the creation of suitable infrastructure. Then there will be a focus on managing maritime resources for the community's welfare and on building a framework of development cooperation between the government and local governments, as well as between commercial players. The strategy for developing border areas in the Riau Archipelago Province is to make the border area the front porch, to build with a welfare mindset, to develop economic growth centers, to strengthen natural resource protection, to enhance the quality of human resources (HR), and to foster cooperation. development.

By examining the methods developed, effective management requires close collaboration between all key institutions, including federal and local governments. The objective for border area development, as expressed in the Draft Law on the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2005-2025, is to "Achieve Equitable and Equitable Development." This sentence conveys the understanding that: Increasing regional development; Reducing overall social inequality; Assisting communities, groups, and regions that remain vulnerable; Significantly reducing poverty; Equal access to various social services, economic facilities, and infrastructure for all members of the community.

According to the 2005-2025 RPJMN, it has transformed the face of the border, particularly in Kepulauan Riau Province, by implementing the border area management policy, which is represented in several initiatives [41]. In response to attempts to enhance the welfare of the people on the principal islands of the Kepulauan Riau Province, the central government, particularly Kepulauan Riau Province Government, has undertaken many initiatives adopting a security and welfare strategy. The security approach is used to maintain the territorial boundaries of the Republic of Indonesia sovereignty and the state's defense and security [42], while the welfare

approach is used to sustainably create prosperity and welfare for the people living along the border by protecting the community's economic potential in the leading islands [22]. To accomplish the objective of enhancing the welfare of border residents, the central government and Kepulauan Riau Province government may boost economic development, which can have a multiplicity of benefits for Kepulauan Riau Province residents.

Border difficulties are cross-border issues that demand international collaboration; hence, the government should assess the different joint border commissions (cooperation), both substantively and operationally, considering changing times and dynamic national interests. nation and state building may help avert the rise of possible internal disputes inside a country or even across nations [43]. Managing national boundaries is fundamental to achieving the archipelago's space as a geographical, political, economic, sociocultural, and defense and security unit. general and special issues affecting this border region. The outcomes of these numerous discussions and research will be utilized to develop material to be presented to various policymakers and politicians to garner support for current good ideas becoming the foundation for national policies.

Additionally, the Partnership will hold a series of public consultations to disseminate ideas for the development of policies governing the grand design of border area management and to solicit input from the broader community on a variety of issues that must be considered to advance our country's front porch area.

Taken together, the central government and the Kepulauan Riau Province government's border area development policies have been oriented around the community's interests, implying that the government has attempted to implement the People Centered Development paradigm, which places humans at the center of growth. The logic that underpins the people-centered development paradigm is the balance of human ecology, backed up by the fact that the primary source of development will never run out of information and creative initiatives, with the primary goal of human development and optimal actualization of human potential.

Local initiatives and variety are given significant weight in this paradigm, which stresses the necessity of self-sufficient local communities. Then management transforms the government bureaucracy from planners and implementers of development to players in generating circumstances conducive to people's freedom, or in other words, as a catalyst for speeding the development process based on local autonomy. Development-oriented by focusing on the people as the primary actor, with the authority to plan, formulate, and implement development in accordance with their capabilities and potential, by establishing the appropriate interconnections between nature, socioeconomic factors, and culture in the present and future.

4. Conclusion

Achieve the goal of effective border area management, it is

necessary to have cross-ministerial coordination, sector, and government agencies in carrying out programs in border areas so that they have an echo and impact that is felt for the people in the area. The following efforts need to be made, namely strengthening the social, economic, and cultural fields. Increasing access to government services and public services as well as security in general in border areas, then interconnection and operability across government institutions so that existing government programs can quickly feel the impact and benefits. Strengthening the capacity of human resources at the border. Preparation of border and land border management patterns.

Preparation of maritime boundary management patterns. Environmental monitoring and optimization of natural resources to ensure sustainable regional economic growth. The success or failure of a community development policy depends on the accuracy and accuracy of the planning scenario. In that scenario, there should be items of activity that will be implemented in the management of community organizing and development. Therefore, the preparation of the scenario must start from the root of the underlying problem where it will be developed.

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