

The Authority of The Regional Border Management Agency (Bppd) of Riau Islands Province in Managing Border Areas

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Abstract. Borders are of concern to the government because they are dividing lines that not only determine a country's sovereignty, but also affect security, economy, and social relations between countries. In this context, the government seeks to strengthen the supervision and management of border areas to prevent smuggling, illegal immigration, and potential conflicts that can disrupt national stability. In this study, researchers used the literature study method as an approach. Literature study is a process that involves various stages such as data collection to information analysis. Local governments have the authority as outlined in Local Government Law Number 23 of 2014 Article 1 Paragraph 9 which regulates the authority of autonomous regions and the division of tasks between the central and local governments. The authority of BPPD in managing border areas as stipulated in Article 1 Paragraph 11 of Law No. 43 of 2008 states that the Agency is authorized by this Law in the field of management of State Boundaries and Border Areas. Thus, the existence of BPPD as an institution responsible for managing border areas in Riau Islands Province is very important to create stability and order in the region.

Keywords: BPPD, Authority, Border, Management, Law.

1 Introduction

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citations and references. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, consisting of about 17,504 islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke. Geographically, it is in a strategic position, namely at the crossroads between two continents (the Asian continent and the Australian continent), and two oceans (the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean). Due to its strategic geographical location and large body of water, Indonesia is directly adjacent to the sea with 10 (ten) neighboring countries, namely India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Australia.

The number of islands located in Indonesia with 38 provinces in it that directly border neighboring countries, the Riau Islands (Riau Islands) is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is located in the eastern part of this country and has a strategic geographical position because it is directly adjacent to neighboring countries, namely Singapore and Malaysia, and has an area of around 251,810.71 km². The province consists of a number of islands, with the main islands such as Batam, Bintan, and Karimun. This limitation makes Riau Islands the gateway of Indonesia to the international world, especially in terms of trade and tourism.

Borders are a concern for the government because they are a dividing line that not only determines the sovereignty of a country, but also affects security, economy, and social relations between countries. In this context, the government seeks to strengthen the supervision and management of border areas to prevent smuggling, illegal immigration, and potential conflicts that can disrupt national stability. In addition, infrastructure development and improving the welfare of the community in border areas are also the main focus, so that the community can feel the benefits of the existence of the border as a bridge cooperation and cultural exchange with neighboring countries. Thus, attention to the border is not only a security aspect, but also an effort to encourage economic growth and



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strengthen the unity of the nation. Border management is a set of policies, actions, and mechanisms implemented to regulate, supervise, and secure border areas between two different countries or jurisdictions. The border itself is a physical and legal line that distinguishes two countries and their legal systems. Border Crossing Points (BCPs) are places where moves from one legal system to another, and border control is the process of ensuring that the move is in accordance with applicable rules and regulations [1].

Border management also includes efforts to balance national interests, such as security and sovereignty, with the needs of cross-border interactions, both economic, social, and environmental. Border management policies are typically designed by national authorities and often place more emphasis on the security aspects of the state than on the broader aspects of human security [2]. In addition, border management can involve collaboration between neighboring countries to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, combat cross-border criminal activity, and jointly manage cross-border resources.

To support border management, the government makes regulations that aim to regulate various aspects ranging from supervision, resource utilization, to development governance in border areas. The regulation contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 140 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Border Management Agencies in the Regions. In addition, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 12.

2010 on the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) also regulates border management at the national and regional levels. In addition to Permendagri 140/2017, BPPD also obtained authority from other regulations, such as Law (UU) Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories. This law stipulates that in every province bordering other countries, a Provincial Border Management Agency (BPP Provincial) is established [3].



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The Riau Islands Provincial BPPD is back as a regional apparatus organization based on the Riau Islands Governor's Regulation Number 92 of 2021 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions as well as Work Procedures of the Regional Apparatus, then revised again with Governor's Regulation Number 1 of 2023, after previously being established in 2011 until the end of 2016 and then its duties and functions are in the Government and Border Bureau in the Inter-State Border Sub-Division.

Based on Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is explained that the authority of the Riau Islands Province BPPD is as a policy implementer in the field of border management affairs. With this authority, the Riau Islands Provincial BPPD is obliged to improve services in the field of border management so that clean, effective, transparent, and accountable governance is created as well as quality and reliable public services so that the border becomes the state's front porch [4].

The regulation is designed to ensure that border management runs in an integrated and effective manner, involving various relevant agencies so that synergy can be established properly. In addition, this regulation also regulates protection mechanisms for people living in border areas, improving their welfare through

social and economic development programs, as well as strengthening the country's defense and security. With clear and comprehensive regulations, it is hoped that border management can provide maximum benefits for the nation and state and maintain regional sovereignty in a sustainable manner.

As a region that has a strategic geographical location and is directly adjacent to neighboring countries, this boundary provides a great opportunity for the development of economic, cultural, and security cooperation between countries. This potential can be harnessed to strengthen bilateral relations through smoother cross-border trade, enriching cultural



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exchanges, and coordination in maintaining regional stability and peace. In addition, this strategic location also opens access to infrastructure development that can increase regional connectivity and competitiveness, thereby encouraging sustainable local and national economic growth. However, the use of these opportunities must be balanced with effective management and wise policies in order to minimize the risk of conflict and strengthen state sovereignty. Therefore, the author is interested in making this study with the aim of analyzing the authority of the Riau Islands Provincial BPPD in managing the existing border areas of the Riau Islands.

2 Research Methods

In this study, the researcher used the literature study method as his approach. Literature study is a process that involves various stages such as data collection to information analysis [5]. In this method, the first stage is to collect data from various literature sources that are relevant to the research topic. The sources collected can be research articles, e-books, scientific journals, and other publications that have a relationship with the subject being studied. After the data has been successfully collected, the next step is to record and read the information found from these sources. The purpose of this reading process is to understand and identify key points related to the research topic. Next, the recorded information will be processed and analyzed to gain a deeper understanding of the subject being studied. The final step in the literature study method is to analyze the data that has been collected. This process involves examining abstracts from journals and scientific articles to ensure their relevance to the topic being discussed. In addition, researchers will also note information that is relevant and significant in the context of the research. From the results of this analysis, researchers will draw conclusions that can contribute new insights to the academic literature on the topic being studied.



3 Result and Discussion

1.The Authority of Local Governments in Regional Management

Authority is a core concept in government science related to the right, power, or legitimacy to make decisions, regulate, and implement policies in a government system. In the Indonesian context, the understanding of power is influenced by two main streams: the Continental European tradition that introduces the term "authority" (authority), and the Anglo-Saxon tradition that emphasizes the concept of "power" (power) [6].

Local governments have the authority outlined in Local Government Law Number 23 of 2014 Article 1 Paragraph 9 which regulates the authority of autonomous regions and the division of duties between the central and regional governments. In this Law, what is meant by Deconcentration is the delegation of part of Government Affairs that is the authority of the Central Government to the governor as a representative of the Central Government, to vertical agencies in certain regions, and/or to the governor and regent/mayor as the person in charge of general government affairs. Then it is further regulated in the Local Government Law in Article 4 Paragraph 1 which states that the province is the working area of the governor in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. In this Law, what is meant by the provincial Region is not only a Region but also an Administrative Region which is a working area for the governor as a representative of the Central Government and a work area for the governor in organizing general government affairs in the provincial region.

Through this arrangement, local governments are given legitimacy to carry out their duties and responsibilities in order to improve community welfare and regional development. With the deconcentration and division of duties between the central and regional governments,



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it is hoped that effective synergy will be created in the management of government affairs. Therefore, a deep understanding of this authority is essential to ensure that local governments can carry out their functions optimally and respond to the needs of the community.

2.Riau Islands Provincial BPPD Authority in Border Area Management

The authority of BPPD in managing border areas as stated in Article 1 Paragraph 11 of Law No. 43 of 2008 states that the Management Agency is an agency authorized by this Law in the field of management of State Boundaries and Border Areas. The regulation of the country's territory also aims to ensure the integrity of the country's territory, state sovereignty, and order in the border area for the benefit of the welfare of the entire nation; uphold sovereignty and sovereign rights; and regulating the management and utilization of state territories and border areas, including the supervision of their borders. This also provides a legal basis for BPPD to carry out its duties and responsibilities.

Article 11 of Law No. 43 of 2008 regulates the management of state territories and border areas, the provincial government is empowered: to implement government policies and establish other policies in the context of regional autonomy and assistance tasks; to coordinate development in border areas; to carry out the development of border areas between local governments and/or between local governments and third parties; and to supervise the implementation of border area development that implemented by the district/city government. To manage the country's territorial boundaries and manage border areas at the central and regional levels, the government and local governments establish national management bodies and regional management bodies. The management agency



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is led by the Head of the Agency who is responsible to the President or regional heads in accordance with his authority [7].

In carrying out its duties, BPPD is regulated in Article 15 of Law No. 43 of 2008, which stipulates that BPPD's duties include: determining border development program policies; establish a plan of budget needs; coordinating implementation; and carry out evaluation and supervision, as well as the technical implementation of development carried out by technical agencies in accordance with their main duties and functions. In carrying out its duties, the Management Board is supported by a permanent secretariat located in the ministry that has duties and responsibilities in the field of domestic government.

4. Conclusion

The authority of local governments regulated in Local Government Law Number 23 of 2014 shows that local governments have a crucial role in the implementation of government affairs. With clear arrangements regarding the deconcentration and division of duties between the central and regional governments, local governments are given legitimacy to carry out their duties and responsibilities in improving community welfare and regional development. This creates a framework that allows local governments to operate effectively in the context of regional autonomy. The regulation in the Local Government Law also emphasizes that the province as the governor's work area has a significant responsibility in carrying out general government affairs. Thus, the governor plays the role of a representative of the central government who is tasked with managing and supervising the implementation of government affairs at the provincial level. This is important to ensure that the policies and programs implemented can respond to the needs of the community appropriately and efficiently.



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In the management of the border area of the Riau Islands Province, it shows that BPPD has a very important role in maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. With the authority regulated in Law No. 43 of 2008, BPPD can carry out various tasks related to the management of regional boundaries and border areas, including coordination of development and supervision of policy implementation in border areas. This is a strong foundation to ensure that border area management is carried out effectively and integrated. Furthermore, the authority of BPPD also includes collaboration with other provincial and regional governments in order to achieve sustainable development goals in border areas. Through synergy between various parties, BPPD can optimize the use of existing resources, as well as improve the welfare of the community in border areas. Thus, good management in border areas does not only focus on security aspects, but also on social and economic aspects that have a direct impact on people's lives.

Thus, the existence of BPPD as an institution responsible for the management of border areas in Riau Islands Province is very important to create stability and order in the region. With the support of the permanent secretariat and good cooperation between the central and regional governments, BPPD is expected to be able to carry out its duties optimally. This will contribute to strengthening state sovereignty and improving the quality of life of people in border areas, thereby creating a safe and prosperous environment for all parties.

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