

*Proceeding International Seminar on Accounting for Society  
Bachelor Degree of Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economy Universitas Pamulang  
Auditorium Universitas Pamulang, March, 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018*

# PROCEEDING

## INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ACCOUNTING FOR SOCIETY

*"Sustainable Development Challenge and Opportunity  
for Professional Accountants in Developing Countries"*

**AUDITORIUM UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG  
MARCH 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018**



**PUBLISHED BY  
BACHELOR DEGREE OF ACCOUNTING STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF ECONOMY UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG**

**CERTIFICATE**  
*this is to certify that*

**Dr. POSMA SARIGUNA JOHNSON KENNEDY**  
**as Presenter**

**in The 1<sup>st</sup> International Seminar & Call For Papers On Accounting For Society**  
**"Sustainable Development Challenge and Opportunity for Accountant Profession**  
**in Developing Countries"**  
**Pamulang, March 21st 2018**

**Rector of University of Pamulang**  
Dr. H. Dayat Hidayat, M.M.

**Head of Bachelor Degree**  
**of Accounting Study Program**  
H. Endang Ruhiyat, S.E., M.M.

**Head of Committee**  
Listya Sugiyarti, S.E., M.M.







# INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR & CALL FOR PAPERS ON ACCOUNTING FOR SOCIETY

"Sustainable Development Challenge and Opportunity  
for Accountant Profession in Developing Countries"



KAPd  
BANTEN



S1 ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT  
OF PAMULANG UNIVERSITY

### THEMES COVERED

**Finance, Banking**

- a. Sustainable Financing
- b. Capital Market
- c. Insurance
- d. Islamic Economic and Finance

**Entrepreneurship**

- a. Entrepreneurship Challenges in Global Market
- b. Entrepreneurship & the Availability of Human Resource

**Management**

- a. Consumerism and Marketing
- b. Risk Management
- c. Ethics In Business Practices

**Accounting: Corporate Sustainability**

- a. Sustainability Reporting
- b. Good Corporate Governance
- c. Behavioral Accounting
- d. Management Accounting and Corporate Sustainability
- e. Financial Accounting
- f. Sector Public Accounting
- g. Auditing
- h. Accounting Information System

**Economic**

- a. Economic Regional and Global Issues
- b. Theories of Sustainable Development
- c. Natural Resources
- d. Tax

### SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

- Abstract / full paper can be sent by email: [semcall@unpam.ac.id](mailto:semcall@unpam.ac.id)
- Paper is written in English
- Abstract is not more than 250 words (including the keywords)
- Length of paper's is between 3000-3500 words (including figures, tables & references).
- Other related information can be accessed in : <http://semcall.unpam.ac.id>

### KEYNOTE SPEAKER



**Prof. Mardiasmo, MBA., Ph.D., CFA., QIA., Ak., CA., FCMA., CGMA \***  
 (Vice Minister of Finance of Republic of Indonesia)  
 \*) waiting for confirmation

### REGISTRATION FEE

**Call for Paper**

- International Academics : 100 USD
- International Students : 75 USD
- Local Academics : 500,000 IDR
- Local Students : 350,000 IDR

**Seminar**

- Unpam's Students : 65,000 IDR
- General : 100,000 IDR

### SPEAKERS



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jamaliah Said**  
 (Deputy Director of Research and Networking from Malaysia)



**Dr. Istiana Moftuchah, M.Si**  
 (Researcher at Research Department of Sustainable Finance and Rule of Banking of OJK)



**Clarence Juvenal Dela Cruz, CPA., CFE**  
 (Partner in RSM Indonesia from the Philippines)



**Dr. Alex Zami, SE., MM**  
 (Vice Chairman I Academic Affairs of STIE YAI, Jakarta)

### IMPORTANT DATES

Full Paper Submission Deadline  
February 15, 2018

Letter of Acceptance  
February 21-25, 2018

Registration Seminar  
November 13, 2017 - March 10, 2018

**Event**  
March 21, 2018

### PAYMENT METHODS

**Bank Transfer :**

- Bank Account : DKB
- Beneficiary : Erika Astriani Aprilia
- Account Number : 425.200.22.582
- Payment proves are sent by email : [semcall@unpam.ac.id](mailto:semcall@unpam.ac.id)

**Direct Payment :**

- Visit STAND HIMA S1 Accounting of UNPAM (Lobby of A Building)

### Co Host




Negeri Institution Centre of Accountancy (NICoA)





**Venue**  
 Auditorium of Pamulang University  
 Jl. Surya Kencana No.1 Pamulang,  
 Tangerang Selatan, Banten,  
 Indonesia

Selected papers will be published  
 in Accounting Research Institute  
 (ARI) Journal, Accredited National  
 Journal, and International  
 Proceeding (ISBN)

Contact Person : Listya Sugiyarti +62813 1567 2009 | Putri Nurmala +62857 1624 2292 | Rosita W +62852 1682 3083  
 For more information, please visit : <http://semcall.unpam.ac.id>

## PROCEEDINGS

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [LOGIN](#) [REGISTER](#) [SEARCH](#) [CURRENT](#) [ARCHIVES](#)

[Home](#) > [About the journal](#) > [Editorial Team](#)

### Editorial Team

#### Editors

openjournal.unpam.ac.id  
Ms. Zafra Salsabilah, Universitas Pamulang, Indonesia

#### USER:

Username

Password

Remember me

#### NOTIFICATIONS

- > View
- > Subscribe

#### LANGUAGE

Select Language

English

#### JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

All

#### Browse:

- > By Issue
- > By Author
- > By Title
- > Other journals

#### INFORMATION

- > For Readers
- > For Authors
- > For Librarians

## PROCEEDINGS

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [LOGIN](#) [REGISTER](#) [SEARCH](#) [CURRENT](#) [ARCHIVES](#)

[Home](#) > [Archives](#) > [Vol 1, No 1 \(2018\)](#)

### Vol 1, No 1 (2018)

#### Proceeding International Seminar On Accounting For Society

*Sustainable Development Challenge and Opportunity for Professional Accountants In Developing Countries*

#### Table of Contents

##### Articles

ANALYSIS THE INFLUENCE OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF DOMESTIC POSTAL PARCELS AT KANTOR POS BANJARMASIN <i>Agung Surya Dewanto, Pujung Purwanegara</i>	PDF
THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FACTORS TOWARD FIRM VALUE (CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA) <i>Satyia Sabrina, Almira Wijaksana, Lissisah Lusiana</i>	PDF
THE INFLUENCE OF EMPLOYEE TRAINING TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAREER EMPLOYEES AT PT. CORPORATE UNIVERSITY TELKOM BANDUNG <i>Hevi Sugesti, Vidy Yulian Yulianto Putri</i>	PDF
AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC DEBT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN VIETNAM <i>Le Thi Thanh Ha, Anah Azhar, Wang-xueung Wang</i>	PDF
EVALUATION OF THE LECTURERS' PERFORMANCE IN SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY <i>Efa Octavia Darata Gora, Nilam Kusuma, Barakuddal Burhanuddin, Rika Ninda Softri</i>	PDF
THE ANALYSIS OF POTATO CHIPS PRODUCT DAMAGED RISK IN WIDURI JOINT VENTURE GROUP <i>Dei Septi Hayati, Imran Ayas, Satriadi Saoradi, Seki Fauzan</i>	PDF
MEASURING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PT ACE HARDWARE INDONESIA TBK THROUGH RATIO CALCULATION <i>Irani Ananta Vinda, Raden Mohammad Rizky Pahini, Ari Rahmawati</i>	PDF
BALANCED SCORECARD (BSC): DOES IT REALLY MATTER IN MALYSIAN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING? <i>Mohamad Hafiz bin Rosli, Farrah Razaia binti Md Aniff, Jamaliah binti Saif</i>	PDF
THE EFFECT OF TIME BUDGET PRESSURE, LOCUS OF CONTROL, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, AND PERFORMANCE AUDITOR OF AUDITOR DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORS (An Empirical Study in Public Accountant Firm DKI Jakarta) <i>Wanda Rizka Rizki</i>	PDF
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND PROFITABILITY TOWARDS FIRM VALUE: ANALYSIS USING QUANTILE REGRESSION APPROACH <i>Mohammad Herli, Hafidhah Hafidhah</i>	PDF
THE EFFECT OF COMPANY SIZE, PROFITABILITY AND FINANCIAL LEVERAGE ON INCOME SMOOTHING (Empirical Study: At Manufacturing Companies Listed on BEI Period 2014-2016) <i>Regina Putrawati Yoghawono, Mochrohmah Lestingsih, Jusriah Nur Laila Ernaya</i>	PDF
THE EFFECT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT PROFESSIONS ACT ON THE INTEREST OF STUDENTS BEING PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS (CASE STUDY IN PAKUAN UNIVERSITY) <i>Mey Mulyawingsih</i>	PDF
THE INFLUENCE OF AUDIT OPINION TO THE COMPANY STOCK PRICE <i>Mochamad Masih, Mohal, Nurjitra Anwar</i>	PDF
THE EARTH BUILDING TAX AMNESTY SELECTION IN INCREASING LOCAL ORIGINAL INCOME <i>Fahri Fatah</i>	PDF
THE INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT, JOB STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION	PDF

##### USER

Username   
 Password   
 Remember me

##### NOTIFICATIONS

- [View](#)
- [Subscribe](#)

##### LANGUAGE

Select Language  
 English ▼

##### JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope:

All ▼

##### Browse

- [By Issue](#)
- [By Author](#)
- [By Title](#)
- [Other Journals](#)

##### INFORMATION

- [For Readers](#)
- [For Authors](#)
- [For Librarians](#)

*Proceeding International Seminar on Accounting for Society  
Bachelor Degree of Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economy Universitas Pamulang  
Auditorium Universitas Pamulang, March, 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018*

3/21/2020	Vol 1, No 1 (2018)
TOWARDS TURNOVER INTENTION (An Empirical Study)in Auditors of Public Accountants Firm in DKI Jakarta) Nurhalimah Adilin	
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE STUDENT INTENTIONS TOWARDS ACCOUNTING MAJOR IN INDONESIA Rudiyanto Rudiyanto, Efa Widiasari	PDF
ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AT PT. ANEKA TAMBANG TBK PERIOD 2012-2016 Elen Indah Sari	PDF
EFFECT OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY SET (IOS) THROUGH BUSINESS RISKS ON STOCK RETURN IN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE Ama Suryani, Marnisa Purrianti, Suci Ardi	PDF
ROLE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO THE SUCCESS OF TAX AMNESTY IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND BANKING IN INDONESIA Nurmalia Akmar	PDF
IMPACT OF COMMUNITY BASED ON SETTLEMENT ENVIRONMENT SETUP (CBSSES) PROGRAM TO SOCIETY MINDSET AT SUNGAI LAIS DISTRICT PALEMBANG CITY Lily Rahmawati Harahap, Elly Felys, Reiner Yantayana Effendi, Yantayana Effendi	PDF
STRATEGIC ISSUES OF INDOONESIAN BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT BASED ON THE MASTER PLAN 2015-2019 Putra Sarigana, Johnson Kennedy, Sozanna Josephine L. Tabing, Adolf Bastian Heatubun, Rusman L. Tarwan	PDF
UNIVERSITY SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (USR): A STUDY OF TOP INDOONESIAN UNIVERSITIES Christine Setiawan, Anshik Dwiastuti	PDF
INFLUENCE OF FIRM SIZE, AUDIT OPINION, SIZE OF AUDIT FIRM AND LIQUIDITY TO AUDIT DELAY (Empirical Study On Manufacturing Companies Listed On The Indonesian Sharia Stock Index 2011-2016) Siti Nurparida	PDF
THE ROLE OF DINAR DIRHAM USERS COMMUNITY IN DIRECT APPLICATION AS MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE Srie Nuning Muatash, Anyan i Rahmasari	PDF
THE EFFECT OF OPERATING COST, OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CREDIT RISK, LIQUIDITY RISK, RISK AVERSION, MARKET SHARE, BI RATE ON MARGIN BANK Tri Yalaeli	PDF
INFLUENCE OF TAXPAYER FORMAL KNOWLEDGE AND TAX AWARENESS AGAINST COMPLIANCE OF TAX MOTOR VEHICLES (Car Taxpayer Case Study In SAMSAT POLDA Jakarta Selatan) Tyas Pembudi Raharjo, Licki Givastari	PDF
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE SUPPORT GOOD GOVERNANCE (Study on The Government of Subang District) Zareal Hirawan	PDF
THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISM ON EARNINGS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (Empirical Study in Manufacturing Companies of Food and Beverage Sub Sectors Listed On Stock Exchange of Indonesia 2012-2016) Sintia Andriana	PDF
STUDY ON ROLE OF RURAL BANK INDUSTRY IN SUPPORTING MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE IN INDONESIA Surya Darmawan	PDF

## **STRATEGIC ISSUES OF INDONESIAN BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT BASED ON THE MASTER PLAN 2015-2019**

**Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy\*),**

**Suzanna Josephine L.Tobing, Adolf Bastian Heatubun, Rutman L.Toruan**

Department of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Christian University of  
Indonesia, Jakarta

*Email: posmahutasoit@gmail.com*

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this paper is to look at various issues in development of Indonesian border area. This research uses qualitative research method with the main source is the National Border Management Agency Regulation No. 1 of 2015 on the Master Plan of State Border Management 2015-2019. The land and sea border area has considerable natural resource potential, and is a very strategic area for the defense and security of the country. However, development in some areas lags behind development in neighboring countries. The strategic issues that exist in the border area are in the aspects of defense, security, and law enforcement, infrastructure, arrangement, economics and social services. This paper can be used as a basis for further research to make development policy of Indonesian border area.*

*Keywords: Border Area Development, Strategic issues, Security and Defense Issues,  
Social and Economics Issues*

### **1.INTRODUCTION**

The Indonesia State boundaries are land that bounded by the Territories of Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and East Timor; and in the sea boundary with the territory of Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, and Timor Leste. The territorial State boundaries on land, water, seabed and below ground, and airspace are fixed on the basis of bilateral and trilateral agreements on land, sea and air boundaries in accordance with international laws and regulations (UU no. 43, 2008).

Indonesia's border with neighboring countries, both the marine

and land border areas have their own problems, because each region has its own characteristics. The problems that occur in the border region are influenced by different factors, such as geographical factors, natural resources, human resources, social conditions, economy, culture, politics and the people's welfare. Beside that, the existence of border area paradigm as "backyard" of The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or NKRI region in the past, has brought implication to development gap in marine and land border area compared with border state of neighbor country. Currently, the border area has been called "gate" of NKRI region (BNPP, 2011).

The border area is identified with the underdeveloped region compared to other regions. Though the big potential of natural resources, the social and cultural wealth of society is also very high. But the potential is largely unlikely to be an opportunity to raise the dignity, prestige and degree of border society with economic improvement. This is the problem of the border area from time to time, that the border is left behind in all aspects of life. These conditions have implications for more border oriented communities to neighboring countries, so the dependence on neighboring countries is very high. Such conditions have a detrimental impact on the state, as they will lead to illegal activities, and the exploitation of uncontrolled natural resources. The gap can actually be removed slowly toward a prosperous border community, if the relevant stakeholders within the border support each other (BNPP, 2015).

The border management is closely related to the sovereignty of the nation, public welfare, the public service to the underdeveloped border communities and the sustainability of a healthy environment. Various issues on state borders have been inventoried and identified in the framework of the formulation of national border management policies, aimed at realizing the border region as the front porch of the state. The structuring of border areas is closely related to the process of nation and state building which can minimize the emergence of potential internal conflicts in a country and even with other countries. The handling of state borders is essentially part of the effort to realize the space of the archipelago as a unity of geography, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense of security (Partnership, 2011). Border areas, especially the outermost small islands, have strategic value in geo-politics, geo-

economic, geographic and geo-cultural. Geo-economically, the border regions have potential economic resources that become the source of the livelihood of the people inhabiting it. Geopolitically, the border area is strategically valued to strengthen the existence of the territory of NKRI, considering the maritime boundary between Indonesia and its neighboring countries. Geographically, the outermost islands are the starting point to show the neighboring countries that it is from that point the border of Indonesia with them. Geoculturally, community culture in border areas is generally heterogeneous as it originates from ethnic groups that have distinctive socio-cultural characteristics. They are generally as a sailor nation that reflects its own cultural repertoire. In fact, ethnicities it has cultural traditions (art, literature and traditional shipping technology) is actually the power of indigenous knowledge of the Indonesian nation (Karim, 2015).

There is a tendency that coastal areas and small islands are vulnerable to experience damage, caused by human activities in utilizing its resources or due to natural disasters. In addition, the accumulation of partial sectoral exploitation activities in the small islands or the impact of other activities in the upper reaches of coastal areas often causes damage to small islands. Inadequate rights of indigenous peoples in the management of small islands resources, where limited space for community participation in the management of small islands resources indicates that integrated coastal and small island management principles have not been integrated with development activities from various sectors and regions. The coastal management has not been able to eliminate the factors causing the damage, and has not given the opportunity to biological resources to be



able to recover naturally substituted with other resources (UU No.27, 2007).

The border management is defined as management handling activities the border. Border management throughout the NKRI is an integral part of state management, whose operations require a clear, long-term and comprehensive dimension in a grand design how to achieve border management vision and mission as mandated in the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJP). The management of border areas are using a prosperity-oriented approach, which is compatible with security-oriented and environmental-oriented approaches (Peraturan BNPP No.1, 2011).

The lack of optimum development and utilization of basic facilities or infrastructures in border areas are common problem occurring almost in all border areas of Indonesia. Thus, this causing the border areas to be left behind and isolated, with low welfare and less accessibility, especially access to central government, public service, or other developed areas. The low quality of human resources and the uneven population distribution due to the geographic characteristics of the area. Also, the environmental damage caused by the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources regardless of its carrying capacity, adds to the complexity of actual problems that faced in most of the Indonesian border areas. Based on all explanation, the purpose of this paper is to look at various issues in development of Indonesian border area. Thus it can be used as a basis for further research to make development policy of Indonesian border area.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research uses qualitative research method, to see the phenomenon in the the development of the state territory at the border. The data collection

techniques used are observation, documentation, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) for fulfillment of diverse information needs. The data were obtained from various sources, such as various study results about borders, and regulations. The main source of this paper is the National Border Management Agency Regulation No. 1 of 2015 on the Master Plan of State Border Management 2015-2019.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

The land border area has considerable natural resource potential, and is a very strategic area for the

defense and security of the country. However, development in some areas lags behind development in neighboring countries. The above causes the socioeconomic disparities of people compared with neighboring countries. Sea border area has its own character compared to the land border area. This is because marine border area have water area and even located in small and outer islands. So the issue may have different specifications. Related issues in marine border areas are more dominant on the limited number of personnel and supporting infrastructure in law enforcement, regional sovereignty and maritime security. Issues related to the economic of marine border areas are, the high poverty rate, the unoptimal utilization of natural resources and the sea transportation. The regional economy and the function of the strategic activity center associated with low accessibility in terms of transportation, telecommunications, and electricity.

The strategic issues of social services in the border area the lack of basic social facilities and infrastructure, for example of environmental sanitation, clean water, basic education and health. In addition, the issue of isolated indigenous communities in the archipelago issues

that are strategic enough to be lifted. Weak coordination, integration, synergy and synchronization become the issues raised in strengthening the institutional capacity of border management, as well as issues of low development financing allocated for development in border areas, and inadequate management capacity of local governments.

### **3.1 Defense and Security, and Law**

#### **Enforcement Aspects of Border Area**

Accessibility to border security posts is mostly under adverse conditions. In addition, some posts have not been equipped with adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure, such as lighting equipment (genset), communication equipment, and transportation equipment. The need for defense posts and police posts in the border region is to create a conducive security situation and improve service to the community. However, the handling of illegal activities in the border areas still seems facing various challenges due to the extent and length of the state borders. So that, illegal activities are difficult to be dammed, especially illegal logging.

Other types of illegal activities that often occur are smuggling, illegal trade, including human organs, human or woman trafficking, illegal forest and fishing. In general, the above illegal activities are followed by other activities that are illegal, such as: (1) Fraud, especially to the object of trafficking (women and children); (2) Misuse and falsification of documents: eg Visa visits for work earned wages; (3) Falsification of identity; or (4) Bribery of government/officials.

Some factors that facilitate illegal activities, including: (1) High economic benefits: the sale of good commodities with lower capital; (2) Ease of access to neighboring countries through the "rat" road; (3) The limited number of supervisory officers or personnel that is

not proportional to the border area; (4) Limitations of security facilities, border controls and CIQS facilities (customs, immigration, quarantine, and security); and (5) Officers are not performing their duties properly. In other words, prevention and law enforcement efforts against illegal activities occurring in border areas are still weak.

The low accessibility of information and communication has the potential to decrease national insight and political awareness of the nation. It has the potential to disintegrate the nation. The high dependence of border communities on neighboring countries, such as in the fulfillment of basic needs, employment, education, and even health, indirectly poses a threat to national insight.

On the other hand, inter-community relations are not conducive, often causing disturbances of security and public order. The threat of armed separatist groups is an internal affair of Indonesia, so it needs to be resolved in ways that pay attention to human rights as universal values that must be upheld. Strategic issues in the marine border areas are inseparable from the small outer islands that need full attention. The lack of defense facilities and infrastructure has resulted in the defense function as the territorial guard is not going well. The unavailability of marine security facilities and infrastructure in an integrated manner with various related agencies, and limited law enforcement officers, led to frequent violations of the sovereignty limit of the state by foreign parties. The limited number of border security apparatuses and facilities, security has become one of the issues that must be handled properly, as it can lead to a counter-productive situation. The quantity and quality of personnel of the TNI-AL and the sea Police needs to be improved in addition to the need for international cooperation

in the field of defense and security. The location of isolated outer islands and uninhabited islands has resulted in the control of the territory not being optimally conducted. This is the very disturbing issues on security and order aspects, as well as less optimal handling of areas in the legal aspects. Indonesia's vast sea territory (about 67% of the country's total area) contains a wealth of biological resources, one of which is a huge fish resource with a very diverse species. But the weakness of law enforcement efforts in Indonesia resulted in the rampant, cases of fish theft by local and foreign fishermen in the sea border area. From the environmental aspect, irresponsible management of fish resources will hamper the progress of the sustainable fisheries sector. The regulations made are not balanced with the imposition of clear sanctions and law enforcement. So, that possible theft cases by the same actors occur again.

There are still illegal activities such as illegal fishing by foreign nationals around the small outer islands due to the government's low attention to border areas. Sea border areas are also vulnerable to illegal smuggling and illegal immigrants, and vulnerable to intervention and occupation of other countries, in addition to other illegal activities, such as illegal logging, illegal mining, weapons smuggling, terrorist movements and robbery at sea or piracy. Human trafficking, drug trafficking, smuggling of small arms, the spread of terrorism, and other international crimes that transcend national sovereignty. Terrorism, separatism and other transnational crimes may be closely intertwined in exploiting sea routes in Indonesian waters. They can move freely to enter Indonesia. This shows that marine security is not only strategic in international relations and politics, but also strategic for domestic security.

However, the patrol and supervision capability of the territorial sea (both territorial and jurisdiction) of the Indonesian state is still very weak, so it is utilized by state actors as well as non-state actors. In addition, to patrol and surveillance capabilities, the protection of marine communication channels (SLOCs, Sea Lanes of Communication) and sea trade routes (SLOT, Sea Lanes of Trade) that are vital to international trade, energy supply lines, and other economic activities are not optimal yet.

### **3.2 Infrastructure Aspects of Border Area**

The regional and local transport infrastructure in the border area is still dominated by poor road network conditions. Road network segments with good infrastructure conditions are only found in some border areas that usually have positions directly adjacent to neighboring countries. However, in general, the condition of the road network in the land border are still found in the form of dirt roads and rocky. In the rainy season is usually exacerbated by the muddy road conditions that further hamper the mobility of movement of people and goods. The condition of poor road network infrastructure has a wide impact on the low connectivity of border area to the strategic area, growth center, and other surrounding villages or sub-districts. In some border areas, the condition is even not capable of connectivity altogether because it is exacerbated by the limitation of the geographical physical condition. Furthermore, disconnected connectivity also has a devastating effect on the economic activity of the border. Knots and modes of transportation can not operate within a certain period of time, have impact on the decreasing intensity of regional and local interactions. Trade activities of the commodity processing

industry were forced to do only until the neighboring countries due to very limited accessibility and raw materials are easily damaged. Based on that, there are consequences for the border community that the commodities price is lower than the normal price. The condition of ports in the sea area largely still relies on the port located on the main island. Physical local ports are mostly in poor condition, have no ship's back or no logging post. Whereas people in small and outer islands rely on sea transportation for mobilization.

Limitations also occur in shipping routes and transports, so people should find ways to get around by boarding ships that will sail.

### **3.3. Spatial Border Area Arrangement Aspects of Border Area**

The strategic issues of border areas in the spatial planning aspects can be seen from the implementation of planning, utilization, and spatial control activities. The spatial planning document used as a reference for development in border areas, whether macro or micro, does not have legal force. This has an impact on the development process hampered, because there is no official reference that can be used by local governments in regulating and controlling the dynamics of development going on in the border area.

The absence of a legitimate spatial plan document, which is used as a spatialbased development benchmark in the border area will have an impact on the space utilization activities at the border.

The tendency of land use that is inconsistent with space allocation is a likely effect during the development process in the border area. This happens because development activities are not based on a spatial-based development mindset. Inadequate spatial planning in

the border area is exacerbated by the absence of spatial use control instruments such as zoning regulations, disincentive incentive policies, and enforcement of sanction directives against spatial violation actions. Based on this matter needed a strategy to accelerate effort of arrangement of spatial border plan until its control device to realize spatial arrangement of integrated border area.

The utilization of fishery and marine resources is identified as having problems in border area waters, areas that are allowed by fishermen for fishing, or company area for oil and gas mining. Whereas the marine spatial arrangement will be able to determine the economic potential of more focused and integrated, so that will increase theeconomic growth of the local country. Spatial planning will take stock of marine wealth and management procedures. Spatial layout can determine what percentage of national oil reserves from various basins; allocate space for capture fisheries, aquaculture, oil and gas mining, shipping and conservation. Legislation that will legitimize spatial planning and inter-sectoral inter-sectoral support is needed in realizing harmonious inter-activity in water areas.

### **3.4 Economic Aspects of Border Area**

Almost all border areas in Indonesia are endowed with abundant natural resources. The potential of the land border area is dominated by forest products and mining materials that are almost all over Indonesia. The potential of the sea border area is dominated by marine and tourism products that are almost spread throughout Indonesia. But it is not balanced with the knowledge and skill sufficient to perform optimal processing of resources. The development of processing industry that developed in the border area is still much



constrained by the lack of knowledge and infrastructure supporting for the processing industry itself. Limitations of skills and the processing methods that are still traditional which causes in producing superior potential is still stagnant in the downstream industry. It needs counseling and assistance of appropriate technology tools in producing and processing superior yields to increase productivity and added value of production. The potential of marine and fishery resources in border areas has not been managed optimally. Both upstream, middle and downstream. In the upstream sector, the lack of support facilities and infrastructure support production makes the production process is not facilitated properly. For example, the lack of facilities and infrastructure supporting fishery cultivation and capture fishery makes the fishery production is very minimal. In the middle sector, the lack of support facilities and infrastructure storage, processing, making the added value of production is not optimum. In the downstream sector, the lack of support of packaging and marketing infrastructure facilities also has an accumulative effect on the not optimal selling of fishery products and marine products.

The economic growth of the border areas is heavily dependent on the connectivity between the border region and the surrounding areas, such as the provincial capital and the district capital. Connectivity is characterized by the availability of road networks, modes of transportation, markets as collectors of crops that will be brought to the capital district or province. In the Indonesian regions, the connectivity between the border areas with the district capital and the provincial capital is still low. The intensity of public transport is not so much, because of the small number of plus road conditions that are mostly still bad. The limitations of transportation

facilities and infrastructure have largely hindered the economic growth of the border areas.

One of the obstacles that caused the difficulties of strengthening the populist economy in border areas is the limited society to the financial resources and the low intervention of economic institutions to develop the economic system. Access to capital provided by local governments should be more actively realized for border residents to stimulate economic development. The intervention of economic institutions needed, such as cooperatives and SMEs, which should be able to contribute greatly to the border community. Saving and loan policies and procurement of appropriate technology production tools is one of the efforts that can be done to support and strengthen economic activities in the border region. The wealth of natural resources owned by the border area is a great potential and opportunity for investment. Unfortunately, both central and local government intervention has not opened up many opportunities to invest in border areas. Therefore, the government must create regulations that can encourage and facilitate investment in order to attract the private sector and other organizations to contribute in improving the economic sector in the border region.

### **3.5 Basic Social Services Aspect of Border Area**

The limited services of basic facilities and infrastructure of the settlements, greatly affect the level of welfare of border communities. The habitable house is a house which is accompanied by the service of facilities and infrastructure of the settlements that are evenly distributed in all land border areas. The issue is still the lack of access of the border community to the basic infrastructure facilities, because some land border areas are still minimal for basic infrastructure

facilities such as: electricity network service that only half a day, difficulty in obtaining telecommunication signal, the difficulty of getting clean water service. In addition to the difficulty of accessing basic settlement network services, there are also limitations of difficulty in reaching some settlements due to accessibility to low border areas.

There is also the lack of access to border services for education and health services. The current conditions in the land border areas have not reached adequate and quality education and health services. Border communities often have to stop in neighboring countries for treatment or carry out studies in neighboring countries. This fact is the cause of the quality of borderline community resources lagging behind compared to other regions. Limitations of health facilities and infrastructure in the border area are also problems that have not been resolved yet. By looking at this issue, such as medical personnel, the program is expected to enable the border community to access adequate and quality education and health services.

Land border areas have the potential of natural resources are commodities from agriculture, plantation and livestock. Obstacles to the development of natural resources potential of land border area that often happens is the issue of low quality of human resources due to not optimal service and quality improvement. The programs related to training and education for border communities to improve their skill or capabilities in managing the potential of natural resources on land border areas are still rarely held. The issue of the lack of educators or teachers in the land border area inhibits the ease of service and improvement of human resources quality of border communities. It needs to be done in the future in order to support the development of natural resources

potential of the land border areas. Namely, the facilitation and provision of education and training for the people of the land border areas in order to have the ability to process the potential of natural resources in the border area.

The management of the border area is still not a permanent authority from the local government, whereas the key to border management is in the smallest unit of government on the border. So far, there is no clear legality to regarding the delegation of border management authority. The impact is mutual responsibility in the management of border areas, while the smallest government, such as regency government or city government, subdistrict and village do not have enough funds in managing the border. Governance in border areas often has little role in guarding the development of the region. This is indicated by the lack of quality of service from government agencies at the border. The poor availability and quality of buildings has resulted in the community being reluctant to conduct basic social services to the government office.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Here are the strategic issues that exist in the border area:

1. Lack of defense and security facilities and infrastructure in the border area, and international cooperation. Limited number of military personnel and law enforcement officers securing border areas. The number of illegal cross border cases in the border areas (illegal trading, illegal immigration, human trafficking and illegal logging). Degradation of community insight and separatism symptoms in border areas that disturb security order.
2. The low level of regional transportation infrastructure services (connection to the center of national strategic activities and

growth centers) and local inland border areas.

3. Not optimal planning, utilization, and control of space utilization in border area.

4. Not optimal use of industrial technology in increasing value added potential of natural resources. Not optimal role of economic facilities and infrastructure in support of production, processing and marketing process. Weak regulatory system (access to capital, cooperatives and MSMEs) that support the strengthening of the people's economy. Weak regulatory system that can encourage investment.

5. Lack of access to adequate basic facilities and infrastructure services, education and also health services. Low quality of human resources due to the lack of optimal service efforts & quality improvement of human resources. Unfavorable border area governance system. Inadequate quality of facilities and infrastructure of government services.

Batas Wilayah Negara dan Kawasan Perbatasan Tahun 2011-2014

Peraturan BNPP Nomor 1 Tahun 2015 Tentang Rencana Induk Pengelolaan Perbatasan Negara Tahun 2015-2019

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 Tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 43 Tahun 2008 Tentang Wilayah Negara

## REFERENCES

BNPP. (2011), Rencana Induk Pengelolaan Batas Wilayah Negara & Kawasan Perbatasan Tahun 2011-2014, Decentralitation Support Facility [www.dssfindonesia.org](http://www.dssfindonesia.org), Maret 2011.

Muhamad, Karim. (2015), —*Eksistensi Pulau-Pulau Kecil di Kawasan Perbatasan Negara*l,

Partnership Policy Paper. (2011), Indonesia Border Area Management, Policy Partnership Policy Paper No. 2/2011, Partnership for Governance Reform, [www.kemitraan.or.id](http://www.kemitraan.or.id), South Jakarta

Peraturan BNPP Nomor 1 Tahun 2011 Tentang Desain Besar Pengelolaan

*Proceeding International Seminar on Accounting for Society  
Bachelor Degree of Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economy Universitas Pamulang  
Auditorium Universitas Pamulang, March, 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018*