

POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGES  
OF BORDER REGION AS GATEWAY OF  
UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
(CASE STUDY TEMAJUK VILLAGE,  
SAMBAS REGENCY,  
WEST BORNEO PROVINCE)

**Muhammad Rizki**

*Faculty of Law Universitas Gadjah Mada*

E - m a i l : rizki\_muhammad93@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

---

**B**order regions are a paramount manifestation of state sovereignty. Border regions are also strategic and vital in terms of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia framework for promising opportunities due to geographical matters. So it is politically necessary to pay particular attention to border areas to maintain sovereignty. Indonesia, as a sovereign state, has responsibilities toward its border region.

This research paper aims to study the potential and challenges of border regions, specifically in Temajuk Village which share a border with Kampong Telok Melano, Sarawak Malaysia.

The research is based on legal parameters. The data collection method is mainly focused on literature resources. Additionally, the author performed field observation to obtain primary, secondary, and non-legal material. These materials were then analyzed using the qualitative method.

The results of field observation showed that ineffective management of Temajuk as a border region has triggered across sector problems as well as challenges toward national security. These problems impact cross-border settlement and farming, smuggling of commercial products and services (beyond bilateral threshold), international marriage without following legal procedures, foreign influence infiltration, and undocumented residences or immigrants.

Ultimately, the author highly recommends the Indonesian government should necessarily pay high attention to border region management, set action plans and take prominent steps particularly in accelerating the leading sector of border region, considering its significance in line with holistic approaches toward the livelihood of local communities.

**KEYWORDS:** Border Region, Potential, Challenges, Across-sector Problems, Temajuk, Indonesia's gateway.

## INTRODUCTION

### **Background**

Border regions are the paramount manifestation of territorial sovereignty. They are the “face” of Indonesia for early impressions of Indonesia and should be getting equitable attentions from government. Aside from that, border regions are also strategic and vital in terms of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) framework. For example, border regions have promising opportunities due to geography, with potential of overflow of natural resources as well as market opportunities due to proximity with neighboring countries. Moreover, the regions are politically vital, having essential impact on state sovereignty in matters of defense security, economic, political and socio-cultural aspects.

Up to today, border regions remain a crucial issue, including the one which is located between West Kalimantan and Malaysia. Basically, the funds for the construction of the border are annually allocated. However, there is a huge disparity between the amount of the budget and the reality of the border development plan. The arguments are based on judging the facts today that border regions remain isolated, underdeveloped and abandoned. Furthermore, the border communities can be considered marginalized communities due to their social welfare and educational background being left behind. These devastating conditions have impact not only on legal and security issues but also social aspects. In addition, this has even triggered national security threats as well as transnational organized crimes. Among the problems occurring within these areas are: cross-border settlement and farming, smuggling of commercial products and services, traffic of goods and services without customs tax (beyond bilateral threshold), international marriage without following legal procedures, foreign influence infiltration and undocumented residences or immigrants. These occurrences can have tremendous influence on the sovereignty and territorial stability of Indonesia.

In fact, every border region has the potential of leading sectors including Temajuk. For example, richness in biodiversity, specific local commodities, local handicrafts and commercial products, unique traditions and strongly maintained local customs, natural landscapes which can be tourist attractions, as well as the potential human resources as functional systems and other supporting elements in developing border regions.

Hence, in order to shift the paradigm from assuming border areas are merely a backyard, it would be crucial to guarantee better primary needs, housing, education, health, and supporting infrastructure for these areas. In addition, it is also necessary for the state to be more proactive in alleviating

problems and developing these areas. Constitutional rights compliance should be facilitated to its fullest so as to be equal to the rights manifested in urban cities.

Therefore, based on these phenomena, these problems are very repressive and have a high urgency to be explored further. It is crucial to formulate a baseline for these problems before setting up the action plan. For the foregoing reasons, in this research paper, the author will focus on the problems located in Temajuk, West Borneo, Indonesia which shares a direct border with Kampong Teluk Melano, Sarawak, Malaysia. The author is going to observe straight facts on the ground related to the previously described issues. Additionally, the author is going to provide data reports and propose recommendations for the governments based on field research.

### **Research Question**

Based on the aforementioned issues, the author will perform a further analysis to obtain solutions for the following problems:

- 1) What is today's picture of Temajuk as a border region and its potential?
- 2) What are the future challenges facing the development of Temajuk as a substantial gateway of Indonesia?

### **Research Method**

- 1) Nature and type of study

This paper is based on legal research which uses juridical-empirical approaches. Juridical-empirical studies discuss the principles in legal studies by further analyzing theories through fieldwork to look at the facts on the ground and perform interviews with parties related to the subject of the research.

This study is also enhanced by a subsequent-practice interpretation in order to understand materials drawn from books, journals, papers and articles as well as reports of previous studies to supplement materials from international treaties related to the subject of the research.

- 2) Types of Data

The research focuses on literature research. However, field research is performed to further analyze the factual situation. Data collection methods are processed by obtaining primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and non-legal materials.

- 3) Research location

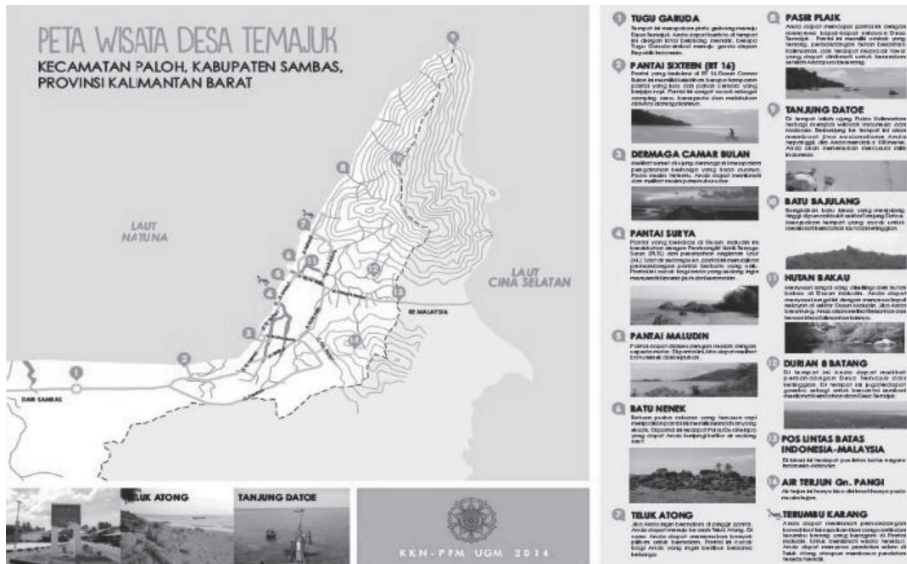
Findings from this study are drawn from field research in Temajuk Village, Sambas, West Kalimantan, to support the primary data. Further,

the author gathered secondary data from materials obtained in the library of the Faculty of Law Universitas Gadjah Mada. Additionally, the author performs in-depth interviews through state officials relating to border region managements which are as follows: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Geospatial Information Agency, Directorate Land Border Topography of Indonesian Army and National Agency for Border Management.

4) Data Analysis

In this research, the author performs qualitative analysis with a statute approach, which involves collecting and selecting the data obtained both from primary and secondary sources which are relevant to the problems researched. The data collected will be further processed and analyzed in a systematic way, and eventually linked with bilateral border treaties as well as border regions management theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION



Temajuk map and its tourist attractions

a. Temajuk village is comprised of Dusun Camar Bulan, Dusun Sempadan, and Dusun Maludin. Camar Bulan is the village center. Meanwhile, Dusun Maludin is considered a tourist destination due to its beach panorama and tourism facilities. Meanwhile Dusun Sempadan opposes the seaside area and has a direct state border with neighboring village. This village is administratively located in the District (*Kecamatan*) of Paloh, Sambas Regency (*Kabupaten*) which has a total area of 23.683 km<sup>2</sup>. Geographically, Temajuk is situated at

the northwest of Borneo Island and shares its land border with Sarawak, East Malaysia.

Demographically, it was populated by 2170 inhabitants in 2015. The majority of locals are fishermen and farmers. There are also locals who run small retail shops in order to add to their earnings. In terms of village infrastructure, there are four schools from elementary to high school level. Also, there is a local public health building, administrative office, border military post, traditional market, subsector police station, and multipurpose buildings. However, most teachers and doctors are assisted from the province level due to insufficient local's intellectual capacity. Most locals only achieved high school level at its highest, and there are very few locals who have accomplished higher education studies.

In terms of daily needs, Temajuk locals rely heavily on Malaysian products, so it is common to see Malaysian products sold in Temajuk such as gas, rice, sugar, flour, various food seasonings, and other products. Although there are Indonesian products that circulate widely, the public prefers to select Malaysian products because the quality is much better, more economical, and condition of the product is still viable, unlike Indonesian products which have often passed the expiration period.

From the socio-cultural aspect there is mutual interaction between the two Melayu ethnics due to their location directly across the border from each other in neighboring villages. Even though they are separated by two states, both village have strong bonds. There is cross-state marriage and social and economic relations such as, daily trade traffic, independence day celebrations, holy day traditions, sport friendly matches, and other forms of tied relationships.

In security and defense matters, they are synergistically carried out from multisectors, consisting of border military forces (both on land and water), Strategic Intelligence Agency (BAIS TNI), police force in subsector division, internal forces such as Youth Guard Borders (Pemuda Penjaga Batas), Borderline Youth (Pemuda Perbatasan) and Youth Forum on Temajuk as borderline (Forum Pemuda Perbatasan Kujang Temajuk). The activities undertaken are in the form of regular supervision of borderline and border markers, sea patrols along the sea border, daily training and others types of activities.

As one of Indonesia entrance gates, Temajuk surely requires accelerated development, both for infrastructure and primary needs, for example 24 hours running electricity, improved telecommunication lines, an internet provider, inter-connected paved roads from district to neighboring states, terminals, a fishing port, and proper bridges.

Notwithstanding, this village has wonderful tourism potential which may attract tourists from foreign countries. The longest white sand beaches in Southeast Asia, abundant coral reefs, calm waves and sunset views are soothing to the eye. Not only its marvelous charm, Temajuk is also awarded

with natural scenery presented by mountains and mangrove forests that surround it providing unique experiences, and people can take a vacation to neighboring country in just minutes. To support tourism, local people open business opportunities such as homestay, lodging, restaurants, and local souvenirs. Every year there is a consistent increase in the number of tourists of about 20 percent who traveled to this exotic destination.

In addition, the potential for agriculture is also noteworthy. In Temajuk, the main commodity grown on plantations are pepper, rubber, palm oil, and some vegetables. The pepper productivity is overflowing and one of the largest in the province of West Kalimantan. Additionally, pepper and rubber are one of the five main commodities of West Kalimantan.

Further, its location close to the shallow sea means this village is very rich in marine products. Temajuk is one of the largest exporters of jellyfish in Indonesia with a total value that reaches billions of rupiah. Jellyfish harvesting is conducted in April-May.

These potentials are very promising in the effort to develop Temajuk as a state main entrance from West Borneo. Hence, it should be well-managed and fully-synergized with government, related institutions and local supports.

b. Temajuk is one of Indonesia frontlines where state sovereignty begins and ends. Despite its potential, it requires extra effort to enjoy such facilities. Since it takes about 12 hours to drive from Pontianak (the capital city of West Borneo) in order to arrive in Temajuk, compared to 5-10 minutes in order to reach neighboring villages in Malaysia. The traveling time could be reduced by 50% if an interstate highway were to be built. However, despite its better condition compared to past years, Temajuk remains left behind. Prior to road access that opened in 2012, Temajuk locals had to take the route along the coast. This access was heavily impacted by weather and sea currents. During the rainy season, the access could be isolated because of high sea currents and tidal waves. These conditions led the locals to highly depend on supplies from the village next door for survival.

The facts described above clearly indicate that Temajuk remains left behind. Therefore, as stated in Nawa Cita of current President Jokowi that focuses primarily on rural areas development, it can be interpreted that Temajuk should be covered one of the strategic areas listed in government's action plan.

It has been more than 60 years since Indonesia's independence. Yet, border regions management remains an unresolved matter. Problems remain in various aspects. These facts indicate that the acceleration of development for the prosperity and welfare of border communities is not as simple as generally thought. Further, it requires paradigm reformation in terms of development orientation perspective on border areas. Development should not rely on security approaches alone, but it should also take into account prosperity and welfare-oriented approaches.

Therefore, border regions could not be easily handled by one or two institutions, but instead should be the responsibility of several parties across sectors. Considering the issues in the border areas are not only concerning aspects of border security, but also should be undertaken holistically, as it also covers a wide range of aspects, especially in terms of economics, social, cultural and other sectors which are very closely related and having significant role in constructing the pillars of NKRI sovereignty as a whole.

From defense and security perspectives, it is also critical to draw more intensive attention to this issue. As reported by the media, there have been problems due to border markers shifting due to the actions of irresponsible individuals. Also, it was reported, the annexation by neighboring communities as well as misleading information on coordinates of existing border markers located at different position than they were supposed to be during the colonial era, specifically in the Camar Bulan area. For example, it was widely broadcast that Malaysia had unilaterally constructed a lighthouse in Tanjung Dato in 2014. However, this area is apparently part of Indonesian jurisdiction today. An additional concern is that the accuracy of issues are still questionable. It certainly needs further investigation in terms of the basis of claims by irresponsible parties who spread untrusted complaints. However, despite its controversy, these issues cannot be separated from other factors, such as lack of supervision of the borderline. Hence, these facts are exploited by irresponsible parties to spread widely such issues and to provoke the locals who lack technical and juridical knowledge.

The Camar Bulan area is surrounded with pepper, rubber and palm oil plantations. Farms may extend to dozens of hectares in area and exceed Indonesian territory. This means they violated the borderline by participating in activities in Malaysian areas. Thus, in terms of sovereignty limitations, their crops have crossed the Indonesian border. The author had conducted an interview with one of the local farmers at the time. It seemed clear that he was aware that he performed cross-border farming. In addition, he knew the consequences that could occur at any time as well. For example, a sudden inspection or perhaps further investigation by Malaysian Police (Polis Diraja Malaysia). Yet, he and other farmers believed that their current farming area was part of NKRI territory in the colonial era based on prior notice by irresponsible persons. Moreover, Camar Bulan is commonly known to have outstanding boundary problems (OBP) in its area. Therefore, due to ongoing debate, it would be better for them to exploit related area rather than to leave it abandoned. In practice, it can be assumed that the existence of borderlines are frequently ignored and merely assumed to be symbolic.

In terms of education, although schools are available from elementary to high school levels, yet the quality of education is a worrying situation. Additionally, the number of students who continue their studies to higher level are very minimal due to economic reasons and early marriage. These

problems occurred almost every year. As result, many of the locals ended up as fisherman and farmers just like their parents.

Population based on Education Level

Education Level	Male	Female
Bachelor Degree	5	4
Diploma	4	2
High School	110	106
Junior High School	250	268
Elementary	231	214
Playgroup Level	25	11
Number of Students	98	73
Total	473	678

(source: Temajuk Administration, June 2016)

Regarding health matters, this village has a local public health center in which the staff members are representatives from the Ministry of Health through the Nusantara Sehat program assisted with one doctor and nurse from Paloh District. Health facilities such as medical equipment and medicines are also minimal. Accordingly, people who have severe disease complaints are referred to the nearest hospital located in Sambas Regency with a travel time of approximately 5 hours. This, of course, becomes a problem in emergency situations, and therefore this challenge should be resolved as soon as possible.

Another problem in Temajuk is regarding the status of land ownership. This remains questionable because there are apparently illegal land transactions. Further, the proof of transactions are only granted with limited clearance letters. Also, the procedure was undertaken informally with both parties' consent. The consensus was based on mutual trust, and verification of land status was merely relying on so-called land owner's trust. Hence, relevant agencies, in this case Sambas Regency Land Agency (BPN) are not able to clarify land status along the border line. Further, due to its location in Malaysian territory, lands are not able to be legally certified. This reality is indeed very detrimental toward the farmers.

Basically, since Temajuk was opened in the late 1970's, cross-border activities continued for years, from illegal logging to illegal farming. As many years passed, the areas exploited increased. However, even today, the supervision of borderlines is not strictly undertaken by border military forces and related stakeholders. This is due to their work description as well as functions which are practically overlapped and unclear in terms of which institutions possess such authority. The residents of the neighboring villages are comprised of less than 100 families as well as limited numbers of border guards and isolated access to the district. These facts may be the reason why repressive action of the neighboring countries did not create any deterrent effect among the Indonesian farmers.



The ignorance of borderlines do not only affect natural resources utilization. It is also linear with other sectors, such as human and goods traffic aspects. Basically, both states applied the Border Trade Agreement (BTA) in 1970. This BTA allowed citizens of both neighboring villages to fulfil their daily needs by having import duty-free policy for basic needs with certain value thresholds. Additionally citizens of both countries are not required to show their passport when crossing to the neighboring country within certain sub-districts as the limit and vice versa. They are only obligated to show their cross-border ID card through the official cross-border post (PLB) in Temajuk.

However, in practice, the regulations are then exploited by locals as well as brokers to smuggle Malaysian goods and vice versa. The smuggling was done in huge amounts, far exceeding the allowed threshold, either for personal needs or further trade to greater areas without customs taxes. Even today it is easy to buy Malaysian goods, for instance sugar, milk, rice, flour, cooking oil, snacks, and even cooking gas in the sub-district area. Ironically, those goods entered Indonesia illegally as the goods are beyond allowed threshold, pursuant to Customs Laws No. 17 Year 2006, as amendment from Laws No. 10, Year 1995.

The author has also directly observed the facts in the field. Supervision and law enforcement are minimal. It was found that official cross-border posts (PLB) are completely ineffective. Besides, there is nobody running any activities despite the existence of a physical building. Aside from that, the location of PLB is quite far from the border entrance. In contrast, there are in fact border military forces posts guarded from 8 am – 5 pm every day. However, ID card checking and checking daily goods that cross the border are rarely done. Even if there are regular inspections, there is no juridical control and law enforcement. Instead there is direct settlement on the spot in the form of a friendly warning. This happens even in an official cross-border where illegal export and import obviously took place. Therefore, it can be imagined how the practice is even greater in cross-border shortcut entrances where there are numbers of shortcuts access between the two states without routine inspections. This phenomenon is very vulnerable to illegal activities.

Another problems in Temajuk is cross-state marriage. The problem arises due to citizenship as well as the marriage administration requirements. People in Temajuk do not have any idea of legal rules or procedures regarding cross-state marriage. Accordingly, in practice, they only follow local customs.

This occurrence has impact on citizenship problems since this has correlation with the flow of Indonesians crossing to Malaysia in order to get employment. Ironically, the border is relatively porous and has allowed a huge influx of illegal immigrant workers from Indonesia to Malaysia. This also includes the question of citizenship identity. There are dual-nationality residents in Temajuk. This is proven by possession of Malaysian identity cards (IC). Thus, the aforementioned citizens can freely pass the border. This

must be responded to as a serious problem considering the reality is not only correlating with the weakness of citizenship administration, but also correlates with the country's sovereignty and nationalism.

Concrete evidence of the migration flows that took place prior to the opening of Temajuk Village sometime before 1980, the author found out when interviewing the Head of Teluk Melano Village, Mr. Muhammad bin Pani, who has been serving as the head of the village since 2001. He said that his parents were Indonesian citizens and he was once migrated to Malaysia and became a permanent resident in Malaysia in early 1970.

At the time of interviewing Mr. Muhammad, the author also got to know the local people who sat next to the author. One of them, Hasan bin Nasir, was formerly an Indonesian citizen. In 1978 he migrated to the Telok Melano, joining his Malaysian grandmother for gardening. At that time, obtaining Malaysian citizens identity card (IC) was not a difficult thing. Currently, there are many families like his sister and brother who are domiciled in Indonesia. He said that he went to Temajuk every afternoon to simply watch Indonesian news at one of the food stalls located at Pasar Camar Bulan. His wife still uses a passport to live in Melano while his children already have an IC.

The two closely allied villages had no social or economic conflicts for the past 23 years when he lived in Telok Melano, given the factors of interdependence and the need for each other to create a harmonious state. Shifting border markers never happened and the conditions were always safe and peaceful. The head of the village never questioned the number of Indonesian citizens participating in activities in Malaysia territory because the issue does not interfere with their daily activities.

The phenomenon of border population migration in the context of international law is a serious threat as the occurrence of silent occupation by neighboring countries in the territory of Indonesian sovereignty. In addition to the number of population is reduced, it affects local control of the cross border to be undertaken effectively.

If the practice of silent occupation with its activities as mentioned above is not addressed in a responsive and serious manner, then the threat of security and the loss of the territory of state sovereignty undoubtedly will continue to occur. Therefore, this should be considered an urgent matter. Considering the reality does not merely have something to do with the weakness of citizenship administration, but also correlates with the country's sovereignty and nationalism since economic welfare and social justice are substantial issues in border regions.

In tourism management, despite its breathtaking landscape, mangrove forest tours, one of the longest coastlines in the world with white sand beach and other tourism potential, yet tourism management is not well-organized. This situation may trigger threats toward locals such as cultural infiltration from neighboring countries which may diminish locals' nationalism. Further,

tourism potential can be completely exploited by foreign investors and appropriate locals' rights and interests. This possibility is certainly a huge matter that needs to be taken into account by relevant state institutions.

In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 31 Year 2014 on Regional Government, the management of border areas becomes the joint responsibility of the Central Government and the Local Government in accordance with the principle of concurrence. In reality, there is still weakness in the management policy of border areas with unclear division of authority. Although it is constitutionally referred to as the type of authority of the central government, it shall include all authority on the management and utilization of border areas and authority in the determination of detailed spatial plan, control and permit of space utilization and the construction of regional infrastructure facilities. Such authority is delegated through the role of the Governor at the provincial level and is specifically assisted by the Regent / Mayor and specifically in the case of development grant assistance assigned to the head of district.

However, the fact is that there are still many regional authorities that have not been decentralized due to the sectorial regulations and regulations in ministerial levels which are still not adjusted to local regulations. This has resulted in various issues, such as terms of authority, financial management, executive and legislative relations, bureaucratic complexity, regulations of financial aid, profit sharing on taxes, and ineffective management of border region development plans.

The problem also lies in the village government personnel capacity in terms of administrative as well as legal matters, for instance drafting funding proposals, evaluation reports, local regulation or decrees and other legal instruments. Even, from its beginning acknowledged as a village in 2004 up to today, there were no legal instruments. This is certainly detrimental to the village in terms of juridical procedures which are very rich in the potential of tourism and marine products to be developed, but the village has no legal basis to protect the interests and rights of the village as host.

In the end, this phenomenon can be critically considered by seeking the root cause of the actual problem. As the author said in the beginning, the problems in border regions have to be observed holistically in comparative manners by transforming paradigms from the buffer zone of defense (security oriented) through to a prosperity approach. In addition, border regions management must be conducted simultaneously across sectors from central to local governments.

Therefore, the authors are going to give recommendations to the government through the Ministry / Institution relating to the management of border regions for instance the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Trade, Geospatial Information Agency, the National Agency for Border Management as well as specifically

the local government from Province to sub-district level. Besides, it needs to be encouraged with fully support and highly prepared Temajuk locals themselves, which are as follows:

## R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

1. Defense and Security:
  - a. Improve quantity as well as quality of Border Security and Defense Forces by increasing the number of military personnel from Army to Navy squads supported with military equipment.
  - b. Provide extra facilities and supporting equipment for fundamental duty implementation as well as their functions of security and defense at the border. Also improve the quality of the assigned border military forces. In addition, maximize the participation of the locals through training on Pemuda Penjaga Batas (Youth Guard Borders), Pemuda Perbatasan, (Borderline Youth) and Forum Pemuda Perbatasan Kujang Temajuk, FPPKT (Youth Forum) on the borderline of Temajuk. This is necessary in order to improve the performance of the security apparatus and defense synergized with local communities as a frontline for the stability of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

With regard to the problems in reality, there are implications on other aspects, thus, it is crucial do a holistic settlement without simply focusing on the security and defense aspects which are comprised of the following:

2. Economy, Transformation of paradigm and approaches to the border regions from security oriented into prosperity oriented, consist of the following measures:
  - a. As the ‘front yard’ of State and International gateway for the Asia Pacific region, by alleviating of poverty and improving the welfare of border society. These are very highly crucial to be prioritized in first place.
  - b. Providing adequate access and assets to market and distribution of local commodities to the greater area.
  - c. Assistance and training of craft products and handmade arts as creative and unique souvenirs from Temajuk.
  - d. Assistance to the unions in Temajuk such as the Fishermen Unions and Women Unions (PKK) in order to promote and expand marketing of special products from Temajuk to various regions.
  - e. Fulfillment of basic needs such as food supply to reduce dependence on basic food from neighboring countries.

- f. The development of growth centers that have a response from the neighboring countries. Local Government is expected to cooperate with foreign investors to support and develop Temajuk as an industrial hub and commerce.
- g. Improvement of bilateral cooperation in economic, social and cultural rights through the improvement of socio-economic programs Malindo (SOSEK Malindo) with neighboring villages.

### 3. Infrastructure:

- a. The construction of state border posts with facilities of Customs Immigration Quarantine and Security (CIQS), as well as other physical infrastructure. Also consider widening and paving of the main road heading towards borders from Sambas Regency to Temajuk as well as parallel road jeep from Tanjung Datu in Temajuk and continue eastward Kalimantan are now underway.

This is highly significant to be installed since the traditional border-crossing traditional (PLBT) on its implementation both supporting infrastructure that must be possessed and its functions are not in accordance with the mandate of Minister Regulation No. 18 Year 2007 Standardization Facilities, Infrastructure, Services and State Border-cross. The functions that should be carried out are in the form of immigration, customs, quarantine, and security. Yet, in practice it did not run as expected. Instead, the functions are replaced by Pos Pamtas (Military Border Forces Post) which only possess security functions. Moreover, there has been a practice of the illegal export-import traffics and problems in other sectors.

- b. For current facilities and infrastructure borders need to be standardized and be prioritized for quality improvement. Other physical infrastructures required are in electricity, communications and information through the development of a relay station or radio and television transmitters, a tower of base trans receiver system (BTS) to support improved-network capacity to communicate, as well as procurement of Internet access for local residents.
- c. Restoration of the road and bridges. Considering the facts, some are in alarming condition in some areas, primarily during the rainy season that could endanger the safety of the riders or lead to loss of access to the district.

### 4. Tourism

Temajuk Village has been acknowledged as a National Strategic Tourism Region, with programs planned by the central government to boost infrastructure facilities and tourism promotion. This requires a massive follow-up from relevant village government in order to accelerate

programs implementation as well as transparency on programs goals and plans.

This will automatically enable the locals to boost economic growth through services, accommodation, entry fees, transportation services, facilities of tourist attractions, culinary and craft products as well as traditional foods as local souvenirs. If the programs can run as expected, it will indirectly improve the infrastructure and development of Temajuk as frontline of Indonesia.

5. Education and Health
  - a. Improve the quality and empowerment of human resources (HR) through revitalization of education, transportation and information technology.
  - b. The procurement and addition of teachers at elementary, junior and senior high schools in Temajuk for certain subjects, especially English, guidance and counseling, and arts.
  - c. The addition of supporting facilities for learning activities such as science laboratories, school desks and chairs, textbooks on the newest curriculum, projectors, and other school utensils.
  - d. Providing scholarships to Temajuk students to continue their education in universities.
  - e. Dentists and medical personnel for the needs of locals.
  - f. Supporting medical equipment facilities in Temajuk Public Health Center.
  
6. Institution and Capacity Building, Borders area management is a shared responsibility between the Central Government and Local Government in accordance with the principle of concurrence through:
  - a. Improvement of Institutional Government and Society in the Region through intensive trainings and regular assistance from District and Regency Government, considering the local government in Temajuk does not have sufficient capacity to manage the border area, primarily related to aspects of the substantial documents administration and legal instruments, lack of technological knowledge, as well as the complexity of development that involves many groups and sectors.
  - b. A clear division of regulation and transparent authority between the central as well as local governments and related Ministry / Institution.
  
7. Forest and Marine Conservation, as a great view of the border region whose status is the conservation of forest and natural resources that need to be protected to avoid illegal exploitation, development needs to be aligned with the carrying capacity of natural and sustainable matters.

In connection with these recommendations, in order to support

implementation of the programs in the border region as well as to guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity of Unitary Republic of Indonesia, regulations pertaining to the national sovereignty are indispensable. In the absence of clear regulation, it is feared disharmony could develop in the relationship between countries. This would also impact attitudes and patterns we follow in securing the state. This is a logical and juridical consequence from border region existence. In other words, in border region, a nation's sovereignty will come into force and ends.

## C O N C L U S I O N

- a. The potential of Temajuk, recognized as tourism village, needs to be fully synergized with superior local commodities, adequate infrastructure, qualified human resources and supported by government as well as related stakeholders in order to accelerate tourism management in border regions.
- b. From the description above on the challenges in terms of border region management, particularly Temajuk, the recommendations listed by the author perhaps are able to resolve the matters of the livelihood of border communities as the frontline of Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- Tsani, M.T., (1990), *Hukum dan Hubungan Internasional*, Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Batubara, H., (2015), accessed in <http://www.wilayahperbatasan.com/wilayah-perbatasan-apakah-kita-memang-tidak-becus-menjaga-batas-negara-kita/>
- Wuryandari, G., (2009) Sumber Ancaman dan Kebijakan Pengelolaannya. *Keamanan di Perbatasan Indonesia-Timor Leste*, Yogyakarta-LIPI: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sutisna, S., Lokita, S., Sumaryo, *Boundary Making Theory dan Pengelolaan Perbatasan di Indonesia*, Paper presented in Seminar border mangements, organized by UPN Veteran, Yogyakarta, 16 November 2008.
- Lamb, A., (1965), *Australian Yearbook of International Law*, 51. In Prescott, J.R.V., (1965), *The Geography of Frontier and Boundaries*, London and Adami, V., (1927), *National Frontier in Relation to International Law*, London.
- Lahnisafitra, I., (2005), *Study of Regional Development of the Border Region in West Borneo-Sarawak*, Institut Teknologi Bandung: Thesis Master-S2 in Graduate Studies.
- Soekamto, S., (2014), *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia.
- Ali, H. Z., (2009), *Legal Research Methods*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Joewono, B.J., (2013) accessed from <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2013> dalam Satgas Pamtas:160 Patok Batas Tidak Ditemukan.
- Ministry of Defense, (2006), *Pedoman Penyelesaian 10 (sepuluh) Permasalahan Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*, Jakarta: Ditjen Strahan-Dephan.
- Jones, S.B., (1945), *Boundary-Making - on maps function in border dispute*.
- Mahmud, MD, (2008), *Tata Kelola Perbatasan Negara Kita*, Paper presented in Seminar Forum Rektor Indonesia: Keunggulan, Kepeloporan, Kejuangan dan Pengabdian Perguruan Tinggi dalam Membangun Daya Saing dan Martabat Bangsa, in Auditorium Kahar Mudzdhakir, UII, Yogyakarta.
- Arsana, M.A., (2016), *Natural Boundaries: Batas Wilayah yang Melibatkan Unsur Alam*, Jawa Timur.
- Kahler, M., Walter, B.F., (Edt.), (2006), *Territoriality and Conflict in an Era of Globalization*, New York: Cambridge University Press.



- Lutfi, M., (2011), Prolog, in Kurnia, M.P., (et. al.), *Keadilan di Tanah-Tanah Perbatasan*, Malang, Jurnal Intrans Institute.
- Jusnadi, A., (Ed.) ,(2005), *Platform Penanganan Permasalahan Perbatasan Antarnegara*, Jakarta, Ditjen Pemerintahan Umum-Depdagri, 55-68. See also on Bappenas, (2004), *Kawasan Perbatasan Kebijakan dan Strategi Nasional Pengelolaan Kawasan Perbatasan Antarnegara di Indonesia*, Jakarta, Bappenas.
- Arsana, M.A., (2011), accessed from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2011/10/20/understanding-border-issues-camar-bulan-tanjung-datu.html>.
- Nik,Ndr, (2011), accessed from <http://nasional.news.viva.co.id/news/read/255328-ke-camar-bulan-dpr-tunggu-pemerintah>.
- Berita Satu, (2011), accessed from <http://www.beritasatu.com/ekonomi/13543-camar-bulan-dan-tanjung-datu-harus-dipertahankan.html>.
- Mr Zakaria, (2011), as one of Indonesian farmers in Malaysian territory, interview, Temajuk.
- Pailah, S.Y., (2007), *Kedaulatan NKRI vs Silent Occupation*.
- Zein, Y.A., (2016), *Hak Warga Negara di Wilayah Perbatasan– Perlindungan Hukum Hak Atas Pendidikan dan Kesehatan*, Yogyakarta, Liberty.

## APPENDIX



Picture 1 - One of shortcuts access located in Temajuk



Picture 2 - The author in one of border markers



Picture 3 - Entrance Gate to Indonesia



Picture 4 - Pepper Crops planted in Malaysian territory



Picture 5 - Tanjung Dato' Navigation Tower



Picture 6- Malaysia product (Sugar) in Temajuk



Picture 7-8 : Road access to Temajuk



Picture 9 Entrance Gate to Kampong Telok Melano, Malaysia



Picture 10 – Pepper (white and black) after being harvested.



Picture 11 – Public Health Center in Temajuk



Picture 12 – Border Military Post in Camar Bulan area



Picture 13 – Sunset view from Maludin Beach



Picture 14 – Mangrove Forest Tour in Temajuk