



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 14, 2020

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



9 772668 779000

Task force of Nanga Badau cross-border post as Indonesia's defense diplomacy instrument in Indonesia-Malaysia border

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Abstract. The Indonesia-Malaysia border has been a part of cooperation since Malaysia's independence in 1957. The development of a dynamic strategic environment such as boundary violations followed by trans-national crime has made no country immune to international crime. On the other hand, border security efforts require the cooperation of the two countries. Whereas cooperation between the two countries requires clarity of boundaries. The border protection measures carried out by patrol, maintenance and border security are defense efforts through Military Operations Other Than War. According to Cottey and Foster, defense diplomacy is an effort to prevent conflict carried out by the military in the form of diplomacy carried out both in peacetime and in wartime. Delimitation is known in securing the boundary, namely the political efforts of two countries that agree to a boundary based on an agreement on paper related to existing documents. then demarcation is the effort of two countries to establish national borders by establishing border stakes. Finally, the administrative process, which is the effort of the two countries in managing the border region, to become a common and mutually beneficial space and at the same time secure the borders of the two countries. What is the relevance of border security as an instrument of defense diplomacy? How is defense diplomacy carried out as part of a defense strategy? To analyze the research questions above, a qualitative-descriptive research method was conducted. As a result, as Military Operations Other Than War, border security is an inevitable part of border diplomacy in the context of preventing conflict and maintaining Indonesian sovereignty as part of Indonesia's defense. Diplomacy is carried out in informal ways within the scope of expert working groups in the field through military to military contact, and TNI relations with civil society both Indonesia and Malaysia. Expert Working Group such as the efforts of experts from the Directorate of the Indonesian Army Topography and Malaysian topographers consisting of civilians who are assisted by the Malaysian Army Force into defense diplomacy media. The relationship established by TNI officers with tribal leaders in the border region became a persuasive diplomatic effort to further strengthen cooperation between the two parties.

Keywords. Military, Defense Diplomacy, Border, strategy, Border Security

Introduction

Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia has been running since Malaysia gained independence in 1957¹. Malaysia, by independence is younger than Indonesia. The relations between the two cognated countries went harmoniously, until the differences between the two, were not in line which was influenced in large part by the cold war sentiment between the two blocks namely the western and eastern blocks. Sukarno, who wanted to free West Irian from the Netherlands, was then deemed to assume Australian sovereignty in West Irian, thus violating the interests of the western bloc with the tagline "Communist containment"². On the other hand, Malaysia, which is affiliated with Britain, made Malaysia a part of the western bloc as a member of the commonwealth country.

Cooperation relations in the border sector between Malaysia and Indonesia are carried out through the cooperation of the Border Trade Agreement and the Border Cross Agreement. This collaboration was improved in 2006, but has not yet been ratified by Indonesia. Thus, what applies is the same agreement as the 1983 agreement. The Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Malaysia then made an agreement in the form of a Border Trade Agreement (BTA) or "Agreement on Cross-Border Trade between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Malaysia"³

Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in managing socio-economics in the border region, historically, was first sparked by Dato Musa Hitam, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Chair of the General Border Committee (GBC) of Malaysia which was delivered at the GBC Session XII in Kuala Lumpur on the 14th November 1983. This idea received a positive response from General TNI L.B. Moerdani as ABRI Commander, Chair of GBC Indonesia. After the Malaysia-Indonesia GBC Session XII took place, then the Staff Planning Committee (SPC) as the coordinator of the planning of GBC activities, assigned several officials to initiate efforts to achieve the socio-economic development cooperation. In addition, the GBC itself is an Indonesia-Malaysia border cooperation forum, which in Indonesia is chaired by the TNI Commander, which was founded in 1972⁴.

Border security cooperation is carried out by the Indonesian Army and the Malaysian Army (Tentera Darat Malaysia – TDM) in the form of a number of activities that can be carried out together, such as coordinated patrols, joint sports, and other activities that can be carried out between the TNI and TDM in the border region. For Indonesia, this was carried out by the Tactical Command (Kotis) Nanga Badau, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, under the Command of the Task Force Battalion 502 Kostrad Raiders. In a meeting between the Commander of the Task Force Battalion 502 Kostrad Raider, Lt. Col. Inf Febi Triandoko and the Ranger 10 Battalion Commander of the Malaysian Army (TDM), Lt. Col. Anuar Bin Ahmad discussed various border security cooperation⁵. As is known, there are various kinds of cross-border

¹ Ahmad Nizar Yakub dalam Ali Maksum, *Resensi Buku Dances With Garuda: Malaysia-Indonesia Relations*, (Yogyakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, 2016)

² Nicholas J White, *British Business in Post Colonial Malaysia's 1957-1970 "Neo-Colonialism or Disengagement"*, (London, Routledge, 2004)

³ Fahrizal Siregar, *Implikasi Hukum Kesepakatan Kerjasama Sosial Ekonomi Malaysia-Indonesia (Sosek Malindo) Terhadap Upaya Pencegahan Masuknya Barang Illegal Melalui Jalur Perbatasan Entikong Di Kabupaten Sanggau*, 2017, dalam <http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/nestor/article/view/21056/17119> : diakses pada 28/07/2018

⁴ Iva Rachmawati dan Fauzan. *Problem Diplomasi Perbatasan Dalam Tata Kelola Perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia*, 2012 dalam <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/37765-ID-problem-diplomasi-perbatasan-dalam-tata-kelola-perbatasan-indonesia-malaysia.pdf> ; diakses pada 28/07/2018

⁵ Letkol Inf Putra Widyawinaya, *Satgas Pamtas Yonif Para Raider 502 Kostrad Terima Tentara Diraja Malaysia*, 2017, dalam <http://poskotanews.com/2017/08/14/satgas-pamtas-yonif-para-raider-502-kostrad-terima-tentara-diraja-malaysia/> diakses pada 28/07/2018

crimes that occur at the border that need to be protected. For example, illegal trading, as stipulated in the Border Trade Agreement⁶.

Border management is the management of shared living space, but it is better to maintain effective division of space for the sake of maintaining the image of both parties according to the values they hold⁷. This is also emphasized in effective control, based on international law proposed by Budi Hermawan⁸. With good international law and definite sharing of shared space, joint institutions are also well formed as a follow up to the administrative management of the border itself, for the prosperity of citizens around the border. In this regard, the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia have formed a joint institution namely Sosek Malindo (Malaysia Indonesia Social-Economy). However, in the end, organizations that have not yet found a management structure that precisely addresses changes and problems that arise, do not yet have enough power to manage border areas⁹.

Potential threats, which may arise from the results of the above studies, encourage writers to write the other side of the border in the perspective of defense science, specifically defense diplomacy. The security aspect needs to be an important concern, because the border area of Kalimantan is a strategic area, which is easily inflated directly or indirectly by other countries, both politically, economically, socially, and culturally. This is what underlies the importance of this research.

The defense side raised in this study is the threat from border spaces that do not have definite administration. Therefore, security is needed during the process. The steps taken are by placing a Border Security Task Force by the Indonesian National Army (TNI AD). In a defense perspective, can that be considered a form of defense diplomacy itself? What are the characteristics of the task force that describe the task force as an instrument of defense diplomacy? How are these instruments used as part of a defense strategy?

The significance of the above questions to be answered is very urgent, due to the importance of this research to build mutual trust between the two countries. The importance of this research is to encourage ongoing research on security and defense systems in border areas. Thus it can be useful for practical decision making and theoretical further research.

Research Methods

Formulation of the problem, which seeks to explain, how the Army was able to create a model of cooperation in border security in order to help accelerate demarcation to facilitate the border security system, which is part of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), the researchers then used a qualitative approach. This is because, this study uses a descriptive-analytic approach, which is a method that explains an event as it is. This type of research involves collecting data to test hypotheses or answer people's opinions on a topic or issue¹⁰.

Qualitative research is research based on the collection, analysis, and interpretation of narrative and visual data to gain an in-depth understanding of certain phenomena of interest. In

⁶ Rendra Oxtora, *Satgas Perbatasan Gagalkan Penyelundupan Sembako*, 2016 dalam <https://kalbar.antaranews.com/berita/341350/satgas-perbatasan-gagalkan-penyelundupan-sembako> ; diakses pada 28/07/2018

⁷ Wahyuni Kartika Sari, *Mempelajari Wilayah Perbatasan Sebagai Ruang Bersama*, Jurnal Hubungan Internasional Vol. 1, Nomor 2, (Yogyakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, 2012), Hal. 149-160

⁸ Budi Hermawan, *Konsep Dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Perbatasan Negara: Perspektif Hukum Internasional*: Jurnal Hukum Tanjungpura, Vol. 1, (Tanjungpura: Universitas Tanjungpura, 2017)

⁹ Iva Rachmawati dan Fauzan, *Problem Diplomasi Perbatasan Dalam Tata Kelola Perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia*, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Vol. 16, Nomor 2, (Yogyakarta: Universitas Gajah Mada, 2012), Hal. 95-109

¹⁰ Sutanto, Leo, *Kiat Jitu Menulis Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi*, (Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga, 2013) Hal. 95

this research method, researchers only know in general what is sought. Qualitative data are subjective, because researchers prioritize Individual interpretation of existing phenomena by conducting participant observation, in-depth interviews, and so on.

This research conducted documentary data collection from credible sources and direct interviews with security guards, namely Infantry Battalion 312 / Kala Hitam in Subang and Dit Topography of the Army in Bandung. Thus, this research involves primary and secondary sources to strengthen. This study uses data validity through triangulation, also involving interactive data analysis that follows the Miles and Huberman analysis methods¹¹.

This research was conducted with theoretical considerations developed in current defense diplomacy. This research was conducted using the perspective of defense science. Furthermore, defense is seen in a general set of national defense strategies. The aim of the strategy is border security. The defense strategy using defense diplomacy at the border aims to secure the border. Secure borders have an impact on regional sovereignty, where territorial sovereignty is the most important national interest for a nation.

Defense¹² is not only the science of strategy. Where, strategy, according to Clausewitz's perspective, is an instrument for achieving war objectives. Defense according to Syarifuddin Tippe is a multi-disciplinary science. Philosophically, defense science is a new branch of science that not only talks about the military, but involves a variety of multidisciplines.

Strategy according to Clausewitz is an instrument of war to achieve political goals through war. Someone who will involve in war must have known the end of the war for what. A person who is at war is someone who is in the present, so that seriousness is needed in fighting, thus the importance of knowing and preparing the means and ways in the decision to fight¹³.

K.J. Holsti holds that the territory of a country is "... symbolizes the spatial foundations of the national society". A society of a country is symbolized through its spatial limitations. Thus, territory is an important element and borders are part of the spatial division of a country's society. Haraim Srebro said that, internationally the border is an expression of the state for its stability and even as a strength of its stability¹⁴. Penting dipahami bahwa kebanyakan perbatasan di dunia saat ini adalah bekas peninggalan garis penjajahan yang pada akhirnya tidak sesuai dengan kepentingan negara-negara saat ini mengenai perbatasannya.

Martin Pratt explained, that there is a difference between "border" and "boundary". *Boundary is a biological line that separates two countries, while a border is a check-point to cross a border.* In this case, we can say, that a boundary is a dividing line while a border is a location that must be passed by everyone or goods to enter a country¹⁵.

Diplomacy is a very important thing in the border region. Therefore, Ray Milefski explained, that at the senior level, which politically discusses the allocation of borders before the determination of delimitation and installation of demarcation, must be given flexible space to deal with unexpected things on the ground, which could be a way for differences in views related to delimitation and demarcation carried out. Therefore, John W. Donaldson explained

¹¹ Miles, Matthew B; A Michael Huberman, Johnny Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis A Method Sourcebook*. (Sage Publications Inc., 2014) Hal. 14

¹² Makmur Supriyatno. *Tentang Ilmu Pertahanan*. (Jakarta : Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2014). Hal. 29

¹³ Michael I Hnadel dalam Thomas G Mahken dan Joseph A. Mailolo, *Strategic Studies: A Reader*, (London: Routledge, 2014). Hal. 55-76

¹⁴ Haraim Srebro, *International Boundary Making*, (Copenhagen: FIG, 2013), Hal. 12

¹⁵ Martin Pratt, *Applied Issues In International Land Boundary Delimitation/Demarcation Practices*, 2011, <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/85263?download=true> diakses pada 23 Maret 2019

the importance of a special border commission, which truly understands the situation at the border, supervises and monitors any developments at the border¹⁶.

Rodon Pedrason¹⁷ in his dissertation, said that defense diplomacy historically during the cold war was used to enhance military capability with defense cooperation, namely in the form of an alliance. However, after the cold war, defense diplomacy then became an instrument to prevent conflict and for peace purposes, such as disaster management and even to improve accountable governance. Defense diplomacy, traditionally, defined by Cottey and Foster, is an instrument for creating peace through peace cooperation between fellow militaries or using military instruments in diplomacy for peace purposes. As he said, "Defense diplomacy is described as peace time cooperative use of armed forces and related infrastructure (primarily defense ministries) as a tool of foreign and security policy"¹⁸.

This activity is in accordance with doctrines in TNI like:

1. The use of TNI personnel in military cooperation strategies,
2. Including routine meetings,
3. Joint exercises,
4. Coordinated operations,
5. Interactions between TNI personnel or units with the military and other countries' communities to build communication,
6. Mutual trust,
7. Exchange exchanging information,
8. Reciprocal coordination in order to maintain the cooperative relations that have been carried out in order to minimize the possibility of it happening open conflict¹⁹.

Buddhi N Shrestha explained the importance of a tireless effort to reach an agreement that benefits all parties in border diplomacy. So, according to him, border diplomacy is "the art and practice of conducting international boundaries negotiations between nations". Thus, for him, border diplomacy is very closely linked to two main parts namely demarcation and border management. Demarcation is the process of determining national borders while administrative management is an effort to maintain and manage agreed boundaries²⁰.

International treaties are defined as "all treaties made by the state as one of the subjects of international law, which are governed by international law (Article 6 of the Vienna Convention) and contain ties that have legal consequences²¹". This research, which is to see the phenomena of military cooperation at the border as defense diplomacy, can be seen from the following picture:

Graph 1



¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Rodon Pedrason, *ASEAN's Defence Diplomacy: The Road To Southeast Asian Defence Community?*, Heidelberg: Universitas Heidelberg, Hal. 7

¹⁸ Cottey dan Foster dalam Pedrason, 2015, *ASEAN's Defence Diplomacy: The Road To Southeast Asian Defence Community?*, (Heidelberg: Universitas Heidelberg, 2015), Hal. 13

¹⁹ DOKTRIN TENTARA NASIONAL INDONESIA TRIDARMA EKAKARMA (TRIDEK), PERATURAN PANGlima, NOMOR PERPANG/45/VI/2010

²⁰ Buddhi N Shrestha, *Including Border Diplomacy*, 2011, <https://bordernepal.wordpress.com/2011/08/19/border-diplomacy/> diakses pada 23 Maret 2019

²¹ Boer Mauna, dalam Iva Rachmawati dan Fauzan, 2012, *Problem Diplomasi Perbatasan Dalam Tata Kelola Perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia*, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Vol. 16, Nomor 2, Yogyakarta: Universitas Gajah Mada, Hal. 95-109

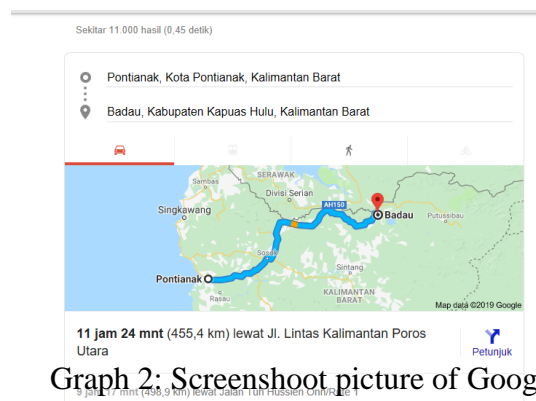
Graph 1: Theoretical Framework. Source: self-processed from various sources 2018

Results and Discussion

Result

General description and results of this study discuss the strategic environment of the Indonesia-Malaysia border, the history of Indonesia-Malaysia border cooperation, Indonesia's general policy on borders, the history of the border task force, the cooperation undertaken by the task force officers from a technical perspective, in the form of demarcation and field mapping, to work the same as border security surveillance such as the stakes patrol, the joint command of Indonesia-Malaysia (in the territory of Malaysia). Which, cooperation outside the task force's main mission, is to build intimacy between the two countries through the defense establishment of the two countries. The cooperation will be in the form of joint sports, coffee morning, and close relations in the form of visits to traditional houses in Malaysia. All of which are very closely related to diplomacy.

Following graph 2²² is an example of the geographical location which is quite isolated between Nanga-Badau and the central government of West Kalimantan, Pontianak.



Graph 2: Screenshot picture of Google Map
Source: Google Map, 2019

Estimates of threats, challenges and risks in the implementation of national defense can be determined through an analysis of the development of the strategic environment. The nature of threats is a major factor in the preparation of a national defense system. Analysis of the development of the strategic environment allows various types of threats to occur. Threats according to the strategic environmental analysis by the Indonesian Ministry of Defense are divided into two threats, namely real and not real, which are classified into three types of threats in the form of military threats, non-military threats and hybrid threats. Real threats are priority forms of treatment, including: terrorism and radicalism, separatism and armed rebellion, natural disasters, border area violations, piracy and theft of natural resources, disease outbreaks, cyber attacks and espionage, as well as drug trafficking and abuse. Meanwhile, the unreal threat is a

²² Peta Google, Jarak NangaBadau-Pontianak diakses dari <https://www.google.co.id/search?safe=strict&q=jarak+pontianak+badau&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEWjA5uWA-YLgAhUIbn0KHTkDhwQ1QIoAXoECAUQA> diakses pada 22/01/2019

non-real threat, which is a form of threat in the form of open conflict or conventional war, in which confronting the armed forces of the two countries, where at present and in the future it is still less likely to occur against Indonesia²³.

Borders are national interests in the form of sovereignty. As the law regulates the definition of the Unitary Territory of the Republic of Indonesia²⁴:

“The territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as the State Territory, is one of the elements of the state which constitutes a unit of land area, inland waters, territorial waters and territorial seas along with the seabed and land beneath, and the air space above them, including all sources of wealth contained therein”.

That is what underlies the history of Indonesia-Malaysia border cooperation which began in 1971. The Indonesian Armed Forces National Army Headquarters (MABES AD), Directorate of Topography, also wrote, that there is a long history in the process of guarding and caring for borders whose demarcation has not been completed entirely because by existence of *Outstanding Boundary Problem*²⁵. Furthermore, in the Task Force Topography Officer Handbook (PATOP 2017 Sattas Pamtas), the historical trajectory is explained based on the legal basis of the Indonesia-Malaysia border cooperation²⁶:

1. An agreement / treaty between the Dutch colonial government and Britain which was ratified in London on June 20, 1891
2. An agreement / treaty between the Dutch colonial government and the United Kingdom which was confirmed in London on September 18, 1915
3. The treaty / treaty between the Dutch colonial government and the United Kingdom was ratified in Den Haag on March 26, 1928
4. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Indonesian government and Malaysia which was signed in Jakarta on November 26, 1973
5. Minutes of meeting the results of negotiations between the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia from 1974-2017

Demarcation is carried out by the methods that are legally listed in international agreements of the two countries as follows:

1. Survey procedure as set out in the 1973 Indonesia-Malaysia MoU
2. Survey procedures set forth in the MoU between Indonesia and Malaysia in 1979
3. Revised survey procedures as stipulated in the MoU between Indonesia and Malaysia in 1989
4. Survey procedures outlined in the MoU between Indonesia and Malaysia in 1998

The structure formed to discuss border issues is called the Join Border Committee (JBC). JBC is led by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is then technically downgraded to the Join Technical Committee (JTC) which in Indonesia is led by a technical committee from the Regional Directorate, Directorate General of Defense Strategy, Ministry of Defense. Under the leadership of this technical policy are experts compiled in the Join Working Group Outstanding Boundary Problem (JWG-OBP) forum whose actors are under the structure of the Ministry of Defense Ministry of Regional Affairs. On the other hand,

²³ Log, Op.Cit. Hal. 22

²⁴ UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 43 TAHUN 2008 TENTANG WILAYAH NEGARA, Pasal 1, Ayat (1)

²⁵ Wawancara dengan PATOP, Kapten (ctp) ATEP di Bandung tanggal 16/01/2019

²⁶ MABES AD DIT TOPOGRAFI, *Buku Pedoman PATOP SATGAS PAMTAS*, (Jakarta: MABES AD. 2017), Hal 7

Indonesia-Malaysia politically formed the Common Border Datum Reference Frame And Join Border Mapping Join Working Group (JWG-CBDRF And JBM) forum which was led directly by the Geospatial Information Agency. JTC from the Ministry of Defense has direct technical elements in the field, namely co-project directors both in Sabah and in Sarawak, West Kalimantan, led directly by the Middle Officers (Pamen) who lead a tactical battalion Battalion. After that, directly underneath the technical process of making the demarcation of the chief of the field parties with the rank of captain, who usually leads the company to guard nearly 29 guard posts along the 240 km border in Nanga Badau from 2004 km to the overall Indonesia-Malaysia border. Simply can be seen in Figure 3:

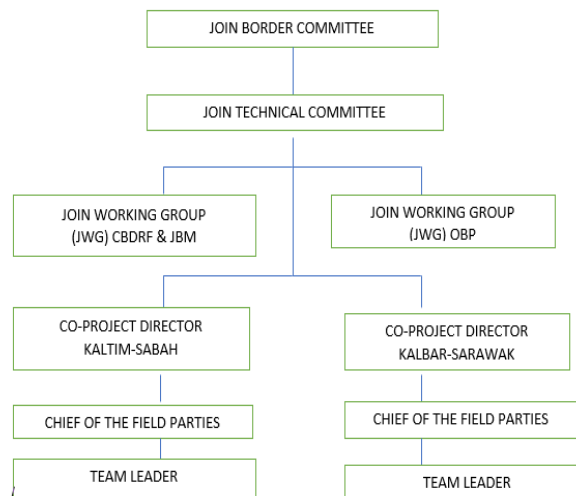


Figure 3, Chart of the Indonesia-Malaysia Land Border Survey and Demarcation Organization Structure, 2018

The Ministry of Defense has an agreement on border management through the structure of the General Border Committee (GBC). In the structure, Indonesia is led by the Minister of Defense who also acts as Chair of the General Border Committee (GBC). The last GBC meeting was held in Bali in 2018. GBC has set up 6 Joint Joint Posts, consisting of 3 Joint Joint Posts, both in Malaysia and Indonesia.²⁷ There are already 3 Joint Posts at present, one of which is in the eastern sector of West Kalimantan, Sarawak. At the border of West Kalimantan, one of the Joint Post is in the East sector, Nanga Badau. The Eastern Sector has a border length of more than 240 km²⁸. In general, the GBC discusses borders both land and sea, even security by a joint operation between the Police of the two countries, with the Join Police Cooperation Committee.

This project is a National Strategic Project. That is based on Law No. 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), contains the vision, mission, direction, stages and priorities of development in various fields with long-term dimensions, as well as the elaboration and implementation of the 2005-2025 RPJPN into four periods. The four periods set out in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) consist of the first phase of 2005-2009, the second phase of 2010-2014, the third phase of 2015-2019 and the fourth phase of 2020-2024. Infrastructure development in the border region is based on the

²⁷ Kemenhan, *Risalah Sidang Ke-41 General Border Committee Malaysia-Indonesia (GBC MALINDO)*. Bali: Kemenhan RI, 2018. Hal. 8

²⁸ Lettu Inf. Tono Suharsono, wawancara tanggal 17/01/2019

outward looking approach. This approach can be seen in the report Institution Building for the Accelerated Development of Border Areas sponsored by the World Bank²⁹,

"Border areas are developed by changing the direction of policies that have tended to be inward looking to outward looking so that they can be used as a gateway for economic and trade activities with neighboring countries. The development approach taken not only uses a security approach, but also requires a welfare approach. Special attention is directed to the development of small islands on the border which have been unnoticed."
"

The defense perspective adopted is based on the PATOP SATGAS PAMTAS Handbook. The basis for regulating border areas is based on the mandate of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI and Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning defense. The TNI as the main defense component is responsible for maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, defense of the national land area is one of the tasks of the Army. For this reason, in accordance with the Kartika Eka Paksi (KEP) doctrine, the TNI AD is tasked with maintaining the security of land border areas by making every effort, work and activity to ensure the upholding of the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the nation in land border areas with other countries and on the islands. outer and remote islands from all forms of threats and violations³⁰.

Pengamanan perbatasan adalah salah satu tugas pokok TNI dalam upaya menjaga keutuhan dan keselamatan bangsa. technically, one of the things to do is demarcate in the form of stakes, make field mapping, joint and patrol in their respective areas by safeguarding guard posts. Furthermore, conducting cooperative relations in cross-border offender action. The technicalities referred to are the efforts made by the topographic corp unit under the team leader at the level of the first officer. During an interview in Bandung, it was explained by Ctp Captain Atep Setiawan, during his assignment in 2016 at the border of Nanga Badau, that each measure and determination of stakes was carried out together (both Malaysia and Indonesian soldier). Similarly, when field-mapping in a tent / camp location demarcation / border stake.

Captain Ctp Atep³¹, as the Main Officer / team leader became the main technical interpreter from the Indonesian side, the technical foundation was in accordance with the MoU agreed by both parties. There are two methods of assertion of boundaries or the installation of Indonesia-Malaysia boundary stakes, namely the watershed boundaries method and the straight line boundaries method. The watershed boundaries method uses the part of the earth's surface where the flow of water is divided, used for areas where watershed is easily found, so that planting stakes are carried out along the watershed, by sticking to the distance between two successive stakes, no more than 200 m. The straight line boundaries method is done by drawing a straight line between two visible pillars. This technique is used for areas where watershed is difficult to find, and measurements must be carried out carefully and not exceeding 100 m. For an example there are projects for demarcation C for watershed and project B for straight lines.

The results of the demarcation survey, carried out jointly (Join Survey) demarcation of the Indonesia-Malaysia land boundary, conducted since 1975, was declared complete in 2001.

²⁹ Institution Building for the Accelerated Development of Border Areas, *Kajian Strategi Batas Pengelolaan Wilayah Negara & Kawasan Perbatasan di 12 Provinsi*, 2011 di akses dari <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/192661468039053423/pdf/681770BAH0Kajian0strategi0batas.pdf> Diakses pada 22/01/2019

³⁰ Op.Cit Hal.1

³¹ Kapten Ctp Atep Setiawan, wawancara 17/01/2019

The survey was carried out in the form of coordinate measurements and planting boundaries along the Indonesia-Malaysia land border. The joint survey activities up to now are the survey activities of investigation, re-fixation, and maintenance (IRM) of the boundary pillars, in the form of re-checking, re-measuring and repairing the boundary pillars / pillars that have been made by the MoU³². This is what came to be called cooperation in border security surveillance such as the Stakes Patrol.

The Indonesia-Malaysia joint command is located in the territory of Malaysia. This cooperation is carried out in the context of stakes patrols as well as efforts to conduct defense cooperation in the field of information exchange, conducting people-to-people contact, and efforts of the TNI and TDM in preventing conflicts, both caused by civil society and by the military personnel themselves. According to First Lieutenant Tono Suharsono, success in cooperation was greatly influenced by capacity in the fields of topography, map-reading, and military strategy itself. However, no less important is the diplomacy carried out in "Propitiate" of the local community.

The joint command, according to Harsono, was filled by one team from Indonesia and 10 rangers from the Malaysian side. According to Harsono, the best way to be able to "Propitiate" to the Malaysian side is by mastering the terrain and strengths in understanding military science. This is exemplified in the patok patrol process, the Malaysian side prefers to read a guidebook, whereas Indonesia is sufficient to read the map and understand the geographical contours of the stakes patrol area. As an illustration, Harsono described the situation of the Malaysian Ranger who was unable to find stakes due to natural conditions not in accordance with what was in the guidebook, while Indonesia through map reading and geographical contour knowledge was able to determine the closest possible presence of stake. Thus the Malaysian side gave respect to the TNI³³.

Harsono also stressed, we need to take a "co-optive" attitude, take "coercion" actions in the form of cracking down on any violators. For example, Harsono explained when capturing transboundary offenders who smuggled motorcycles. The TNI's action was to hold the motorbike until an "independent" agreement was made between fellow team leaders at the border post in order to facilitate the flow of goods to and from the two countries. The goal is that each border crosser can always be recorded and not through a path that has no supervision. Border security cooperation from the coercion attitude becomes a special need that is needed by each team leader beyond their military capabilities. The goal is clear, for effective border security³⁴.

Harsono emphasized that not only at the team leader level, but as a joint command team leader from Indonesia in Malaysia, each team leader must be able to collaborate with other stakeholders such as the Dayak Iban chiefs in Malaysia, the local police chief, the head of land transportation who oversees vehicle traffic in the border region and community leaders such as business people. This capability, according to Harsono, needs to be considered by the government so that special training will be conducted for prospective team leaders who will head to the border area, bearing in mind that the exchange of troops is carried out once a year. Especially, special training from team leaders who have been there before³⁵.

Discussion

³² Ibid

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

The discussion in this study will depend on the analysis of data collected from research results in terms of the focus of the study and dissected or analyzed using existing theories. As an initial perspective, we see borders as meaningful forms of sovereignty in the national interest. As is the national interest written in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution concerning "... protecting the entire Indonesian blood spill ..." in which by ensuring the security that comes from outside.

This perspective becomes a reference in seeing the strategic environment of the border. This aims to maintain the integrity and safety of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the mandate assigned to the TNI in Law Number 34 of 2004. Furthermore, the strategy as described above draws the conclusion that means and instruments (means) are needed in achieving the main objectives of defense. So, based on the 2015 Indonesian Defense Strategy White Paper, that military instruments are instruments to guard threats in the military field in the form of infiltration, boundary violations and so on. On the other hand, defense diplomacy, according to Du Plessis³⁶, is emphasizing the use of arm forces other than war. Namely the use of armed forces other than war. This is in accordance with military doctrine in operations other than war. One of the doctrines is to maintain the integrity and safety of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia at the border.

The theoretical perspective provides two hypotheses, namely in the form of relevance between the concept of Du Plessis defense diplomacy and the existence of the task force as Indonesian defense diplomacy outside of its deployment duties. The second hypothesis of a defense strategy is manifested in operations other than war through the border security task force, this is because it involves the TNI in carrying out its duties in accordance with the law, but also obtains its means and means through diplomacy, in the form of cooperation ranging from technical cooperation to work with stakes patrol and Joint Command.

The Relevance of the Task Force as an Instrument of Defense Diplomacy

Makmur Supriyatno explained that the long history of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia had been running since 1824 between the colonial government of the Dutch East Indies and Britain. An example is the allocation, which has been carried out by the Dutch East Indies and Britain since 1824. However, delimitation was only carried out in 1891 and continued with demarcation from 1915 to 1928. When this was stopped, the demarcation process was resumed in 1975-2000, and there are still problems or border points that cannot be decided yet and become an Outstanding Boundary Problem. This is what is meant by Makmur as the principle of *uti possidetis juris* or principle taken for granted, in which the colonized and independent countries must accept the condition that the division of their territory by the invaders is as it is. And the thing that can be done ultimately is to secure and guard it³⁷.

The border is a artificial line. National Geographic³⁸ define borders as "a border is a real or artificial line that separates geographic areas. borders are political boundaries ". Borders are fundamental in modern state life. Because, every conflict that occurs between countries is triggered by the struggle or dispute over territories, especially over unclear boundaries. As Makmur Supriyatno said above, the principle of *Uti Possidetis* is a reality that has been accepted by many newly independent countries from colonialism³⁹. The process of allocation and

³⁶ Du Plessis, Anton (2008), *Defence Diplomacy: Conceptual and Practical Dimensions with Specific Reference to South Africa*, *Strategic Review for Southern Africa*, Vol. 30, No. 2 , Hal. 87-119

³⁷ Makmur Supriyatno, *Pertahanan Dan Batas Darat Internasional*, Jakarta: Makmur Cahaya Ilmu. 2016. Hal. 18

³⁸ National Geographic diakses dari <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/border/> diakses pada 20/01/2019

³⁹ Op Cit. Hal. 2

delimitation in the colonial period was adjusted to the interests of the colonizers not based on cultural conditions, geographical location or the long history of an area.

There are three effects of the establishment of an agreement on the border according to Ron Adler⁴⁰, that are:

- a. Peace, where delimitation agreements always exist in cooperation activities between two countries / bilateral in each of the existing countries. Related to this peace and conflict occur. With this agreement, peace will occur.
- b. An agreed border then becomes an affirmation of a country's independence due to the clarity of its territory as a condition of a country, one of which is the territory
- c. Next is security. Where, security will be easier to regulate in a state of boundaries and boundaries have been agreed upon.

The impact of border agreements through delimitation will facilitate further processes, such as demarcation and administration. Based on its purpose, diplomacy is to engage in dialogue and gain national interest without using force / hard power. Thus, the process of making borders or boundary making from the beginning is political and forever.

The formation of borders does not only belong to one country. the border as described above involves both parties. For example, in the process of determining border points, it is adjusted to the MoU that has been mutually agreed upon. so is the determination of the method. It is certain that borders that are only claimed by one side can be the beginning of a dispute between countries.

Border security can only be done by agreeing to demarcation. After that, the observation in the form of a patrol can run as it should. Borders then play an important role both objectively, and as a subject that influences relations between states. the agreement on the border becomes the basis for making the border. Therefore Halm Srebro⁴¹ said that the border in its making was a political decision. A clear statement when explaining the initial allocation (political decision) made regarding the agreed border.

Diplomacy is a dialogue. Borrowing the words of Adam Watson, the world will only have dialogue if in a plural situation. In a sense, if countries already have the same values, then the world no longer needs diplomacy, because it does not need dialogue between countries anymore, but only one entity with the same interests. Thus, the border is an object that creates the birth of diplomacy by itself. This is because the border in its making is a political initiative carried out on the basis of security awareness and on the basis of cooperation.

Defense science is a science that emphasizes the efforts of the state in maintaining its survivability in the international system⁴². In order to understand the purpose of defense and the need for knowledge, it is necessary to know what is meant by the State. Weber explained that the state is an institution that declares a monopoly for legitimate power, for a certain territory⁴³. Furthermore, Syaiful Anwar explained the inherent character of a country or could be said to be the legal condition of a sovereign state, namely the existence of a single sovereignty owned by the state government, the existence of territorial territories whose boundaries were set and the basis for the country to establish rules in its jurisdiction, and finally, is the existence of a nation inhabiting the territory of the country. It is clear here that a state

⁴⁰ Ron Adler, *Geographical Information in the Delimitation, Demarcation and Management of International Land Boundaries*. Durham: International Boundaries Research Unit, 2000 Hal. 2

⁴¹ Halm Srebro, *International Boundary Making*, (Copenhagen: International Federation Of Surveyors (Fig). 2013). Hal 18

⁴² Syarifuddin Tippe, Syarifuddin Tippe, *Ilmu Pertahanan: Sejarah Konsep, Teori, Dan Implementasi*, (Jakarta, Salemba Humanika, 2016), hal. 101

⁴³ Weber dalam Syaiful Anwar, *Melindungi Negara*, (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia. 2016). Hal. 4

territory is affirmed by boundaries in order to maintain order in its country (its jurisdiction) and at the same time maintain its sovereignty.

Border has important meaning in the aspect of a country's survivability. the border in defense perspective is the foremost territorial in preventing infiltration. As explained by Tono Suharsono that each "rat road" in the border area will be made a special command post containing one team or five people who prevent the occurrence of border violators⁴⁴. As explained by Anggit Exton Yustiawan, that border issues are closely related to security such as the movement of stakes, depletion of natural resources (theft of natural resources) and reduced nationalism of the people. If juridically (displacement stakes), socially (lack of nationalism and theft of natural resources), in the issue of borders is not addressed through border security policies, then enemy inflation, as explained by Syaiful Anwar⁴⁵ in his book "Melindungi Negara" which can only be resisted by military instruments, it could happen.

Security is a major national interest in defense science as explained in survivability. Thus the border as an attempt by the state to secure its territorial area is an important part of a defense strategy. Because threats can come from border violations. The border region itself is often regarded as a power. Because it is an area of war and conflict. Its control is part of the country's power⁴⁶.

Makmur Supriyatno explained about security that intersects with the border. First, borders are sovereignty. As explained above, the border as a power needed power also guard it. And also requires the border itself. So that the border can not be separated from security. And border security is none other than the main task of the TNI in accordance with Law Number 3 of 2004. So, Makmur Supriyatno asserted that the determination of border / delimitation lines confirmed by the installation of Stakes in the form of demarcation is a form of integrity and sovereign jurisdiction of a country.

Second is the border has its own friction. Cases such as the Outstanding Boudary Problem, national sentiment, and territorial conflict over its purpose with the interests of the resources within it. Friction on the Indonesia-Malaysia border is the movement of border markers that are far into the territory of Indonesia for greater oil palm land. Third, some countries make neighboring countries a buffer against enemy attacks, thus making borders a strategic area.

The Border Security Task Force which is a military instrument, plus its purpose as an effort to safeguard the territorial sovereignty of Indonesia as securing national interests, makes the Border Safeguard Task Force properly considered a concept of defense diplomacy. As Du Plessis's statement and the findings said by both Captain Atep and First Lieutenant Tono both became clear conclusions of how relevant the Border Security Task Force was to the concept of defense diplomacy. This relevance results in two things, the first is that the TNI as the main institution in the cooperation of the Join Border Committee, must provide mastery of the concept of diplomacy to the first officer who becomes officer in uniform (borrowing the term Hayley for military use in diplomacy) at the forefront in dealing directly with border communities both from within Indonesia and the Malaysian community itself.

Second, special soft-power strategies are needed in handling cases of border crossers outside of extraordinary crimes such as terrorists and drugs, including infiltration. The need for this special strategy is considered based on the small threat of direct military attacks from other countries, and the many border issues that are more related to economic and social needs.

⁴⁴ Lettu Inf Tono Suharsono, wawancara pada tanggal 17/01/2019 di Subang-Jawab Barat.

⁴⁵ Op.Cit. Hal. 129

⁴⁶ Op. Cit Hal. 311

Examples that can be seen from the two things that are relevant consequences of the border security task force as part of the concept of defense diplomacy are first, the soft skills of a first officer in conducting diplomacy related to matters that occur at the border in order to maintain good relations between the two countries. Like the statement of First Lieutenant Inf. Tono Harsono said that when an incident occurred related to two TNI members returning late to the border area in Indonesian territory, where the incident occurred in the form of a motorcycle interception until the two members fell and would put up a fight, then the Malaysian side hoped the incident did not need to stick to the surface, especially if it reaches the media. With his diplomatic soft skills, Harsono was able to defuse the problem and cover it out and maintain security and good relations at the same time. The second example of the second consequence of the relevance of the border security task force as a concept of defense diplomacy is, when looking at cross-border violations, such as the movement of stakes and violations that are not related to infiltration, terrorism, or drug lords.

Indonesia's Border Diplomacy Efforts in the Context of Defense Diplomacy

The effort of border diplomacy is an effort to create certainty / affirmation of the border, thus the effort to develop borders becomes legally clear which is fundamental for investment which will help encourage the development of the border region itself. As is known according to Linggawaty Hakim, border diplomacy involves three elements, namely the elements of determination, management and cooperation⁴⁷.

The determination element is related to the clear border. Of the four stages of the border-making process, all of them are the initial stages associated with the determination. Thus, from the beginning the border security task force became the implementation of the results of the Uti Possidetis agreement which gave birth to the Allocation and Delimitation agreement, so that border security aims to confirm through a stake from the results of the demarcation agreement in the form of field-apping maps agreed upon as a reference for stake determination in the IRM effort (investigation, refixation, maintenance).

Next is the management element, where within this element, the border area is made a strategic plan in the form of creating a strategic socio-economic area. Incentive efforts were made to meet the needs of the region in order to avoid the fall of nationalism and economic downturn which led to the rise of border violations. Management is also carried out by building Cross-border Posts, equipped with facilities for customs, immigration, quarantine and police stations. Thus, this management becomes a defense strategy in the form of border diplomacy whose relevance to the border security task force is defense diplomacy.

The next element is cooperation. The economic needs of many border communities depend on Malaysia. As a short-term strategy, this dependency requires special attention and consideration in its management. Thus was born the cooperation of the Border Cross Agreement and the Border Trade Agreement both of which were carried out in order to regulate supply needs while maintaining good relations with the Malaysian side of the border.

The efforts of border security task forces that are seen as diplomacy can be explained based on diplomacy theory. There are three theories of diplomacy according to Paul Sharp⁴⁸, those are:

⁴⁷ Mayor Ctp Kusnadi, wawancara *confidential* di Bandung, 17/01/2019

⁴⁸ Paul Sharp, *Diplomatic Theory Of International Theory*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), Hal. 17-33

1. Accommodation and co-option. Accommodation is related to dual track diplomacy or the term used by Sharp "two-way street". In this perspective, we can see from the ways or diplomacy efforts of the border security task force both technically by topographical officers and operational border security task forces in the form of joint patrols and officer diplomacy in the joint headquarters of the joint command of the two countries. An example is when determining the location of a stake to set up a boundary stake. The two countries work together by accommodating meeting agendas and accommodating technical determination of measurements according to agreed methods. Furthermore, stake officers also have an interest in rejecting the interpretation of existing treaties if they feel disadvantaged. So both can accommodate each other's interests but can also co-op their interests according to existing treaties. At the joint patrol stage, for example, mutual accommodation occurs with mutual respect for how to review stakes based on their respective methods. Finally, at the headquarters of the combined allocation command in the form of policies through the territorial balance of the attitude of the prevailing legal provisions in order to accommodate the interests of Indonesia by making a joint agreement at the team leader level with the aim of reducing the conflict. Here we can take lessons from the case of the two troubled soldiers above.
2. Subversion idea is an attempt by the authorities to negotiate with the "problem makers" to find their leaders and then take steps to reduce the idea of subversion from political opponents. At this stage, border diplomacy is not bargaining. As explained about borders as sovereignty, a country will not bargain on its sovereignty. Negotiating diplomacy like this is more the position of the Border Cross Agreement and the Border Trade Agreement. At the joint patrol stage for example, bargaining will only occur at the point where the arrests of the perpetrators of illegal activities occur. So that the perpetrators will take action through the law in Indonesia or in Malaysia. Similarly, transboundary offenders in smuggling goods. Furthermore bargaining like this only happens when there is an agreement or diplomatic closeness, as well as an excellent confidence building measure. This can be seen in the process of releasing two soldiers by First Lieutenant Inf. Tono Harsono above. But at the demarcation stage, this is something that is very bottle neck or strict which gives birth to the Outstanding Boundary Problem.
3. *Revolutionary*, with this theory, diplomacy was developed as an instrument to make changes to the international world order, or within the scope of the state, to change social reality. In the GBC, which gave birth to JBC and was revealed in the strategic policy of SOSEK MALINDO, this diplomacy played a very important role. The two countries transformed the border region not only as a frontier of the defense area, but also gave birth to a welfare area for residents of the two countries in the border region. Thus, this diplomacy is very meaningful for both parties in order to create mutual trust, increase cooperation and be able to reduce conflict. Likewise, Indonesian people can maintain their nationalism, and also maintain their welfare, which advances education, health and economy far behind central areas such as Pontianak and others in the center of provincial government. Access to the outside world is wide open with the existence of this strategic program, which makes SOSEK MALINDO a transformation, which comes out of a diplomatic approach that creates a new social reality that is mutually agreed upon. In Nanga Badau, which does not yet have the MALINDO SOSEK program, cooperation between the two officers is at the level of a team leader in order to accommodate the interests of community welfare around the Cross-border Post, Nanga Badau. This transformation needs to be underlined as the success of the diplomacy of officers

equivalent to team leaders, who are able to establish agreements with Malaysian stakeholders to maintain border security, and ensure the wheels of the local economy.

The task force on border security is a strategic effort undertaken as a form of Indonesian diplomacy in order to achieve its security and prosperity interests. As the theory of strategy itself, namely efforts to achieve goals. The task force for border security is the effort to achieve national goals after the 1945 Constitution, whereby, Indonesia maintains and protects all of Indonesia's blood and spills and promotes public welfare. The border security task force in order to support the defense of border areas has provided many facilities in the border region welfare program. For example helping and synergizing with the army transmigration program.

Army transmigration is an army soldier deployment program to open up land that is economically potential to be developed but still in a pilot area. Army transmigration (transad) according to Major Ctp Kusnadi⁴⁹ is a good effort, it just needs additional incentives such as incentives to open land, incentives for seeds and fertilizer for agricultural efforts, housing incentives, because it will pioneer and build new homes, and open access roads for distribution. So transad is a big job in protecting borders, it also opens up the welfare of border areas, but it is difficult for civil society to do, but it is possible for the army to do it according to Kartika Eka Paksi's doctrine.

The border security task force from the technical diplomacy process to the transactional diplomacy above gave birth to a new perspective that is very important to consider as a new realm of defense diplomacy. The diplomatic efforts are clearly seen in the cooperation program in the Nanga Badau Border Security Task Force Program. As the concept of defense diplomacy developed by Idil Syawfi⁵⁰ that the success of a country's defense diplomacy strategy is a collaboration of components of diplomacy, defense and development.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

This study aims to find the relevance of defense diplomacy with the task force task force in the West Kalimantan region, especially in the Nanga Badau region. The purpose of relevance is to see whether this border security task force can encourage confidence building measures between Indonesia and Malaysia. Furthermore, the border security task force is able to maintain good relations and reduce conflict tension, with certainty and confirmation of the border expected to be able to create opportunities for cooperation in managing the border area.

This study concludes that the relevance and strategy of Indonesian defense diplomacy at the Nanga-Badau border are proceeding as the initial thesis according to defense diplomacy theories, those are:

1. The relevance of the border security task force as part of defense diplomacy is a necessity. As Du Plessis stated, defense diplomacy is a military operation other than war and is related to cooperation or contact with the outside world. Thus:
 - a. The task force for border security is border diplomacy which eventually becomes defense diplomacy.
 - b. The affirmation of demarcation, which is legally carried out by the two countries through topographic officers for Indonesia and TDM along with civilian topographers from Malaysia, became a bilateral cooperation relationship using

⁴⁹ Op. Cit

⁵⁰ Idil Syawfi, *Aktifitas Diplomasi Pertahanan Indonesia dalam Pemenuhan Tujuan-Tujuan Pertahanan*, Tesis, 2009.

- military instruments in establishing a joint decision through standards and methods agreed upon by the MoU of the two country.
- c. Furthermore, stake guards in carrying out their duties carried out in the form of joint patrol.
 - d. The cooperation conducted by officers at the Malaysia-Indonesia joint command headquarters in the Malaysian region dealing with various stakeholders shows how relevant the task force is as defense diplomacy.
2. The diplomacy strategy to solve various problems by using border security instruments is carried out through various existing diplomacy theories. This research uses the theory of Paul Sharp, which pretty much explains several theories of diplomacy strategy in achieving national goals or interests, as we know, that defense diplomacy is about national goals and defense instruments. As an example:
- a. Diplomacy related to national interests. Diplomacy in this case is used in two ways, both collaboratively and conflictually. Diplomacy as the spearhead. Thus, the defense diplomacy strategy of the border security task force will be very relevant using Paul Sharp's theory as described above and followed or sliced with the sliced border diplomacy concept in order to manage systematically and capable diplomacy efforts in accordance with national goals and interests.
 - b. Based on the two slices of diplomacy theory above, the authors conclude that the co-allocation strategy in the effort to conduct border diplomacy since planning, management and cooperation is the right strategy for border security soldiers as recommended by First Lieutenant Inf. Tono Harsono, commander or team leader of Indonesia in the Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Command in the territory of Malaysia. In order to strengthen domestically, the strategic goal is to create Army Transmigration which is able to create a more serious development pioneering for the management of border areas and to have a deterrent and confidential effect, that we are able to enhance the nationalism attitude of the border region communities especially Nanga-Badau.

Recommendation

The recommendations in this study will focus on strategies to improve nationalism in the border communities, Nanga-Badau and good relations between the two countries namely Indonesia-Malaysia.

1. The first strategy is that sending troops is expected to master the mastery of basic military knowledge, especially infantry and topography in increasing the professionalism of the TNI in the eyes of the world. In addition to basic military capabilities, it is also hoped that diplomacy technical guidance will occur from officers who have carried out border duties so that the continuation of the program and understanding of the strategic environment can be achieved.
2. Next is in the framework of managing border areas. It is expected to increase the Army Transmigration program in the border region and if possible add one organic unit in the Nanga-Badau area. Based on Captain Atep's statement, as the Nanga-Badau Sub-Border Assistant Post is the most vulnerable area for cross-border violations. Thus, there are a number of additional points in terms of managing the border area by the Army that can be done:
 - a. a. The organic unit and Army Transmigration will be very helpful in merging nationalism in border communities, especially Nanga-Badau, as well as efforts to increase profitability or economic value in the border region.

- b. Thus, the opening of road infrastructure (transportation) as a distribution channel for logistics becomes economically valuable.
- c. So that it can realize the doctrine of prosperity and security. Because the price of staple goods needs can be feasible for residents around the border.

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