

The Empowerment Strategy of Defense Areas To Supportin State Defense (Case Study of Indonesia-Malaysia Land Border)

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Abstract: Land border problems between Indonesia - Malaysia in the form of seven Outstanding Border Problem (OBP) namely Pillars of sebatik island border, D.400, Gunung Raya, Jagoi Mountain or Buwan River, Aum Stones, B2700-B3100, and Sinapad River. Other issues include illegal activities such as illegal logging, illegal mining, human trafficking, weapons and ammunition; and smuggling. The purpose of this study is to analyze the threat, support the country's defense area and analyze the strategy of empowering the Indonesian - Malaysian land defense area. This study uses qualitative method with case study approach using data collection techniques in the form of observation, interview and document study. The results of this study are the first, the internal threat in the form of a very high public welfare gap leads to poverty and declining public attitudes in the defense efforts of the country. In addition, externally it is a non-military threat in the form of the threat of shifting border posts, transfer of citizenship status of border communities, Smuggling, Illegal Trade, and theft of natural resources. Second, state defense support in the form of support of national resources, human resources and artificial resources that have not been maximized. Third, the strategy of empowering defense areas in the land border areas of Indonesia – Malaysia in early readiness has not achieved the goal of realizing a superior defense force due to the decline of the defense of the people's country.

Keywords: *Strategy, Regional Empowerment, Threats, Support, State Defense and Land Borders.*

Introduction

The sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia cannot be separated from the sovereignty of the territory of the country which is a unitary land, sea and air territory. Based on Law No. 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory that mandates borders is a boundary line as a separation of sovereignty of a country. Meanwhile, the International Law of the United Nations Convention on The Law of The Sea (UNCLOS) 1982 Article 49 mandates a country's borders to have significance because borders not only assert the limits of a country's sovereignty. State sovereignty in the Border region contains international law in resolving all issues of territorial boundaries of the country to which the power of the state is mandated to regulate it (Santoso, 2018).

Indonesia's land area borders three countries namely Kalimantan, Papua New

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Gueini and Timor Leste (Sari & Rahman, 2019). With the existence of three land borders in Indonesia raises many land border problems such as the determination of territorial boundaries, lack of maintenance of border areas, migration of Indonesian citizens to neighboring countries whose welfare is much better, and the management of increasingly complex and compound-dimensional border areas.

Based on the principle of *Uti Possidetis Juris* on international law, the land boundary dispute between Indonesia-Malaysia in the form of Batu Aum Region, Buan River or Gunung Jagoi, Gunung Raya and Point D 400 in West Borneo. In addition, Sinapad River Segment, Simantipal River, B2700-B3100 Point, C500-C600 and Sebatik Island in East Borneo and North Borneo (Ihsan, 2019). This dispute has long existed that inherited the period of colonialism. The solution inherits the boundaries outlined in the agreements between the Netherlands and England known as The Boundary Convention. This agreement was signed 3 (three) times on June 20, 1891, September 28, 1915, and March 26, 1928 (Susilo, et al, 2019) .

Establishing a boundary between the Dutch and British countries in Borneo by utilizing natural signs based on the shape of the earth's surface. Therefore, the land boundary of Indonesia - Malaysia on the island of Borneo today by utilizing the natural boundary line in the form of a mountain ridge that follows the watershed that has not been agreed (Jayanti, 2014).

The boundary line starts from Sebatik Island on the east coast of North Borneo – Sabah to the west to Tanjung Datu on the west coast of West Borneo-Sarawak.

The determination of boundaries in this way with the installation of 19,328 pillars of boundary stakes ultimately poses problems such as the shift of regional stakes in the Sebatik region that proves vulnerable to border problems between Indonesia and Malaysia (Syetiawan, 2018).

State defense contains principles that are composed in the foundation of Pancasila, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945, and national insight contains the principle of welfare and security; integrated integral or comprehensive comprehensive principles; and the principle of inward awareness and outward awareness (Suwito, 2017). Border areas have abundant natural resource potential and high economic value, consisting of production forests, protected forests, national parks, natural lakes, oil reserves potential, gas and fishery potential that can all be developed into the driving force of Indonesia's economic development and growth.

The economic lag felt by border communities has not been able to be processed by the government despite the potential for abundant natural resources due to the lack of infrastructure and accessibility available at the border (Purnamasari et al., 2016). This problem in the form of road networks and transportation of land and river transportation is still very limited.

Then, the lack of infrastructure and telecommunication facilities in the form of the availability of transmitters or radio, television, and telephone transmissions. Furthermore, the limited availability of basic social facilities such as health facilities, educational facilities, and the economy. In addition, the limitations of trading facilities in the form of markets and services.

The condition of Kalimantan's limitations with Malaysia will be more pronounced felt by the border community when the community compares the attention of the Malaysian state to the concern of border development in a highly developed neighboring country. On the contrary, Indonesia's attention to its border areas is very low and the undermanagement of regional resource potential with very low development awareness (Prasetya, 2018). This has the effect of frequent social conflicts, violations of the law and sovereignty issues.

This problem proves that there is still a lack of state defense support located in the border areas of the country in Borneo.

In accordance with Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army Article 7 explains that the Indonesian National Army has the main task to uphold the

sovereignty of the state, maintain the integrity of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and protect all Indonesians from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. This basic task can be done with military operations for war (OMP) and military operations other than war (OMSP) is a form of TNI assistance to the Local Government (Herdiansah et al., 2017).

Securing the country's border areas is one part of a military operation other than war. Thus, the deployment of TNI in the form of placement of border posts in each border area of Indonesia with other countries must cooperate with Customs, Immigration, Quarantine and other Security Units in the form of The Police of the Republic of Indonesia and other guard posts.

TNI in cooperation with the Directorate General of Immigration that prepares immigration officers and facilities at cross-border posts (PLBN) as instructed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of Development 11 (sebelas) Integrated Cross-Border Post and Supporting Infrastructure in the Border Area of Borneo - Malaysia.



Figure 1 Integrated Cross-Border Post Entikong West Borneo
Source: Ray Jordan/Detik.com (2016)

Meanwhile, Cross-Border Post Development (PLBN) Integrated in Aruk Sambas spends a lot of budget for the grandeur of its buildings (Firdaus, 2019). However, the grandeur of this building has service facilities that are not comparable to the facilities of Malaysia. The problem of the construction of PLBN post is due to the limited number of personnel on duty at the border. This resulted in frequent social conflicts, violations of the law and sovereignty issues in the form of illegal activities such as drug trafficking and smuggling on the borders of Borneo and Malaysia.

In by Law No. 34 of 2004 article 7 on the task of military operations other than war, including the TNI guarding the border area and the empowerment of defense areas in fact the number of TNI personnel in the border area is very minimal (Siregar et al., 2020). In this task, the TNI requires the availability of fuel for patrol transport and communication equipment at border posts. The current condition, the guarding and empowerment of defense areas is less strong because the availability is very limited. Therefore, the strategy of empowering the defense area by forming a Border Security Task Force has not worked well because of the limitations of facilities and infrastructure in carrying out its duties.

Based on the attachment of the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2011 concerning The Policy of Empowerment of Defense Areas

which states that the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, Article 7 paragraph (2) letter b number 8 mandates that the empowerment of the defense area and its supporting forces early. The task of the TNI basically helps the government to prepare the potential of national resources to be a defense force that is prepared early covering the defense area and its supporting forces. In the implementation of Military Operations Other than War is based on the interests of the defense of the country in accordance with the universe defense system. The problem is, the early readiness has not been able to process the potential of national resources due to limited government budget support for the development of supporting forces.

This research question is based on the issues of empowerment of defense areas, threats to border areas and defense support of the country in the following order:

- a. How the threat of indonesia-Malaysia land border area?
- b. How to support the country's defense in the Indonesia-Malaysia land border area?
- c. How is the strategy of empowering the defense area in supporting the country's defense in the Indonesia-Malaysia land border area?

Research Methods

Qualitative methods with case study approaches are used in this study aimed at uncovering threats, analyzing defense support and creating defense strategies. The focus of this research is the strategy of empowering defense areas with a paradigm of post-positivism. How to think using inductive. Data collection techniques in the form of observation, interview and document study. Data validity techniques using triangulation and data analysis techniques using miles and huberman measures in the form of data collection, data condensation, displays and conclusion.

The theory in a study determines the success of the research itself. In this study, researchers used several theories to support the implementation of the research conducted. The theories are as follows:

First, Strategy Theory. Strategy is something that affects the sustainability of an organization to achieve effective and efficient goals or objectives in the face of challenges or obstacles that come from within or outside the organization.

Strategy is the best sense as the development of art and science; political, economic, social, psychology and military forces in a country that leads a state policy that creates influence over the protection and development of state interests against strategic environmental change (Yarger, 2020).

Elaboration of strategy as a decision-making process in achieving state policies that connect the ends (tujuan atau sasaran) *to be achieved*, by ways (cara) and means (sumber daya) to be used in achieving a goal or *Target*.

Second, the Concept of Border Classification. Harst-Horne formulated the boundary can be distinguished into four classifications namely Antecedent, Subsequent, Superimposed and Relic Boundaries.

Inside this concept that Harst-Horne in the journal budi gunawan bungin said Antecedent about the state declared the state boundary, Subsequent about the negotiation of state boundaries due to ethnic group, Superimposed about the negotiation of state boundaries due to the influence of interests of other countries and Relic about state boundaries politically lost due to taken by other countries. Illustration of the four classifications of borders can be presented in the image below.

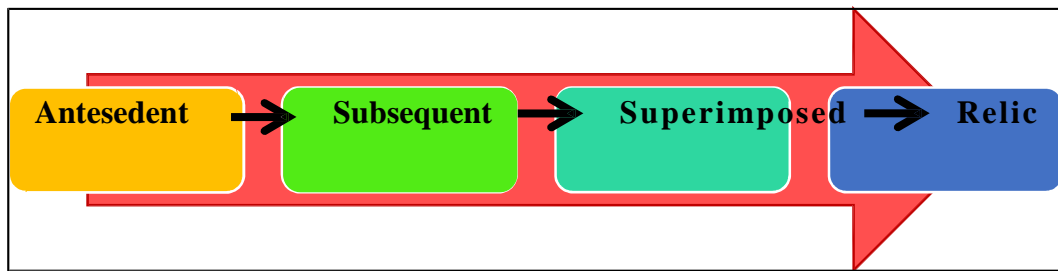


Figure 2 Border Classification
Source: Budi Gunawan Bungin (2017)

Third, the Concept of Universal Defense. Defense is a form of self-protection response or agency to an attack and the State can conduct all existence, conduct stages of identification, measure all risks and dangers. Border issues, especially economic, ideological and security require the concept of universal defense in dealing with defense and security in the border areas (Tippe, 2016).

Tippe explains that defense science was born from the development of military science and war science. This means that defense science can be said to be prepared early in the border area as a military and non-military defense for various forms of war interests.

Fourth, The Concept of Defense Area Empowerment. In the Tni Law No. 34 of 2004 article 7 paragraph 2b point-8 which contains the term Empowerment of Defense Areas mandating the Indonesian National Army to basically help the government to: first, prepare the potential of national resources into early prepared defense forces covering the defense area and its supporting forces, to carry out Military Operations Other than War, whose implementation is based on the interests of the defense of the country in accordance with the universal defense system.

Second, conduct basic military training on a mandatory basis for citizens in accordance with the laws and regulations. And third, empower the people as a supporting force. This research method is conducted with the aim of contributing to science by systematic data collection, interpretation, evaluative and planned (Sugiyono, 2016). This study uses quality method with case study approach conducted in Indonesia-Malaysia land border area.

Data collection techniques using observation, semi-structured interviews and document studies (Suyitno, 2018). Observation in simple terms is the process of researchers in looking at research situations. Observation means paying attention to phenomena in the field through the researchers' five senses, often with instruments or devices, and recording them for scientific purposes. Semi-structured interviews conduct interviews that determine the research questions to be answered in the interview. Then, document studies are conducted by collecting useful data from relevant sources, which may not be found in interviews and observations that are useful for strengthening research conclusions.

Data analysis techniques using miles huberman and saldana techniques in 2014 with the following sequences: Data collection, Connecting data, Presenting data and Drawing conclusions (Miles et al., 2014).

The research team also used data validity techniques. The validity of data according to Moleong is a state that demonstrates the correct value, provides the basis for it to be applicable and allows external decisions to be made about the consistency of its procedures and the neutrality of its findings and decisions (Lexy J. Moleong, 2019).

Researchers use several techniques to prove that the collected data can be used and relevant, among others: Techniques of checking the degree of trust, Techniques of integration examination, Dependence Techniques, and Affirmation Techniques.

Finding and Discussion

After the research team conducted research in the field through observations, interviews and document studies conducted on the speakers and conducted other literature studies, the researchers obtained the results and discussions described as follows:

Indonesia-Malaysia Land Border Area Threat.

The land border area between Indonesia and Malaysia is located in three provinces namely West Borneo, East Borneo and North Borneo. West Kalimantan is directly adjacent to Sarawak. Meanwhile, East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan are directly adjacent to Sabah. The border issue has a complex dimension so that it has a number of crucial factors associated with it, such as jurisdiction and sovereignty of the state, political, social, economic, and security defense (Susilo, 2017).

R.P.Mulya who served as Director of Immigration Intelligence stated that "Of the five border issues are in West Kalimantan district and three are in North Borneo district. Furthermore, there are only three official border gates, namely in Sanggau and Bengkayang districts in West Borneo; and Nunukan Regency in North Borneo.

Observations dated January 8, 2021 show the condition of offices and highways in Sanggau and Nunukan districts have Custom, Imigration, Quarantine, and Security facilities (CIQS) with relatively good conditions. On the contrary, CIQS facilities elsewhere are still simple and have not been supported by good accessibility due to poor road conditions.

In addition, the results of the interview to R.P Mulya dated January 8, 2021, conveyed the condition of security and defense posts available along the traditional route is still very limited. In addition, many security patrol activities still face obstacles in the form of lack of transportation facilities and infrastructure.

Furthermore, Purwanto as a border community sanggau explained that the border area in Indonesia has been neglected and considered negative in the eyes of the world. The negative image is the result of the border area as a place of illegal labor problems, logging, deforestation, and smuggling.

In addition, the lack of development in the border areas and the emergence of tensions as a result of the isolation of the region caused the region to become an entry point for the running of terrorists who worry the international world.

The results of the interview to Yudha A. who served as Assistant Operations Kodam VI / Mulawarman dated December 31, 2020 explained that the above conditions pose a problem that is a source of threat in the land border area of Indonesia- Malaysia. Problems faced on Indonesia's border with Malaysia include: cross-border illegality, human trafficking, smuggling, drugs, terrorism, and theft of natural resources. The threat problem is due to weak surveillance and law enforcement in the region.

Discussion of Threats at the border of Indonesia - Malaysia according to Yarger's view in the theory of strategy on the use of infrastructure facilities that are very decisive in achieving goals after knowing the threat. The lack of facilities and infrastructure of guard posts and cross-border posts and human resources makes it difficult to monitor the mobility of people in and out through the borders of Indonesia and Malaysia.

In addition, Horste Horne's concept view of the subsequent border classification that Indonesia and Malaysia have declared their country's borders are influenced by the ethnic dayat that are related from both regions. As a result, the problem of poverty and inequality in the welfare of people in the border areas is the trigger for the involvement of people who violate the law and sovereignty around the border.

The results of the interview to B. Soebanar who said the geographical conditions and heavy terrain became a challenge in optimizing surveillance and security in the land border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. Therefore, based on Law No. 34 of 2004 in article 7 which is

described in the concept of empowerment of defense areas mentions the community as a supporting component of universal defense. In this case, limited surveillance and security are the source of problems in the border area.

This is reinforced by Yudha's statement that these threats occur in an indefinite period of time and occur at any time when there is an opportunity. When security is not carried out to the maximum then the perpetrators of these violations as a non-state actor have the opportunity to damage international relations between Indonesia and Malaysia.

The violations occurred on the land border that stretches for 2,019 km from Tanjung Datu west Kalimantan to Sebatik north Borneo.

Based on data kodam Tanjungpura and Mulawarman answered by the source R.P Mulya mentioned that In addition to the official crossing there are a number of unofficial crossings between Indonesia and Malaysia along the land border. For example, unofficial border crossings at Serikin Kuching, in Bario Kelabit, and in sapulut inland Sabah. These crossings are commonly used by locals, cross-border traffickers, and illegal labor smuggling.

R.P.Mulya said that the aspects of cross-border defense and security are characterized by cross-border issues related to defense and security aspects, namely various forms of threats of insecurity or criminal acts due to the illegal flow of goods, services and people from and to Indonesia - Malaysia.

The results of the interview dated January 14, 2021 to Rodon Pedrason Director of Defense Strategy Kemhan who added that the condition of shifting the boundary path becomes a very risky thing because the boundary path can be shifted not only one or two meters but can reach one kilometer. The border issue was never again raised by Malaysia because Malaysia secretly exploited resources in the border area by utilizing the energy of border communities. In addition, Malaysia also takes advantage of this border. This is detrimental to Indonesia.

Table-1 Number of Cases of Illegal Activities of Indonesian Land Border Region - Malaysia Period 26 November 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Kodam XII/Tanjungpura				Kodam VI/Mulawarman			
	Period I TPR 26/11/2019 s.d 14/09/2020		Period II TPR 15/09/2020 s.d 31/12/2020		Period I MLW 21/06/2019 s.d 01/05/2020		Period II MLW 01/05/2020 s.d 31/12/2020	
Task Force	YONIF R 641/BRU	YONIF 133/YS	YONIF 642/KPS	YONIF 407/PK	YONIF R 600/MDG	YONIF R 303/SSM	YONIF 623/BWU	YONIF R 200/BN
Sector	West	East	West	East	East	West	East	West
Number of Rat Paths	50	27	50	37	18	1	18	1
Illegal Trading	33	19	4	5	6	7	5	-
Illegal Entry	256	95	60	10	251	-	-	-
Human Trafficking	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal Logging	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Light weapons / explosives	34	46	6	9	6	46	3	5
Narcotica & Drugs	7	-	5	-	8	-	6	1
JUMLAH	332	160	80	24	271	53	15	6

Based on the concept of universal defense must be prepared early by the government by looking at the many threats of the Indonesia-Malaysia land border in the form of border areas for the region, the attitude of local people to populism and natural wealth for the environment. Researchers found causative factors from two sources, namely internal and external sources. Internally, the Government of Indonesia does not have the capability or may not be aware of the existence of such threats. The inability and unconsciousness in managing the border area to the maximum depends heavily on the central government and the attitude of the people who live, settle, and live in the land border areas of Indonesia - Malaysia.

Externally, these threats are related to Malaysia both positively and negatively. Malaysia is likely to use effective occupational strategies such as its success in owning Igitan island and Simpadan island through the completion of the International Court of Justice.

National Defense Support in The Indonesia-Malaysia Land Border Region.

The vulnerability of various threats that occur in the land border region requires a lot of state defense support that can be in the form of human resources, infrastructure, and distributive justice. The defense support was given as a form of support to support the success of a resilient and perfect defense of the country. This is because Indonesia's defense posture is deteriorating (Samego,2015).

Iwan, R. as Operational Assistant Kodam XII / Tanjungpura stated that "Kodam XII Tanjungpura has a responsibility to guard the land border area of Indonesia-Malaysia by providing national defense support in the form of building border security posts and cooperation with local communities in the border area.

In addition, the results of an interview with Heri on December 31, 2020 that said there are 58 border security posts along the Indonesian - Malaysia border and there are 4 joint posts or Gabma between the Indonesian and Malaysian militaries in Indonesia and 2 joint posts in Malaysia. Furthermore, Indonesian military cooperation with local communities is carried out by methods of fostering regional resilience, fostering social communication and the work of the Indonesian military with local communities.

The support carried out by Kodam XII /Tanjungpura according to Yudha that the country's defense support in the Indonesia-Malaysia land border area is done by placing security forces in border posts in the form of building 25 border security posts in Nunukan and 22 border security posts in Malinau. In addition, Kodam XII / Tanjungpura provides support to the border community in the form of support as empowered as clean water, electricity, health workers, and educators.

R. P. Mulya explained that the country's defense support should be in cooperation with the role of immigration in Indonesia's land border areas through 4 (empat) Immigration function is the function of immigration services, law enforcement function, security function, and development facilitator function. The function of governance or administration of the state that reflects aspects of service. From that aspect, immigration provides services in the field of immigration both to Indonesian citizens (WNI) as well as foreign nationals (WNA) in the form of making travel documents for Indonesians and foreigners. That's it.

Based on the Harst-Horne Border Classification Concept which formulates four classifications namely Antecedent, Subsequent, Superimposed and Relic Boundaries. Harst Horne said Antecedent was in demanding state boundaries. This demand must certainly be a bilateral agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Later, Harst Horne also mentioned the Subsequent in the form of agreed state boundary negotiations must be implemented under the Sun Servanda Pact in accordance with International law. In addition, Harst Horne also mentioned Superimposed on negotiating state boundaries there is the influence of other countries' interests.

These influences include the results of natural wealth on the borders of the country such as forest products, mines, border community labor and smuggling actions in the form of drugs and food needs are very visible based on the threat data above. Therefore, the country's defense support in the form of safeguarding sovereignty, territorial integrity and national security is strengthened in the form of the construction of border security posts.

Infrastructure support in the form of buildings and offices is also needed by the community. This attitude of community support will be formed in defense of the Indonesian state to defend its territory, people and natural resources. Furthermore, Harst Horne mentions Relic which means the country's borders could be politically lost due to being taken by another country. Shifting the boundary path, the thieves of natural wealth deliberately shift the boundary path to enjoy the forest and mining products on the Indonesia-Malaysia land border.

In strategy theory that contains Ends, Ways, and Means. Based on means readiness in the form of support facilities and prasarana in achieving the national goal of protecting all nations contained in the opening of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945.

The support of national facilities and infrastructure is carried out by carrying out its main duties and functions in accordance with the policies that have been issued. The border areas filled by CIQS elements are Customs that regulates the traffic of goods, Immigration that regulates people traffic, Quarantine that regulates biodiversity traffic, and Security in this case it is the responsibility of the Indonesian military as the main component that maintains, supervises, and secures the Indonesia-Malaysia land border area.

The researchers found that each of these elements has professionals who work in it in realizing its main tasks and functions.

However, the presence of professionals in each field in the land border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia is limited personnel, equipment, transportation, telecommunications, fuel oil and budget so they are not able to cooperate with each other.

Strategy of Empowering Defense Areas in Supporting State Defense in the Indonesia-Malaysia Land Border Region.

The results of the interview with Bastari dated December 28, 2020 that the Strategy of Empowerment of defense areas is implemented by the development of defense in the region organized by the government and local governments together; participation of all components of society. Local governments in carrying out development in the region should work with vertical agencies located in the region to empower the potential of the region to become a defense force through coordination and cooperation.

This strategy is supported by Toruan's opinion from an interview on December 29, 2020 that says that the process of preparing a Defense Region and its supporting forces has a relationship related to the preparation of space, tools and fighting conditions in the implementation of development and empowerment of potential areas.

The construction of the geography sector is the preparation of fighting space for the purposes of maneuvering troops and preparing regional logistics, as well as the preparation of resources to support the State Defense.

The results of the interview to Iwan dated December 31, 2021 said that the empowerment of defense areas that have been carried out aims to foster human resources, natural resources, artificial resources, national facilities and infrastructure, values, technology and funds to be a formidable defense force to support the defense interests of the country implemented in a planned, integrated and sustainable.

Andrew (1998) in his paper argues that strategy as a complex decision-making process that connects the ends (tujuan atau sasaran) to be achieved, with ways (cara) and *means* (sumber daya) to be used in achieving a goal or Target.

Based on the information on the preparation of the defense area above from the

informant, according to Andrew The Ends is a goal or target that is expected to be achieved. The purpose of a strategy is a broad and underlying timeframe of the overall body of a strategy. Therefore, the objectives of the strategy of empowering defense areas on the Indonesia-Malaysia land border must have a clear legal basis from the results of central government policy. The policy was in the form of the construction of Indonesian military outposts on the land border to prepare potential national resources to be a defense support force.

The results of the interview with Heri on January 8, 2021 said that the empowerment of defense areas by determining the borders of Indonesia Malaysia is very important to be done with the reason to ensure clarity and certainty of jurisdiction for a country territorial boundaries are necessary for management and administration, so the state determines its international boundaries.

The vagueness of international borders between countries is one of the main causes of territorial disputes and furthermore this can trigger war. Clarity of natural resource management. Unclear limits will complicate the management of natural resources. This is also one of the factors in the dispute. With clear boundaries, development can be carried out properly. Construction cannot be carried out if there is still a border dispute.

According to Andrew, Means is a resource owned by actors and has tangible and intangible dimensionality covering all the resources owned by actors and can be useful in achieving strategies. Tangible resources are groups of resources that according to their physical existence can be calculated and seen directly by physical means in the form of seeing, touching, fingering and so on.

While intangible is a resource that can not be calculated or seen directly physically. The construction of border security posts, transportation roads to the border, health office buildings, education and the construction of radio and telecommunications are part of Means. This is very helpful in resolving the Indonesia – Malaysia land border dispute.

Means used in the empowerment of border communities as instruments to achieve goals, such as the availability of facilities and infrastructure to support the availability of resources is very important in the application within the border area (Zubaidi,2011).

The results of the interview with Yudha on December 31, 2021 that the construction of facilities and infrastructure that can support the development of the national economy began from the land border to improve the welfare of the people in order to strengthen the defense of the State. The impact of this development shows the concern of the central and local governments to the welfare of local communities in the form of the construction of health offices, markets, highways, telecommunications and radio. This makes it easier for people to meet their needs.

Ways is a way or stage in using existing resources. Means is to achieve goals and Ends is goals. This is as conveyed by the opinion of political geographers, there are 2 (two) definitions of borders, namely boundaries and frontiers. These two definitions have different meanings and meanings although they complement each other and have strategic value for the sovereignty of the country's territory. Borders are called frontiers because of their positions located in front (front) or behind (hinterland) of a country. Therefore, border conflict resolution methods or efforts always use strategies. The Indonesian military uses a method of territorial development.

The results of the interview to Iwan dated December 31, 2020 that the strategy of empowerment of kodam XII / Tanjungpura and Kodam VI / Mulawarman defense areas is carried out by methods of territorial development through social communication activities, TNI service and regional resilience development.

This strategy of empowering the defense area is carried out to assist the local government in preparing defense forces that include defense areas in the form of the

construction of border security posts, supporting forces in the form of fostering state defense to the community, and efforts to cooperate with the TNI with the people.

The concept of Defense Area Empowerment basically helps the government in a way: first, preparing the potential of national resources to be a defense force that is prepared early covering the defense area and its supporting forces.

This concept is to carry out Military Operations Other than War whose implementation is based on the interests of the defense of the country in accordance with the universal defense system. Second, conduct basic military training on a mandatory basis for citizens in accordance with the laws and regulations. And third, empower the people as a supporting force.

Akbar (2019) in his writing argues that one of the objectives of the empowerment of defense areas is to create peace by using defense resources (military and civilian) that are part of the country's defense support. In addition, to build, maintain trust, help the development of community forces, and democratic armed forces.

The results of an interview with Heri on December 31, 2020 said that the strategy of empowering the defense area that has been carried out by the Indonesian military is with the concept of empowering the defense area by conducting territorial development activities and placing a border security task force alternately located in the land border area of Indonesia - Malaysia.

Researchers' findings Strategies for empowering defense areas in the land border areas of Indonesia – Malaysia in early readiness have not achieved the goal to realize a superior defense force. This is due to the deterioration of public defense, limited infrastructure facilities and limited budget support in the development of Indonesian military forces on land borders. On the contrary, Malaysian propaganda and efforts to attract the sympathy of dayak people on the land border are very high in order to desire for integration into Malaysia.

Conclusion and Summary

Indonesia-Malaysia land border threat.

The findings of a new threat from this search on the ground border are a non-military threat that is a crossroads used by terrorism and Indonesian labor smugglers as an actual threat. This threat could lead to violations of sovereignty due to weak surveillance and support of border security posts.

In addition, non-military threats are potential threats that could damage Indonesia's relations with Malaysia. These threats include shifting borders, theft of natural wealth, illegal logging, drugs, and lawbreakers. The cause of this threat arises due to poverty and inequality with Malaysian society that can lead to social conflict.

State defense support in the Indonesia-Malaysia land border area.

The country's defense support in the Indonesia-Malaysia land border region consists of:

First, the support of national resources, namely human resources such as Indonesian military personnel as the main component in the security of the country's borders is still limited in the number of personnel, equipment, transportation, telecommunications, fuel oil and budget.

Second, there is human resource support in the form of the number of poor tendencies and the tendency of defense efforts of the country to decrease.

Third, the support of artificial resources such as the placement of land border posts Indonesia - Malaysia is not maintained and is no longer known position because of frequent shifts in border posts.

Defense area empowerment strategy in supporting the country's defense in the

Indonesia-Malaysia land border area.

The concept of Empowering The Defense Area in a way: first, preparing the potential of national resources into a defense force that is prepared early covering the defense area and its supporting forces is the End of the strategy. Second, conducting mandatory basic military training for citizens in accordance with the laws and regulations is a Way of Strategy. And third, empowering the people as a supporting force is the Means of Strategy.

The strategy of empowering defense areas in the Indonesian – Malaysian land border region in early readiness has not achieved the goal of realizing a superior defense force. This is due to the decline of public defense so that the public is less interested in participating in state defense training, the limitations of infrastructure development infrastructure, and the limitations of budget support in community empowerment.

In contrast, Malaysian propaganda and efforts to attract the sympathy of dayak people who are still one relative on the land border are very high in order to desire for integration into Malaysia.

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