

# Border Area Security Policy in Geopolitical and Geostrategic Perspective

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## ABSTRACT

Security policy in border areas is very important to study from the perspective of the geopolitics and geostrategy of the Indonesian State. This study aims to describe the importance of this security policy, especially in the border area between Indonesia and PNG. The method used is literature study, secondary data analysis, and field observation. This study finds that security policies must be supported by infrastructure development, socio-economic and sustainable humanist approaches.

**Keywords:** security, borders, geopolitics, geostrategic

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The state border area plays a very important role in national development, apart from that it acts as the front porch of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is a reflection of itself and a benchmark for national development. Government policy is related to efforts to increase harmony between regional growth by spurring economic growth and reducing inter-regional disparities by developing potential in accordance with regional conditions. As is done in areas that are left behind and isolated, such as eastern Indonesia and several areas in western Indonesia, as well as supporting the development of growth areas across international borders, border areas between countries, and areas that support the interests of national defence and security. Merauke Regency is one of the regencies in Papua Province which is in direct contact with 2 border areas, namely PNG and Australia. One of the strategic issues in the border area is the problem of security disturbances, such as the crime of illegal trade, smuggling, illegal fishing, people smuggling, cattle theft, illegal firearms entry, gambling and other perpetrators of legal violations. In addition, there are also uniform problems in all border areas, namely the lack of government attention to socio-cultural and economic aspects, which shows that the population in the border areas with neighbouring countries is generally in a poor condition. In recent years, there have been "border breakers" committed by several Indonesian citizens in Papua. They have passed through the land border area of Indonesia with Papua New Guinea in groups to the State of Papua New Guinea. After living

for a few years in Papua New Guinea, they intend to return to their home areas in Papua. The reason they put forward is that they did not get the improvement of their fate / life as promised by their colleagues or certain people who had certain goals when they lived in Papua / Indonesia. Similar incidents have occurred repeatedly, both on the basis of certain groups and the needs of the community themselves because they want to visit each other between families where they do not realize that their actions have violated applicable laws and regulations.

The border area is an area belonging to the geographic area of the Republic of Indonesia which is located directly adjacent to neighbouring countries. The aim of the policy for handling border areas is to safeguard and secure the border areas of the country from efforts to take over islands and / or seas on the border by neighbouring countries, as well as illegal exploitation of natural resources. Meanwhile, the targets to be achieved by people living in border areas have the ability and skills to exploit natural resources; The potential of natural resources can be more protected for the benefit of the nation and state, so that the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia can be more secure.

Fields of development carried out through development programs in border areas include the field of astagatra, namely: 1) State geography 2) State and natural resources 3) State and capacity of the population 4) Ideology 5) Politics 6) Economy 7) Socio-culture 8) Security defence. As for what is considered a threat in developing border areas, among others: 1) Threats to the

sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia 2) Threats to islands and natural resources 3) Security threats In implementing regional autonomy, regional governments that have border areas within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to be able to empower the area through development programs including funding support in order to maintain the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia and empower its inhabitants from various weaknesses or protect them from threats both coming from outside and from within their own country.

Geopolitics is defined as a political system or regulations as a form of national policies and strategies that are driven by the geographic national aspirations of a country, which, if implemented and successful, will have a direct impact on the political system of a country. Geopolitics rests on social geography (geographic law), regarding geographical situations, conditions, or constellations and everything that is considered relevant to the geographic characteristics of a country. In general, geopolitics is the perspective and attitude of the Indonesian nation regarding itself, the environment, which is in the form of an archipelago based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the insight of the archipelago is Indonesian geopolitics. This is understood based on the understanding that the Indonesian geopolitical conception contains the concept of Indonesian geopolitics, namely the spatial element, which is now developing not only physically and geographically, but in the whole sense.

The geopolitical view of the Indonesian nation which is based on noble values of Divinity and Humanity is clearly stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. racism, because all human beings have the same dignity, and all nations have the same rights and obligations based on universal values of Divinity and Humanity.

Strategy is politics in implementation, namely efforts to achieve goals or targets that are set in accordance with political will. Because strategy is an implementation effort, strategy is essentially an art whose implementation is based on intuition, feelings and the results of experience. Strategy is also a science whose steps are always related to existing data or facts. Art and science are used at the same time to build or manage the resources owned in a plan and action. Strategy usually reaches into the future, so in general the strategy is arranged in stages by taking into account the factors that influence it. Thus, geostrategic is the formulation of a national strategy by taking into account conditions and constellations as the main factors.

Based on these matters, it is deemed necessary to conduct a study of security policies in the border areas of the Republic of Indonesia by referring to geopolitical and geostrategic perspectives.

## 2. METHOD

Various study methods were used in compiling this article, starting from literature studies, secondary data analysis, to field observations. The literature study was conducted mainly in exploring various approaches that could be taken to study security policies in border areas, especially on the Sota border between Merauke Regency and PNG. Theories and concepts regarding security policy, geopolitics, geostrategic and border areas, both in the form of sea and land are referred to to formulate a security policy paradigm in border areas.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Security

Mely Caballero-Anthony (2004) [9] states that there are at least three views on security. The first view is that which assumes that the scope of security is broader than merely military security. The second view is against expanding the scope rather than security and is more likely to be consistent with the status quo. The third view not only broadens the scope that security is broader than merely a military threat and a state threat, but also seeks to smoothen the process of achieving human emancipation. Emancipation of humans means "liberation of humans, both as individuals and as part of groups) from their physical limitations and humanity which stops their efforts to get the pleasure of the things they deserve" (Anthony, 2004) [9]. The view that assumes that the scope of security is broader than merely military security is often referred to as non-traditional security digma. Other parties call it an alternative security paradigm (alternative security). The view that assumes that the scope of security is broader than merely military security is often referred to as non-traditional security digma. Other parties call it an alternative security paradigm (alternative security).

Security is a special form of politics. All security issues are political. However, not all political conflicts are a matter of security. Security becomes a major issue in political disputes when certain political actors threaten or use force to get what they want from other parties. The scope of the political problem is as broad and coincides as the history of human interaction in the spatial and temporal dimensions when force or force is used. Like politics, security is a phenomenon created by human will or action (Kolodziej, 2005) [8]. In the classical conception, security is defined as an attempt to safeguard the territorial integrity of the state from threats that emerge from outside. Conflicts between countries, especially in an effort to expand the empire of the colonies, carry the definition of security only aimed at how the state strengthens itself in an effort to face military threats. In the traditional approach, the state becomes the subject and object of the pursuit of security

interests. The view of this group considers that all political phenomena and international relations are phenomena concerning the state. In this traditional realm of thought, the state is at the core of efforts to maintain state security (Al Araf & Aliabbas, 2007) [2].

There is also a conception that views that security cannot only be put in the perspective of national sovereignty and military power. The concept of security is also aimed at ensuring the security of citizens / human security (Al Araf & Aliabbas, 2007) [2]. More or less the same thinking was developed by the critical security studies approach. This approach rejects the assumption that security is achieved through the accumulation of strength. On the contrary, he thinks that the foundation of security is social justice and economic welfare (Collins, 2005) [5].

Another approach that is almost similar to non-traditional security and is the antithesis of traditional security is alternative security. This approach houses three non-traditional security views, namely constructivism, securitization and human security. Constructivism, securitization and human security have long been a concern in academic debates about international security. Human security is a little more advanced in this regard because it has been adopted and has become an official identity in foreign policy in three developed countries, namely Canada, Norway, and Japan (Tow in Tan & Boutin, 2001) [14].

Proponents of the constructivism approach reject the idea that material capabilities such as power and resources are the main components in determining war and peace. On the other hand, they assume that the forces of social changes have more influence on the temporary international politics of security. Security institutions develop and are expressions of socio-cultural practices and knowledge, rather than just a response to regional and international anarchism (Tow in Tan & Boutin, 2001) [14]. In contrast to constructivism, the securitization approach pays attention to the concept of societal security rather than security derived from state sovereignty. The main idea of this approach is to reject the domination of certain parties (whether state or society) in interpreting and determining security. Security is seen as socially constructed by certain elites. Security becomes a 'self-referential' practice. An issue becomes a security issue not only because of the real existence of security threats but because the issue is perceived as a threat (Tow in Tan & Boutin, 2001) [14].

One of the alternative security paradigms that are also non-traditional is human security. This paradigm is often positioned in pairs and in line with comprehensive security, as an approach that views security not only from a military perspective but also non-military. Human security focuses attention on humans (people-centered) and not the state (state-centered), by interpreting security in seven areas, namely: economic security (economic

security), food (food security), health (health security), environment (environmental) security, personal / individual (personal security), community (community security) and politics (political security). This concept also identifies six threats to human security, namely: uncontrolled population growth, disparity in economic opportunities, pressure on population migration, environmental degradation, narcotics trafficking, and international terrorism (Smith, 2002) [1]. The Comprehensive Security concept, on the other hand, is the most widely used security concept in the Asia Pacific. comprehensive security is that security must be interpreted in a holistic way, covering both military threats and non-military threats.

### ***B. Indonesian Security Policy***

The main doctrine of national security is national resilience. National Resilience is a dynamic condition of a nation which consists of toughness and resilience and the ability to develop national strength in facing all kinds and forms of threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances, both from within and outside, directly or indirectly. threatens and endangers the integrity, identity, survival of the nation and state as well as the struggle in realizing the goals of the national struggle. The doctrine of national resilience includes the organization and implementation of a balance between security and welfare in the life of the nation, which holistically covers all aspects based on the nation's philosophy, state ideology, constitution and national identity through the ASTAGATRA method. Astagatra consists of eight aspects which are divided into Pancagatra (five social aspects) and Tri gatra (three natural aspects). Pancagatra is the integration of dynamic factors: (1) ideology (2) politics (3) economy (4) socio-culture and (5) defense and security. Trigatra focuses on the relationship between three natural aspects of Indonesia, namely: (1) Indonesia's geographical features; (2) natural resources; (3) the potential and capabilities of the people The doctrine of national resilience is more inward-looking, or is focused on the Indonesian nation itself. Its main goal is the achievement of national identity and character through personal resilience. This does not mean that the Indonesian nation applies narrow nationalism or isolates itself from international interactions. The inward-looking characteristic goes hand in hand with the maintenance of international relations (Anwar, 2000) [3].

From a statutory standpoint, Indonesia's conception of security can be seen as follows: Undang-Undang No. 2/ 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara RI Pasal 1 ayat (1)15, Undang-Undang No. 3 tahun 2002 tentang Pertahanan Negara Pasal 1 ayat (1)16, dan Undang-Undang No. 34 tahun 2004 tentang TNI Pasal 1 ayat (5)[17].

According to the State Defense Law, the national defense system is a comprehensive defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national

resources, and is prepared early by the government and is carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner to enforce national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. According to Edy Prasetyono (in M. Riefqi Muna, 2002) 10, Law no. 3/2002 identifies that the source of threats to Indonesia with its open geographic position is complex, not only in the military field, but also in the non-military field, both from within and from outside. The most significant thing is that the boundaries between sources of threats originating from within and from outside are becoming increasingly blurred due to international linkages, the spread of democratic values, the advancement and spread of information technology and so on. Economic, environmental, social and cultural conflicts, international crimes (transnational crimes) and international terrorism cannot be avoided solely by using military force. Therefore, the national defense policy must be comprehensive.

### **C. Border Areas**

The border of a country or state's border, is known along with the birth of a country. The state in the modern sense has been known since the 18th century in Europe. State borders are a geographic space which from the start is an area of struggle for power between countries, which is mainly marked by the existence of struggles to expand boundaries between countries. As part of the history and existence of the state, the history of border areas cannot be separated from the history of the birth and ending of various countries (Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, 2002) [11]. State border areas are the main manifestation of a country's territorial sovereignty. The border area of a country has an important role in determining the boundaries of sovereign territory, exploiting natural resources, as well as security and territorial integrity. The border problem has complex dimensions. There are a number of crucial factors involved in it, such as jurisdiction and state sovereignty, politics, socio-economy, and defence and security. In the perspective of political geographers, the definition of borders can be divided into boundaries and frontiers. Boundary is used because of its function that binds or limits (bound or limit) the state as a sovereign political spatial unit, while the frontier is used to refer to the border because of its position which is in front or behind (hinterland) of a country. Although they have different meanings and meanings, both complement each other and have strategic values for the country's territorial sovereignty (Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoyo, 2009) [13]. Furthermore, in the perspective of political geography, the territorial boundaries of a country can be divided into two, namely according to function (functional classification) and according to occurrence (morphological classification) (Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoyo, 2009) [13].

Functional classification is the classification of state borders based on the characteristics of the relationship between border lines and the development of the cultural landscapes of the separated countries. According to Harst Horne (Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoyo, 2009) [13], classification can be functionally divided into four types, namely: 1. Antecedent boundaries, namely boundaries that are formed due to new states that precede installation or set their outer boundaries. So, this boundary was formed before the cultural landscape took place. 2. Subsequent boundaries, namely per boundaries formed after the cultural landscape and its creation after negotiations and mutual agreement between the two countries. This border follows ethnic and cultural differences, especially in terms of language and religion. 3. Superimposed boundaries, namely types or types of boundaries whose processes are the same as subsequent boundaries but are not related to socio-cultural division. This is because outside the parties that are supposed to hold negotiations or agreements, there are other forces from outside who have an interest in it. 4. Relic boundaries, namely boundaries that have lost their political function, especially in the cultural landscape. This type usually occurs in a country that voluntarily or through the process of imperialism enters the territory of another country. Morphological classification is the classification of state borders based on the process of their formation.

Based on the morphology, borders can be divided into two types, namely: 1. Artificial boundaries, namely boundaries whose boundaries are man-made. 2. Natural boundaries, namely boundaries that are formed due to natural processes. Some international law experts (such as Green Maryan, Shaw Malcolm, JG Starke and Burhan Tsani argue that the border area is the outer boundary of a country's territory in the form of an imaginary line that separates the territory of a country from the territory of another country on land, sea or air that can be qualified in terminology "border zone" (border zone) and "customs free zone" (customs free zone). The border area in the two terms above can be regulated imitatively in various international agreements that are "treaty contracts" to solve problems at the border incidentally or which is a "law making treaty" for managing border problems on a permanent basis (John Bernardo Seran, 2012) [7].

In international law, the territorial border between two countries must be based on an agreement made between the two. In essence, state borders can occur in land and water areas. In particular, borders in land areas can be borders defined by natural conditions (for example mountains, rivers or sea) and those determined by artificial conditions (for example milestones or stakes, fences, or imaginary lines (FX. Adji Samekto, 2009) [6].

Oscar J. Martinez (in Rizal Darmaputra, 2009) [12] categorizes borders into four types, namely: 1. Alienated borderland: a border area where cross-border activities do

not occur, as a result of war, conflict, domination of nationalism, ideological hatred, religious hostility, cultural differences and ethnic rivalries. 2. Coexistent borderland: a border area where cross-border conflicts can be suppressed to a level that can be controlled even though there are still problems that are resolved, for example those related to the issue of ownership of strategic resources at the border. 3. Interdependent borderland: a border area which is symbolically connected on both sides by relatively stable international relations. People in both parts of the border area, as well as in both countries, are involved in various economic activities that are mutually beneficial and at an approximately equal level, for example one party has production facilities while the other has cheap labor. 4. Integrated borderland: a border area whose economic activity is a unity, nationalism has greatly diminished in the two countries and both of them are united in a close alliance.

#### ***D. Geopolitics dan Geostrategic***

Geopolitics is defined as a political system or regulations as a form of national policies and strategies that are driven by geographic national aspirations (interests whose emphasis lies in geographical, territorial or territorial considerations in a broad sense) of a State, which if implemented and successfully will have a direct impact on a country's political system. On the other hand, the politics of that State will directly impact the geophagy of the State concerned.

Geopolitics rests on social geography (geographic law), regarding geographical situations, conditions, or constellations and everything that is considered relevant to the geographic characteristics of a country. As an archipelagic country, with a diverse society, the State of Indonesia has elements of strength as well as weakness. Its strength lies in its strategic geographical position and condition and rich in natural resources. While the weakness lies in the form of islands and the diversity of the people that must be united in one nation and one homeland, as the founders of this country fought for.

The strong impetus for realizing the unity and integrity of Indonesia was reflected in the momentum of the youth pledge in 1928 and then continued with the struggle for independence which culminated in the proclamation of Indonesian independence on August 17, 1945. Therefore, the insight of the archipelago is Indonesian geopolitics. This is understood based on the understanding that in the insight of the archipelago there is a conception of Indonesian geopolitics, namely the spatial element, which is now developing not only physically and geographically, but in a whole sense.

The term geopolitics was originally defined by Frederic Ratzel (1844-1904) as Political Geography. This term was later developed and expanded by the Swedish

political science scholar Rudolph Kjellen (1864-1922) and Karl Haushofer (1869-1964) from Germany to become Geographical Politic and abbreviated as Geopolitics. The difference between the two terms above lies in the point of attention and emphasis, whether in the field of geography or politics.

Political Geography studies geographic phenomena from a political aspect, while geopolitics studies political phenomena from a geographical aspect. Geopolitics describes the basic considerations in determining national policy alternatives to achieve certain goals. The principles in national geopolitics to achieve certain goals. The principles in geopolitics become the development of a national insight. The notion of geopolitics has been practiced since the XIX century, but its meaning only grew in the early twentieth century as a science of state administration, each of which was related to the geographical problems of the area where a nation lived. Frederich Ratzel at the end of the 19th century developed the study of political geography on the basis of the view that the State is like an organism or living thing. He views the State from the point of view of the concept of space. The state is the space occupied by political community groups (nations). Nation and State are bound by natural laws. If the nation and the State want to continue to exist and develop, then the law of expansion (expansion of territory) must be enforced.

Besides, Rudolph Kjellen argues that the State is an organism that must have intellectual property. The state is a political system that includes geopolitik, political economy, cratopolitics and sociopolitics. Kjellen also proposed expansionism in order to defend the State and develop it. Furthermore, he proposed strategic steps to strengthen the State by starting the development of land power (continental) and followed by the development of maritime power (maritime).

The geopolitical view of the Indonesian nation which is based on noble values of divinity and humanity is clearly stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution. The Indonesian nation is a nation that loves peace, but loves freedom more. The Indonesian nation rejects all forms of colonialism, because it is incompatible with the development of maritime power (maritime). Therefore, the Indonesian nation also rejects the understanding of expansionism and the power struggle that is developing in the West. The Indonesian nation also rejects the notion of racism, because all humans have the same dignity, and all nations have the same rights and obligations based on universal values of Divinity and Humanity.

Strategy is political in implementation, namely efforts to achieve goals or targets that are set in accordance with political will. Because strategy is an implementation effort, strategy is essentially an art whose implementation is based on intuition, feelings and the results of experience. Strategy is also a science whose steps are always related to existing data or facts. Art and science

are used at the same time to build or manage the resources owned in a plan and action. Strategy usually reaches into the future, so in general the strategy is prepared in stages by taking into account the factors that influence it. Thus, geostrategic is the formulation of a national strategy by taking into account conditions and constellations as the main factors.

### **E. Result**

The border area is the spearhead of national defence. Therefore, the security condition in the region, which is geographically located directly adjacent to other countries, should be a top priority in order to safeguard the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole. Frequent smuggling, illegal logging and illegal fishing are examples of problems that arise as a result of the lack of supervisory capacity of government officials in securing this border area. In an effort to formulate a comprehensive policy, it is necessary to have an accurate compilation and inventory process regarding the boundary line and the outer islands which are the base points for drawing the territorial boundaries. Furthermore, in the context of the inventory process, the problem of the outer islands that requires handling is the "planting of the outer islands". This is done as part of the identification process of an effective condition and the existence of the outer islands in improving the regional resilience system. Until now, the process of naming the outer islands has not been completely completed. Based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, of the 17,480 islands in Indonesia, only 45% are named and still 55% have not been named. The existence of islands that have not been named can pose a separate threat to the process of securing border areas, because they will be obstructed in terms of identification of areas in the framework of drafting the concept of handling border areas. The process of naming these islands will provide more accurate information about the condition of the object at the border, so that in the end the policies that will be taken by the government regarding the border areas will be more comprehensive and right on target. However, in the process of making an inventory of the islands, the government experienced very basic difficulties, especially when identifying the existence of the islands themselves.

The conventional method that has been prevailing so far is by direct survey to the field which will take so long. In this case, the process of inventorying and investigating the outer islands should be carried out using satellite imagery, using remote sensing satellite technology to minimize the use of time and costs in conducting surveys of islands and reefs in the outer regions of Indonesia. For this reason, technological enhancement in terms of distance sensing also by Indonesian satellite imagery is a fairly basic requirement, considering that the Landsat - ETM satellite imagery that has been used so far has a

crucial problem in separating land and water imagery, this is due to the large number of clouds and fog contained in the image. In addition, this satellite image can also facilitate surveillance of border areas.

As an archipelagic country that also signed the 1982 UNCLOS, Indonesia is obliged to protect and ensure the safety of foreign ships passing through its waters. This has been stipulated in many articles in UNCLOS 1982. On the other hand, the condition of the border region between Indonesia and neighbouring countries has a high potential and level of vulnerability. For this reason, extra tight and comprehensive supervision needs to be treated by sticking to the 1982 UNCLOS agreement as an effort to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. The overall enforcement of international law by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is a must. UNCLOS 1982 consists of 17 chapters, 320 articles and 9 annexes which are fully bound. The provisions of the convention, apart from regulating development and management, also concern law enforcement. However, the 1982 UNCLOS provisions related to territoriality, as well as several provisions concerning passage (peace, transit, ALKI, cross access and communication) have just been stated in Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian waters which must first be socialized to the Indonesian people and to the international community.

Despite the 1982 UNCLOS provisions which were later outlined in Law no. 6 of 1996 only about 25% was formed, in the form of several products of laws and regulations relating to the territory of the country, among others, Law no. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian waters with PP No.38 of 2002 concerning the List of Geographical Coordinates of the Points of the Base Line of the Indonesian Archipelago. The rest (75%) have not yet fulfilled the regulations through the necessary legislation. Furthermore, several state obligations in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to territorial sovereignty over state territories and sovereign rights as mentioned in Chapter II of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone have not been fully implemented. Among other things, the provisions in Article 19 paragraph 1 which states that the state has the obligation to regulate the rights and obligations of ships according to conventions and law enforcement for foreign cross-border violations that threaten sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and the principles of the UN Charter. In this case, the regulation and supervision at the borders of the Republic of Indonesia is still very weak, causing many violations.

Then the large number of foreign fishing boats entering Indonesia's territorial areas and exploiting marine resources in Indonesian territory is the obligation of the Indonesian government to carry out effective regulation and supervision, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 paragraph 2 which states that "the

state has the obligation to regulate rights and obligations. ships in accordance with the convention and law enforcement for foreign transgression offenses committing an act that has nothing to do with innocent passage”.

The conditions on the border of Merauke Regency - PNG reveal problems that arise due to external factors (a) people in border areas who tend to be more quickly influenced by foreign culture due to the higher intensity of relations and (b) the economic life of people in PNG border areas still very dependent on neighbouring countries (Indonesia), and internal factors which include the following. a. The level of education of the people in border areas is relatively low (on average, they have graduated from SD or SMP) and their level of health is also relatively low. b. People in border areas depend more on nature for their livelihoods. d. The local community is still less able to accept the presence of the migrant community and the migrants do not mingle with the local population. e. Law enforcement in border areas is inadequate. This is partly due to the lack of control posts along the border and the high frequency of law violations. f. Défense and security, the condition of the strength of the TNI and Polri in border areas is still inadequate. This is due to the long borders of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries, both land and sea, which must be secured. Another thing is the limited facilities and infrastructure owned by the TNI and Polri, such as operational vehicles and border security posts that support border security tasks. In addition, terrain conditions and limited road facilities along the border area make it more difficult for the TNI and Polri to carry out border patrols.

Underdevelopment, poverty, and inadequate attention to the people in this border area also have an overall effect on national integrity. Therefore, it is not too surprising that in border areas there are many new problems that tend to be more politically and economically oriented towards neighbouring countries. Lack of attention from the central government to the border areas has become a burden again for regional governments which have directly felt the negative effects. The increase in crime and illegal activities complicates the development of the area. This results in a lack of regional capacity to develop rapidly, so that development in this border area is getting higher.

Based on existing geopolitical conditions, there must be a special security policy for the border area, starting with a related border area development program covering the following activities (with the central government): a. Construction and rehabilitation of road networks, irrigation networks, raw water infrastructure, and residential facilities and several border areas; this is done to increase circulation to remote areas on the border. b. Construction of residential centers. c. Improve education and health services. d. Pendorin work training center. e.

Development and procurement of land, sea and air transportation infrastructure, provision of transportation subsidies in certain border areas, development of posts and telecommunications in a number of border villages. f. Expansion of communication network facilities and infrastructure (through electronic media / television and radio) to ward off cultural and political penetration of neighbouring countries. g. Intensive provision for the establishment of special economic zones (such as free trade areas, industrial areas, and others).

It is our common concern that the policy of developing restricted areas which has not been in favor of the interests of the people, nor is there any discrimination in the physical development of areas in remote areas. This means that the development of economic, political, socio-cultural and security aspects should be developed in a sustainable manner and can answer problems that stand out in various aspects. With the unanswered problems, it shows that there has been political fragmentation which has led to the birth of various actions that have led to actions to delegitimize central government policies in border areas. The uneven national development program in the past has caused people on the border to be left behind economically, socially, politically and informally. It is realized that basically it has implications for the deterioration of the spirit of nationalism, an increase in the poverty rate, an increase in acts of violence and a considerable economic and social disparity between people near the capital and on the border.

The border area security policy is of course with government programs related to the security process in this area, including activities to open and improve immigration, customs and quarantine services at cross-border checkpoints, construction of border monuments, piers, beacons, facilities. communication, construction of security posts, police posts and supporting facilities, land, sea and air patrols. The development of a defence system in the border area cannot be separated from the integration of policies which are the basis for the operational actions of security officers in the border areas.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the Merauke border area has a lot of plantation and tourism potential but has not been well managed. Problems that have not been resolved completely in the Merauke border area are security disturbances and border crossers to PNG by the people of Merauke Regency. So it is necessary to formulate a special security policy for border areas that considers geopolitical conditions and is implemented using a sustainable humanist approach.

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