

THE ROOT OF PROBLEM IN IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA-SINGAPORE INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT TO INCREASE INDONESIA'S COMPETITIVENESS IN COMMERCIAL AND INVESTMENT

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***Abstract:** Border management is an essential issue in international view. Some of international conflict comes up from bad border management. One of the focus of explanatory study of the research is to explain the main problem of integrated border management implementation using case study in Indonesia-Singapore border management to increase Indonesia's competitiveness i commercial and investment.*

The methodology using qualitative study with single case study. The data collection was gathered by interview, observation, and document file. Triangulation is most important part to validate the data from interview, observation and document file.

The main problem of Intergrated border management implementation are geographical problem, law and enforcement problem and social-security problem. Future investigation can explore the how the good implementation of integrated border management, the appropriate conceptual model of integrated border management and how the flow of commercial and investment activities in Indonesia-Singapore border management.

INTRODUCTION

Policy in the management of the border is crucial, sensitive and complex. The complexity of border issues require active participation ruling regime, taking into account the views and reading actors and consistency in guarding the interests of the sovereignty, population and territory. Border region is an area of strategic and vital for a country, because geographically generally have the potential of natural resources and market opportunities because of the proximity of the distance to the neighboring countries. (Thontowi, 2009).

O.J. Martinez was quoted I Ketut Ardhana categorizes four types of borders: alienated Borderland: a border region that is not the case of cross-border activity,

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as a result of the turmoil of war, conflict, dominance of nationalism, hatred ideological, religious animosity, cultural differences and competition ethnic. Coexistent Borderland: a border region where cross-border conflict can be reduced to a level that can be controlled though still appear unresolved issues such as those relating to the issue of ownership of strategic resources at the border. Borderland interdependent: a border region on both sides symbolically linked by a relatively stable international relations. Residents in both parts of the border area, also in the two countries are involved in a variety of mutually beneficial economic activities and more or less on an equal footing, for example one of the parties has production facilities while others have cheap labor. Integrated Borderland: a border region whose economic activity is a unity, nationalism is far receded on both countries and both joined in a close unity. (I Ketut Ardhana, 2007: 1).

Border area management currently is becoming increasingly important, given the economic logic which requires a wider space, no longer sealed bulkhead by border-state. Indonesia-Singapore border has not termaksimalkan, despite having great potential to contribute to the improvement of the Indonesian economy. Potentials among other positions Singapore straits strategic (Sumardiman, 2002), the content of the mineral potential of quartz and tin-old Carbon, Permian and Triassic (Cobing, 1992), as well as the islands of Batam and Bintan and Karimun which have economic base that can be developed (opportunities for Singapore businesses to invest), among others, include capture fisheries, mariculture (marine aquaculture), nautical tourism, oil and gas, industrial biotechnology, industrial and maritime services, as well as other industries.

Management of areas bordering Singapore still has not been done in an integrated manner by integrating all sectors concerned. Problems Indonesia-Singapore border areas are still handled on an ad-hoc, temporary and partial, hence the need for a development model based on IBM's management of border areas between the border regions in both countries, in an effort to improve the competitiveness of investments and trade between Indonesia and Singapore.

This study trying to identification and analyze the main problems of Indonesia-Singapore border management to increase of Indonesia's competitiveness of commercial and investment in Asia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Border are Management

Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, citing Ricklefs (1981), mentions that the borders of a country that is now called Indonesia was built by the colonial military forces (Netherlands) at the expense of human lives, money, environmental destruction,

social ties stretching and humiliation of human dignity and freedom. (I Ketut Ardhana, 2007: 1)

O.J. Martinez was quoted as saying Riwanto Tirtosudarmo categorizes four types of borders: alienated Borderland: a border region that is not the case of cross-border activity, as a result of the turmoil of war, conflict, dominance of nationalism, hatred ideological, religious animosity, cultural differences and ethnic rivalry. Coexistent Borderland: a border region where cross-border conflict can be reduced to a level that can be controlled though still appear unresolved issues such as those relating to the issue of ownership of strategic resources at the border. Borderland interdependent: a border region on both sides symbolically linked by a relatively stable international relations. Residents in both parts of the border area, also in the two countries are involved in a variety of mutually beneficial economic activities and more or less on an equal footing, for example one of the parties has production facilities while others have cheap labor. Integrated Borderland: a border region whose economic activity is a unity, nationalism is far receded on both countries and both joined in close partnership.

An effective border management system has two objectives: First, to facilitate the tourists, providing a friendly and efficient gateway to the country, and second, to provide a barrier and disincentive to entry for those who want to avoid legal migration. Goals allows countries to maximize the benefits of temporary and permanent migration is managed, while at the same time protecting the nation from unauthorized entry of those considered to be of no benefit under the rules of the policy or the entry visa would not be in the national interest.

The main operational components of effective border management system are interconnected (and automated) sub-systems that will include trained personnel, audit capabilities, inter and international cooperation, and strategic partnerships with operators and industry. Control design for the entrance and exit at borders will be based on a number of factors, including: the characteristics of the border, the permeability of the border connected with neighboring countries, the commitment and capacity of neighboring countries to control their own borders and manage regularity migration, planning and interception tourists both in the context of a relationship land, air / airports and at sea, identity and intentions of management checks conducted at the border or at points far from the border, visa arrangements as well as the volume and variability of volume, passengers at the border. (International Organization for Migration www.iom.int/.../managing.../border-management)

Management concepts territory can be divided into two groups. First, the sea as a starting point or central. This concept is derived from the cultural development of mankind in the Mediterranean that experienced triumph at the beginning of

civilization. All around the Mediterranean Sea is formed superpowers powerful of his day, such as Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Major cities such as Venice, Rome, Barcelona and Cairo are all located and overlooks the Mediterranean Sea. Marine ship technology has shaped the culture of the Mediterranean with the sea as central.

The second concept is a concept that started activities on land otherwise known as the heartland. From a center in the mainland, the expansion is done. This culture experienced a heyday when ground transportation is seeded. Lebensraum terminology is closely related to this concept. The invention of the steam engine is one of the important milestones in the course of this culture. Then when the aircraft is found, the expansion continues and the sea crashing (Sudrajat, 2002).

In Indonesia the concept of regional development born of an iterative process that combines the basics of theoretical understanding with practical experiences as an application form that is dynamic. In the historical development of the concept of regional development in Indonesia, there are some basic theories foreshadowed existence (DG Depkimpraswil Spatial Planning, 2003).

The first is as a pioneer Walter Isard Regional Studies that examine the causal relationships of the main factors forming region of space, namely physical factors, socio-economic, and cultural. The second is the Hirschmann (1950s), which gave rise to the theory of polarization effects and the trickling-down effect with the argument that the development of an area do not occur simultaneously (unbalanced development). The third is Myrdal (1950s) with a theory that explains the relationship between advanced regions and regions behind using the terms backwash and spread effects. The fourth is Friedmann (the 1960s), which put more emphasis on the establishment of the hierarchy in order to facilitate the development of the construction system that became known as the theory of growth centers. Fifth, is Douglass (1970s) who introduced the birth of rural-urban linkage models (rural-urban linkages) in the development of the region.

The existence of the theoretical basis and concept development in the region above then enriched by Sutami (1970s) with the idea that the intensive development of infrastructure to support the utilization of natural resources will be able to accelerate the development of the region. Then Poernomosidhi (transition era) contributed to the birth of the concept of a hierarchy of cities and the hierarchy of road infrastructure through the order of the city. Furthermore, Ruslan Diwiryo (1980s) introduced the concept of pattern and structure of the space that became a major inspiration enactment of Law No. 24/1992 on Spatial Planning. In the 1990s, the concept of development of the area began to be directed to address the gap region, for example, between the Eastern Indonesia (KTI) and the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI), between regions within the territory of the island, as

well as between urban and rural areas. Recent developments directed concept development of the region as a means to realize the integration of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Based on theoretical understanding and empirical experience above, the conceptual understanding of regional development can be formulated as a series of efforts to achieve integration in the use of various resources, glue and balancing national development and unity of the national territory, increasing the harmony between regions, integration between development sectors through the process spatial planning in order to achieve sustainable development goals in the container Homeland.

At first, the border is a geographic-spatial concept. He had become a social concept when we talk about the people who inhabit or cross the border. As a geographical concept, the border issue has been completed when the two countries have agreed on the same border region boundaries of the country. Problems arise precisely when the border viewed from a social perspective, because since that limits conventional melt.

The country's borders is a major manifestation of the sovereignty of the territory of a country. The borders of a country has an important role in determining the boundaries of sovereignty, utilization of natural resources, security and territorial integrity. The determination of the state border is in many ways determined by the historical, political, national and international laws. In the constitution of a country is often also included the determination of boundaries.

The territorial boundaries of a country is a reflection of the geographical boundaries of a particular ethnicity. The birth of the concept of nation-state (nation-state) bring up the similarity ideals which often cuts across ethnic. The country's borders in the context of such shows the complexity of its own which shows that the borders are not only different ethnic divide, but also the same ethnic divide caused different nationalities history experienced by the citizens of the same ethnicity.

The problems related to border issues, among others, includes the traditional rights, the rights and obligations of international borders, international relations and national law, the demographic problem, the properties of nature, the border area and the position of the artificial boundaries. State border areas can be distinguished according to their form, namely the borders by land, sea and air. Here is spelled out regarding the definition of each shape border.

Land border is the locus of points or boundary lines separating the land or any portion thereof into two or more distinct territory. Border has a dual nature, which means that the boundary line is binding upon both parties on either side of

the border. So if there is a change on the one hand, would lead to a change in the other party, as well as their rights (rights shared).

The most important element of the frontier is the locus of the border, which should be clear, concise and measurable. Hesitancy towards the actual position of the border that may be caused by a lack of clarity or not specifically formulate an agreement that the border will invite various problems and disputes.

Border generally is two-dimensional, in the sense that it is limited not only topography on the surface but the border itself is also split the ground and underneath the earth's crust as well as the air space above it. Because the border raises many administrative problems between the two countries, it is generally part of the border on the ground given the longer lines that border the other (zone) on either side of the border who have a certain distance from the actual border. This zone is sometimes called Free Zone, or the Safety Zone, Demilitary Zone, a no man's land, and so on, each term in accordance with the pressure function. However, with the free zone does not mean that the exact position of the border was changed.

In determining the limits of the country can be divided into two, namely naturally and artificially (artificial). Delimitation naturally done by following the natural contours in the border area, such as streams and mountains. Whereas artificially determination can be done by setting up or building a separation fence/ boundary markers along the state border crossing points agreed upon by the countries bordering.

There are several models of development that can be done to build a border region, including the following:

1. Model Growth Center (PKSN / PKL). The focus is to make the development of growth centers by providing central settlement, the provision of infrastructure and facilitate economic activity to trigger the growth of the surrounding area.
2. Model Transito. The focus of development is to develop a transit center for the people of both countries to develop settlements and welcome plaza, and equipped with facilities and infrastructures immigration.
3. Model Research Station and Environmental Tourism. The focus of development is to optimize the potential of biodiversity and cultural as well as natural peculiarities to create research facilities that attract researchers and develop natural attractions that attract tourists.
4. Model Agropolitan Area. The focus is the development of the region's economy based on agriculture to meet the needs of the region and fill market opportunities to export to neighboring countries.

5. Model Sea Border Area. The focus is the development of resource-based economic region by building lautdan coastal aquaculture, free port, coastal tourism and marine industries.

Competitiveness

Garelli (2003), multidimensional concept is very possible the various definitions and measurements. It is not surprising that the development of views and a discussion of competitiveness did not escape criticism and debate also continues today. In literature, the term "competitiveness" (competitiveness) have interpretation / interpretations vary. None the author claims as "standard definition" that is acceptable to all parties. About this time, perhaps correctly delivered Michael Porter: "There is no accepted definition of competitiveness.

Whichever definition of competitiveness is-adopted, an even more serious problem has been there is no theory to explain Generally Accepted it., "(Porter, 1990). *"Competitiveness remains a concept that is not well understood, despite the widespread acceptance of its importance"* (Porter, 1990).

Making of competitiveness in the context of "different." However, the competitiveness in each of these levels are closely related. The competitiveness of the constituent elements of competitiveness in the industry, region or country. While on the other hand, a variety of conditions and factors that exist in an industry and in a region or country to form the context for the development of the competitiveness of companies in the industry and in the area concerned.

Recent developments indicate that the formulation of a paradigm for the development of competitiveness it must consider the following factors: competition, minimal intervention of the government (the state), the discovery of original ideas (genuine idea), and calculating carefully the impact of globalization on socio-political life of the nation. From these four factors, globalization is a factor predators. That is the formulation or understanding of the other three factors are largely determined by our understanding about "what is globalization"

The concept of competitiveness, the big dictionary Indonesian is the ability of living organisms to grow (evolve) normally among other living beings as a competitor in the habitat (in the field of business, etc.); while according to Riswanda Imawan in *Politika Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1, July 2002, relating to economic activity and even then it is usually understood in terms of economic thought. The concept is basically describes efforts to improve the bargaining position in order to maximize the achievement of our goals and objectives are dealing with the position of other parties. (Riswanda, 2002: 79-80)

Index of competitiveness according to the World Economic Forum (WEF) is formed by three main elements, namely the basic requirements, supporting efficiency, innovation and sophistication factors. According to Porter, a country gain a competitive advantage / competitive advantage (CA) if the company (in the country) competitive. The competitiveness of a country is determined by the ability of industry to innovate and improve its capabilities. The Company obtained (CA) due to the pressures and challenges. The Company received the benefits of competition in the domestic market, domestic suppliers are aggressive, as well as the local market has a high demand. Differences in national values, culture, economic structure, institutions, and history all contribute to the success in the competition. Companies become more competitive through innovation which can include increased technical production process or product quality. Furthermore, Porter filed Diamond Model (DM), which consists of four determinants (factors that determine) National Competitive Advantage (NCA). Four of these attributes are: factor conditions, demand conditions, related and supporting industries, and firm strategy, structure, and rivalry. (Cho and Moon, 2003)

Conditions fact or refer to the inputs used as factors of production, such as labor, natural resources, capital and infrastructure. Porter argument, the main key factors of production is “created” is not derived from the heritage. Furthermore, the scarcity of resources (factor disadvantage) often help the country become competitive. Too many (resources) has the possibility of being wasted, when rare to encourage innovation.

Demand conditions, referring to the availability of a ready domestic market plays an essential element in generating competitiveness. Such markets are characterized by the ability to sell products of superior, it is driven by the demand for goods and quality services as well as the kedekatana relationship between company and customer.

Related and Supporting Industries, referring to the availability of a series and the existence of strong linkages between industry supporters and companies, the relationship is positive and the output is that led to the company’s competitiveness. Porter developed the model of factors such conditions with industrial clusters or agglomeration, which benefits the technology knowledge spill over potential, proximity to the consumer so as to further improve market power

Firm Strategy, Structure and Rivalry, referring to the strategies and structures that exist in most companies and the intensity of competition in a particular industry. Strategies factors may consist of at least two aspects: the stock market and individual career choices. Domestic capital markets affect the company’s strategy, while individuals often make career decisions based peluan and prestige. A country will have a competitive advantage in an industry where key personnel

are considered prestigious. Structure follows the strategy. The structure was built in order to carry out the strategy. The intensity of competition (rivalry) is high to encourage innovation. (Cho and Moon, 2003)

Porter also adds another factor: the role of government and chance, which is said to have an important role in creating the NCA. Intended role, not as a player in the industry, but through the authority possessed provide facilitation, catalysts, and regulation for the industry. Government advocate and encourage the industry to achieve a certain level of competitiveness. These things can be done by the government through a policy of incentives in the form of subsidies, taxation, education, focusing on the creation and strengthening of the factor conditions, and enforce industry standards.

The main points of M, Porter suggested the creation of a model of competitiveness that is self-reinforcing, where domestic competition to stimulate the growth of industry and consumers together to for man advanced (sophisticated) which always require improvement and innovation. Furthermore DM also promote industrial cluster. Contributions Porter describes the relationship between firm-industry-country, as well as how these relationships can support the state and vice versa.

Table 2.1
The Comparison of Diamond model and Nine Factors Model

| <i>Model Diamond</i> | <i>Model Sembilan Faktor</i> | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Condition Factor | 1. Resource | Physical Internal |
| 2. Company strategy, structure, and competitiveness | 2. Business environment | Factors Factor |
| | 3. Related industry and the support | Human External |
| 3. Related industry and the support | 4. Domestic demand | Factor Factors |
| | 5. Worker | |
| 4. Demand conditions | 6. Politician and Beraucracy | |
| | 7. Entrepreneur | |
| 5. Government | 8. Manager and professional engineer | |
| 6. Opportunity | 9. Opportunity | |

Resource: Dong-Sung Cho and Hwy-Chang Moon, 2003. Translate. "From Adam Smith to Michael Porter, Competitiveness theory evolution" Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Investment Competitiveness

Based on economic theory, investment means the purchase (and production) of capital goods are not consumed but used for future production (production of

goods). Investment is a component of GDP by the formula $GDP = C + I + G + (XM)$. The investment function in that aspect is divided in non-residential investment (such as factories and machinery) and residential investment (new houses).

Investment is a function of income and interest rates, seen with relation $I = (Y, i)$. An increase in income will encourage greater investment, where higher interest rates would decrease the interest for investment as it will be more expensive compared to borrowing money. Even if another company chooses to use its own funds for investment, the interest rate represents an opportunity cost of investing those funds rather than lend to earn interest. Policies in the field of investment, both capital investment or services, intended to protect and develop the domestic economy, stimulate the economy at international level and develop the nation's economy. While the investments focused policy to boost the economy of developing countries as part of efforts to encourage competition in international trade

Indonesia-Singapore relations more favorable in the areas of investment, trade and tourism. This is truly beneficial need Indonesia-Singapore relations in various fields. Foreign investment, especially from Singapore will be prospectively if the competitiveness of Indonesia (especially Riau Islands) continues to increase. Head of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Mahendra Siregar said that Indonesia remains attractive to foreign investors while under the economic problems that characterized the current account deficit, weakening rupiah, commodity prices, inflation and slowing growth. (News Satu.com, December 4, 2013)

As the largest economy in Southeast Asia, the Indonesian domestic market is promising that there are still large supported domestic demand. Improve competitiveness and maintain investor confidence is very important in the midst of a relatively gloomy global economy and the uncertainty of the results of the upcoming 2014 presidential election. The main priority of Indonesia in the future should create an investment climate and a more open trading system, accelerating the development of infrastructure, and pressing labor constraints.

Commercial Competitiveness

There are four determining factors that influence the competitive advantage of a nation according to Porter. Wealth of natural resources is one of the factors of production is not sufficient to support a competitive advantage. Other determining factors in the production factor is the availability of human resources, knowledge resources (Science and Technology), capital resources and infrastructure resources. In addition to the factors of production, demand situation and quality demands are also a determining factor of competitive advantage. Other determining factors is the existence of related and supporting industries internationally competitive. To keep and maintain the continuity of a competitive advantage it needs to

be maintained relationships and coordination with suppliers, especially in maintaining and preserving the value chain. Porter suggested the establishment of "Cluster System". Final deciding factor is the strategy the company concerned, and the structure and system of competition among companies.

Competitiveness is the ability of a commodity to enter foreign markets and the ability to survive in the market, in the sense that if a product has the competitiveness of the product is exactly what many consumers demand (Tambunan, 2001). Judging from the existence of the advantages in competitiveness, the competitive advantage of a commodity are classified into two types, namely natural advantages / absolute advantage (natural advantage) and the advantage of being developed (acquired advantage).

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative methods are used as in accordance with the objectives of this study are: a review of contemporary issues with the problems that are still not clear, holistic and complex and dynamic full of meaning, especially in the context of the adoption of the Model Management of Indonesia-Singapore-based Integrated Border Management (IBM) in efforts to improve the competitiveness of Indonesian trade and investment in the border area between Indonesia and Singapore, which is not possible the data captured by quantitative research methods.

Qualitative analysis was conducted to determine the theoretical model of the development of the border region. There are three approaches to the development of the border region. (CTWu 2001 in Husnaldi, 2006). This approach is grouped into three (3) types: first, by giving priority to build infrastructure planning (infrastructure led) as an investment before economic activity begins. Secondly, putting private sector investment (investment led), and third, prioritize programs and policies (policy led) which aims to facilitate the development of border areas. Analysis of the determination of these theoretical models using descriptive approach is to describe or depict how data has been collected. To produce a Theoretical Model development of border areas is done by comparing the theoretical models of several cases in countries that have succeeded or failed in developing the border region. Descriptive analysis conducted on several empirical models in other countries based on the potential of the region with some of the assumptions, concepts and specific context to obtain a theoretical model.

Data Sample

The method to collect the data using sample with purposive technique, the size and complexity is Appropriate with the aim of the study. The aim of the study is to explore the main problem of the implementation of the Integrated Border

Management in Indonesia and Singapore to increase of competitiveness in commercial and investment areas of Indonesia. So that, the purposive sample location are Batam Island, Bintan Island and Singapore. To explore this issue, we need some parameters to make-frame of reference. There are 8 (eight) parameters: (1) Law and regulations, (2) Organization a and management, (3) Procedure, (4) Human resource and training, (5) Communication, (6) Information Technology, (7) Infrastructure and logistics (8) Budgetting

From that frame of references, we decided a proposition of this study as mention below:

Proposition: "The main problem of Indonesia-Singapore Border Management to increase competitiveness and commercial area of Indonesia related to geographical, Law and for cement, management and security"

Unit of analysis and Data Collection Procedure

The unit of analysis of this study is the Indonesia-Singapore border management to increase of Indonesia's competitiveness in commercial and investment. Data are collected from the interview procedure engaging the stakeholders in border management implementation. They are Official Riau Province, Investment Department official, Immigration official, Echelon of Tanjung Pinang, Principal of PTS uksek Karya Persada, Operational Manager PTR are International Express, Expert Judgment from Academician (Professor from reputable University)

Data Analysis

The study using the case study method that uses technique of analysis of explanatory as well the step of analysis: analysis of relevant the data related to main problems of Integrated border management implementation, using chain of evidence to find the relevance of the data and the aim of research, doing triangulation to validate the credibility of data and doing the data examination.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The discussion about the obstacles faced in managing the border between Indonesia and Singapore, especially trade and investment refers to Proposition 1, namely: *Obstacles encountered in managing the border between Indonesia and Singapore, especially in improving the competitiveness of Indonesia in the field of investment and trade are linked to constraints Geographic, Law, Management, and Security.*

Border management means the procedure is applied to persons and goods across the border to ensure they comply with the law. It means how infrastructure to accommodate the institution is designed and managed. Effective border

management means ensuring that: a. Everyone and everything that crosses borders are compatible with the laws, regulations and procedures of the state; b. Users are encouraged to comply with regulations; and c. Offenders are identified and dismissed/rejected. (Michel Zarnowiecki, *Borders, Reviews their design, and their operation*)

First, The tendency of border management that is currently integrating the various aspects of the problem, involving actors such as: One, the border guards (border guards) which may be civil servants or semi-military who have law enforcement functions to: prevent the exit-entry of a crime or other illegal activities; detect disturbances or threats to national security through espionage in both land and sea borders; and control the movement of people and vehicles across the border.

Second, Customs officials (customs) which has the functions of fiscal services and has the responsibility to: ensure the payment of excise implemented correctly; guarantee all goods in and out of the border were identified and counted accurately; and perform a restriction-based sah-alegal provision in the public interest and national security as it is relevant to the issues of health, protection of rare animals and plants, protection of national cultural assets such as ancient artefacts or items other historical relics, and the protection of the interests of the world economic or national industry.

Third, immigration officials (immigration services) which have a role to: impose restrictions or prohibition and out of the people on the basis of a particular policy or security reasons; make sure they are crossing the border have the original papers and complete; receive income from the provision of visas and out of the border; identify and identify crime (trafficking or smuggling of goods and human); identifying and providing assistance to those who require urgent protection (victims of trafficking, asylum/asylum seekers, or IDPs/refugees). (OECD Handbook, 2007)

The main operational component of effective border management system are interconnected (and automated) sub-systems that will include trained personnel, audit capabilities, inter and international cooperation, and strategic partnerships with operators and industry. Control design for the entrance and exit at borders will be based on a number of factors, including: the characteristics of the border, the permeability of the border connected with neighboring countries, the commitment and capacity of neighboring countries to control their own borders and manage regularity migration, planning and interception tourists both in the context of a relationship land, air/airports and at sea, identity and intentions of management checks conducted at the border or at points far from the border, visa arrangements as well as the volume and variability of volume, passengers at the

border. (International Organization for Migration www.iom.int/.../managing.../border-management)

In the implementation of border management in the Riau archipelago, especially to integrate data through the model IBM still experiencing problems, especially problems of coordination across sectors. Birth Border Management Agency at the regional level in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2010, is expected to be a solution for these problems.

Agency for Border Management Riau Islands Province (hereinafter referred to as the BP-Border) has made concrete efforts and appropriate characteristics of regional problems in the management of the border area refers to the vision of the management of the border area is then translated into a vision of the management of border area at the local level, as well as directives and programs are carried out. But so far not optimal because there are still many challenges to be faced, such as:

1. The area of sea border areas. Geographically, the border region which must be managed very broad and covers 19 outer islands and separated by oceans. Many border regions are difficult to access due to lack of means of sea transport to and from the area.
2. The management of border areas by multi-sector, both vertically and horizontally. The management of cross-border regions is a matter for both vertical and horizontal sectors. Vertically, covering aspects of the settlement of inter-state boundary and securing borders. Horizontally, the construction carried out in the border region involving other SKPD such as the Department of Public Works for the construction of infrastructure and the Department of Culture and Tourism for tourism development. Without proper coordination, border management would overlap with no clear direction.
3. There are inadequate resources available to the Border Management Agency Riau Islands Province. BP-border institutional Riau Islands is a new institution that needs to develop infrastructure hardware (infrastructure office, equipment and supplies) to infrastructure software (HR, administration, coordinating cross-sectoral and cross-hierarchy).
4. The shift in the orientation of the development of the border region. The need to shift the orientation of the development of border areas become more outward looking (look out), it means building a border area to capture the opportunities that exist in neighboring countries. This shift in the orientation necessary to develop regional economies that can increase public welfare. These efforts become part of a welfare approach as a complementary approach to security.

5. The increasing global interaction through free trade. The opening of the country through free trade would be a challenge, this openness needs to be accompanied by increased supervision so that illegal activities are not to be “stowaway” in the carriage free trade.

Moreover, according to the findings of the Supreme Djojosoekarto, Rudiarto Sumarwono, Cucu Suryaman, and Rosalia Eveline (editor) in the formulation of the Border Management Policy Recommendations in the Riau Archipelago, Riau Islands Province border area problems that surfaced today, are among others:

- a. Endangerment and blurring the boundary line coordinates of the point of three countries (Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia) mainly for the province of Riau Islands is a very strategic location is the fundamental problem in the management of border areas based water / sea. Obscurity borders and settlement process needs to be accelerated with the establishment of de jure and de facto so it can be the basis of the outlook for expected future border as the front porch of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). The firmness of the boundary line is important to define a juridical basis for the management of border areas, especially for the area immediately adjacent to the region of neighboring countries as well as Natuna, Anambas and Karimun and Batam.
- b. Weak laws and regulations of the border. This is not out of yet invalidity of (legal) national boundaries because of the legislation, one of the main reference is the national boundaries that have been fixed / valid yet. Besides that the standard rules in terms of legislation in a formal determination of legal status of the border region is not optimal. Consolidation and joint coordination required to accelerate to the formal legal status of the border region illustrate that the current Regional Representatives Council (DPD) is also accelerating in order to overcome the various problems of the border to form a Special Committee (Committee) Border.
- c. Development problems in the border area of Riau Islands Province is now not only the issue of the problem of national sovereignty are very intersect with security issues (security issue) that when preservation and protection of wealth and marine resources freely stolen by ships foreign flag in Natuna waters and Anambas, the issue of transnational crime such as smuggling, drug trafficking and trafficking of illegal trade and smuggling of illegal workers in Malaysia and Singapore is an issue that still surfaced.
- d. The issue of defense-security and law enforcement on the border permasalahan handling today is closely related to how the related issues prosperiti, social-security and equality of access to the economy. The research location in the

district Karimun and Anambas as district extension for example, shows a picture of how the availability of economic resources and natural resources were superb as fisheries and mining sectors as oil and gas reserves of the earth in Natuna and Anambas not utilized optimally for public welfare.

- e. Legal-based issues and law enforcement is poor law enforcement, owing to a lack of law enforcement, especially the forces of defense and security, AD / AL and police the border region Riau Islands Province is among other things a fundamental problem in addition to the issue of formal legal such as the determination of boundaries and details a list of coordinates and points of the base line of the archipelago, the number and name of the outermost islands in the Riau Islands province should have a formal legal determination. Until now the determination of maritime boundaries with neighboring countries namely Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam, largely unresolved, especially regarding boundary issues Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the limit of the territorial sea (sea border regions) even limit additional zones have not been discussed so difficult operationalization security defense and security in the border province of Riau Islands.
- f. Location Kepri especially Bintan, Batam and Karimun in inter-regional trade of Southeast Asia, grow and develop as a center of regional economic growth and national borders with neighboring countries, Riau Islands province has a chance in the management of border areas so that in parallel to balance between development and economic growth is the challenge to the problems that could potentially arise from the conditions of the border area in question. Determination of the status of the Free Trade Zone of Batam, Bintan and Karimun for example, should receive special attention, considering not only will bring a positive impact on the development of the local economy, but the potential to cause polemics and other problems, especially problems related to cases of transnational crime which has been happen.
- g. Welfare problems and community empowerment, protection of the interests of border communities who are still lagging behind and less groomed, access and equality to the economy in border areas as well as the issue of utilization and utilization implications of exploration and exploitation in the environmental sector. Inventory and identification of problems handling the border in Riau Islands province actually be easier to handle because besides still a newly formed province also has a big opportunity in the use of the strategic location in the border region into the economic potential.

CONCLUSION

Constraints in the Management of Indonesia-Singapore (Batam-Bintan) is a constraint Geographic (extent of area maritime border, endangerment boundaries and blurring of point coordinates on the border), constraints Law (weak laws and regulations of the border, institutionalization of illegal trade and smuggling man for illegal workers in Malaysia and Singapore, lack of law enforcement), Constraint Management (management of border areas by multi-sector, both vertically and horizontally, inadequate resources available to the Agency for Border Management Riau Islands Province, the shift in the orientation of regional development border, and increasing global interaction through free trade, prosperiti, social-security and equality of access to the economy), as well as Security Constraints (the issue of transnational crime such as smuggling, drug trafficking and trafficking). Although the government has issued new regulations, the establishment of the Border Management at national and regional levels, adding infrastructure, increase in the budget, as well as improved performance management units border refers to the international standard, but because it is too overwhelming odds, so far not been able to overcome obstacles faced.

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