

The Perspective of Nation Sovereignty as the basic Formation of new Regional Autonomy in Border and Outback Region in Indonesia.

(Case study of new autonomy in Border and outback region Establishment in the Province of North Borneo)

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Abstract

Indonesian borders and the outback region are areas full of uniqueness because on one hand they are the front gate or porch, entrance and is the sovereign borders of the Republic of Indonesia, However they seem to be far away from the government so that it can be said they are citizens without citizenship in terms of the welfare because they touched by the central government, not to mention the problems of the border region they face which deal with external sovereignty such as issues out illegal logging, trafficking, illegal fishing, drug smuggling and illicit drugs annexation neighboring countries. There for, one of the solutions which consideran proper, in order to shorten span of control in administration and public services at the same time optimizing welfare in Border Regions and the outback region Indonesia they new Autonomous Formation. Regional Autonomy in Indonesians borders and outback region should be pursued with the authority of the central government which more actively give confidence to local government in order to accelerate the realization of public welfare and strengthen the Integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and is based on the principle that the Nation's Sovereignty as and Capital Perspective framework both in the formation of Autonomous regional governments as well as the implementation of the New Frontier and the Inland region.

Keywords : borders, the outback region, span of control in administration, the nations sovereignty, autonomous regional governments

1. Introduction

"Since August 17, 1945 the proclamation of independence of Indonesia has already idealize the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Republican Government confidence and the, one of the founding father Mr. Hatta that the unitary state to be built naturally also includes the development of the regions on the basis of the principle of decentralization, spritual atmosphere as it was then also legalized in the formulation article in 18, The 1945 Constitution (original script), that the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia ensure decentralization and autonomy for regions throughout Indonesia, and The Constitution 1945 the original manuscript of the setting State forms contained in article 1 paragraph (1) The 1945 Constitution which states : "the state of Indonesia shall be a unitary state in form of a republic" (The Constitution 1945). Applications in the state of life in Indonesia, which guarantees the existence of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy for the region wide are a must be understood within the concept of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Construction for the understanding of sovereignty as to what is suitable to maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia was already thinking carefully by the founders of the Indonesian nation. In Indonesian constitution mandates that: Sovereignty Forms and mandated in the Republic of Indonesia stated in chapter 1 article 1 The Constitution 1945 which reads:

- (1) The state of Indonesia shall be unitary state in the form of a republic.
- (2) Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is implemented according to this Constitution.
- (3) The State of Indonesia shall be a state based on the rule of law (The Constitution 1945)

While the chapter on the concept contained in the Territory chapter 25a the 1945 Constitution which states that: "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state, the boundaries and rights of whose territory shall be established by law." (The Constitution 1945) Sovereignty is a concept of the supreme authority in the administration of a State and is the exclusive right to control an area of government and society. So the

shape is a unitary state composed of State form one country alone no matter how big or small, and to the inside or outside of a union. "The division of authority in the State for inclusion on the outline set by lawmakers in the center, as well as detailed authority contained in the provinces, and there is residual power on the Central Government unitary State" (Wiyono Suko, 2010 : 20-21) .

I. Perspective of Nation Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

The understanding and definition of "sovereignty" has often been a long debate and have been differences in opinion by some scholars because the sovereignty has often been viewed from various aspects including historically. Sovereignty in a State is closely associated with the region. Territory of a State is a place of refuge for the people as well as place for the Government for organizing and conducting its reign as the territory of a country consists of land, sea, and air. While based on the nature sovereignty is divided external and internal sovereignty. External Sovereignty means having the outside powers to hold a cooperation with other countries, while the meaning of sovereignty to the State government has power to govern the country through the life of the institutions or the equipment necessary to for the State , the Republic of Indonesia nature can be viewed on the Destination State legal basis as contained in the Preamble to the constitution, namely:

"Subsequent thereto, to form a government of the state of Indonesia which shall protect all the people of Indonesia and all the independence and the land that has been struggled for, and to improve public welfare, to educate the life of the people and to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice, therefore the independence of Indonesia shall be formulated into a constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which shall be built into a sovereign state based on a belief in the One and Only God, just and civilised humanity, the unity of Indonesia, and democratic life led by wisdom of thoughts in deliberation amongst representatives of the people, and achieving social justice for all the people of Indonesia". (The Preamble To The Constitution 1945)

From the Explanation of external sovereignty it can be concluded that, Indonesian has the power to regulate the lives an the welfare of Indonesian people, with all its ability without interference from other countries. A hard struggle in getting sovereignty, then surely what has been achieved must be protected as well as guarded because if there is the slightest negligence in guarding the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, the neighboring countries or other countries that are far from internal or external sovereignty will instantaneously occupied territory even claim to acquire the territories as the results of struggle. In Indonesia the border area and the outback region are within Indonesia area that has been judicially independent since the Proclamation, but in reality they are citizens without citizenship. In addition, problem of welfare and prosperity as well as the state sovereignty in the border region have not been felt even in the reform era not to mention the problems of border and the outback regions prone to contact with issues dealing with external sovereignty in such as illegal logging, trafficking, illegal fishing, drug smuggling illicit drugs and annexation from neighboring countries. Therefore, one of the solutions which considered proper in order to shorten span of control in administration and public services as well as to optimizing welfare in Border and the outback regions in Indonesia is the new regional autonomy. The Regional Autonomy in border and outback region in Indonesia should be pursued with the authority of the central government which more actively gives confidence to local government in order to accelerate the realization of public welfare and strengthen the Integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and based on the principle that is the Sovereignty of the Nation as a capital framework both in the formation and New implementation of local government autonomy in the Border and outback region.

In the Context of culture, Indonesia Culture consists of various parts, Religions and Customs. The varied parts, Customs, or religions certainly bear different mindset, life in the running life of the state, but they become a pride in the wide range of ethnicities, religions and customs of the unitary nation of Indonesia which are in diversity to be the Republic of Indonesia. It could not happen if the founding fathers or the pioneer leaders of the nation did not think that one of the main vehicles to form the national goal is sovereignty. Sovereignty in Indonesia is a unique sovereignty that has been born far before the days of the establishing of royal kingdom in the archipelago. Although we do not deny if the sovereignty theory is the famous theory of the State Sovereignty, Sovereignty of God, Sovereignty of the People and the Sovereignty of Law and no or very few people know and be aware that the State of Indonesia has sovereignty, Since the beginning of establishment of Indonesia which is still relevant and used as a foothold in running the state. The theory is a theory that has a concept of national sovereign theory which is rarely realized at the level of scientific concepts, but in the experience and practice of the state has been in use for long even from the initial concept of the establishment of the State of Indonesia.

Indonesian sovereignty under national law is "supreme authority of the nation based on freedom, independence, Government freedom to carry out the purpose of the State, as well as the complete freedom to implement foreign governance and control of foreign policy". (The Preamble To The Constitution 1945) "Sovereignty is a way of life back in the hands of the Indonesian people who enforce the Proclamation of the

Republic of Indonesia since 1945. In the end, knowing the contents and purpose of the sovereignty or integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, defending the sovereignty, loving the independence and respecting the national leader are the three aspects of respectable Indonesian national characteristic". (The Preamble To The Constitution 1945)

"The Sovereignty as the brainchild of Muhammad Yamin is called by Jazim Hamidi as "the bloodshed sovereignty", which means the sovereignty is acquired through a bloodshed struggle". (The Preamble To The Constitution 1945) In line with the idea Jazim Hamidi, the authors take conclude and take it the same as the sovereignty of the nation together with independence, freedom in all aspects and the eventual realization that the nation is their future goals as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution. When reflected to the history of Indonesia Soekarno was aware that he had to realize the mandate of the people's struggle in his way. "Independence is a golden bridge to implement the mandate of the people's struggle. However despite being a golden bridge, independence is very important and determining. Therefore the bridge/independence has to be perfect. Independence should be full; free in the political, economic, cultural and security aspects". (Soewardi MS, 1999 : 8) According to Soekarno, who was the first President of the Republic of Indonesia, "The key to the success of the nation's struggle to achieve independence is the unity of Indonesian Nation. Almost all of Sukarno's visions and energy were devoted to promote unity in the nation, something that later proved to be hard, as well as after the proclamation of Indonesian independence. In short, the whole concept of Soekarno's struggle is the antithesis of the concept of colonialism-imperialism which will continue to maintain its political dominance by its policy of divide and rule". (Sutamto Dirdjosuparto, 1998 : 55)

Thus, the problem of national unity and integrity is absolute. "The destruction of the unity and integrity, according to Soekarno, was the beginning of a major disaster of Indonesian people, both during the fight against the colonists-imperialists and before the proclamation of independence and post-independence Indonesia" (Sutamto Dirdjosuparto, 1998 : 55).

On several occasions Soekarno frequently elaborated the importance of Nation's Sovereignty which was inspiring and the philosophy of the state.

"Soekarno's speech, which was known as the Indonesian Claim (Indonesia Menggugat) ! It was a pretty good show that in the case of Indonesia, the nation was formed mainly due to the desire to reject the past and the desire not to continue the oppressions which happened in this country.

In Europe people form nations to continue what has been existing there, the great legacy grown for centuries in the form of awareness of individual rights. "In Indonesia, especially in the Third World, people form nations to create what has not existed there: a country which is filled by humans, not the one that is filled by colonization and local aristocrat who treat people as dogs and buffaloes, who do not have the rights to be independent individual". (Nirwan Ahmad Arsuka, 2001 : 32-33) Later in his letters when he was the Dutch in prisoner in the region and in his exile in Ende and Bengkulu, Soekarno had always proclaimed the national vision which can be seen in one paragraph of the letter on Nationalism, Islamism and Marxism in 1926 which reads : "A nation is shaped from a unity of temperaments which were derived from a set of bad happenings in which the people underwent", he says. Nationalism is a determination; a conviction of the people, that the people belong to one group, namely the "nation"! (Bung Karno dan Wacana Islam, 2010 : 6) "The Nationalists who exclude and disrespect Nationalism should follow the words of Karamchand Gandhi," Let us say, my love for my homeland is the same as my love for the others.

I am a patriot, because I am a human being with human manner. I do not exclude anyone. "This is the secret. Gandhi had enough strength to unite the Islamic parties with the Hindus, the Persians, the other parties and the Sikhs who were over three hundred millions in number, more than six times higher than the number of Indonesian people. Nearly one-fifth of the population of people on earth!" (Bung Karno dan Wacana Islam, 2010 : 8) "Behold that as long as we want it, there are roads towards unity. Willingness, trust in each other's sincerity, awareness on the proverb which says: "Harmony make prosperity" (Thus, this is the best way to create unity)". (Bung Karno dan Wacana Islam, 2010 : 9). "The idea of self-governed nations and countries along with the ways to make it happen, is the main idea of the book to the Republic of Indonesia, which was resolved by Tan Malaka in China (aka Tiongkok) . With the presence of the revolution of the Republic of Indonesia, according to Malacca, would pass the centuries of famine, misery, slavery and all dark poverty. The slavery and the exploitation of one nation by other nations, and one man by other men. Malaka even imagined that Indonesian people were involved in shaping the independence, culture and happiness for all people in the world " (Nirwan Ahmad Arsuka, 2001 : 33) "Tan Malaka explained further about the nation's sovereignty as implied in: "The nature of Indonesian national unity is obviously very unusual; the basic unity partly lie in the continuity of history. Like other nations, Indonesia contains arbitrary elements in its formation. And considering how great ethnic and cultural differences are at maximum capacity, how people are scattered on archipelago which is amazing that Indonesia has diversities, yet they can be united as a nation. That means that Indonesia is a large

country that is indeed the part of their life and death". (Bung Karno dan Wacana Islam, 2010 : 34) The concept of the Nation sovereignty must be built and maintained in Indonesia, including in the border and outback regions not only the freedom of defense and security but also the freedom of economic sovereignty or independence, in the border and the outback regions which must be absolutely depicted in the nation sovereignty.

II. Nation's Sovereignty In New autonomy Formation in Border Regions and outback regions.

Geographically, Indonesia has many neighboring countries bordering its archipelago, both in the land and sea areas. Typically, "Indonesia is an archipelago which comprises over 17,000 islands which stretch out" (Bung Karno dan Wacana Islam, 2010 : 5). From Sabang to Merauke. Noted there are ten countries that border directly with the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian waters is bordered with ten neighboring countries, namely Malaysia, India, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Republic of Palau, Australia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea. While Indonesia's land which is directly adjacent to Malaysia (Borneo), therefore there is a terms "Malaysias Borneo and Indonesia's Borneo", and Papua New Guinea (Papua Island) and Timor Leste (East Island). Furthermore The borders between Indonesia and the neighboring countries are called Borders Areas. Borders of the Republic of Indonesia are the limit of full sovereignty of the Indonesian government along with all its contents in cluded within the surface and the under water areas. This implies that by law (both national and international), the full sovereignty only extends to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the border areas which has been set previously. Meanwhile The concept of outback areas is areas which are far from the city and behind the development. They are is isolated, therefore they lack of means of transportation. The efforts to develop suburban and rural areas have been mandatory as stated in The 1945 Constitution must be carried out by the Government. This must be for most citizens of Indonesia despite social, economic and cultural problem due to the lack of support system in their related area. (andichairilfurqan.wordpress.com : 2013) Borders and Outback regions are one of the most substantial matters to view the sovereignty of the country and very it plays very important role in determining the boundaries of the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

Border and Outback regions of Indonesian, due to its distan location to wards the central government, fall behind all aspects of development which is inevitable. Picture of lack of welfare, from daily needs to education and infrastructure development is beyond the reach of the people there, This is far different from the local areas which are close to the Central Government. Therefore, formation of New Autonomous Region is required to acquire welfare in those areas. In Indonesia, the new Regional Formation is implicated in the form of regional autonomy. So far Autonomous Region is one of the solutions to solve the problems faced by Indonesia as a nation which has a very complicated topographical and sociological features. Such Geographical circumstances would certainly affect the centralization application. So it is common to certain distans areas to be from the central government is untouched by development programs . This option cannot be separated from the conditions of vast areas of the country, so it is impossible for the central government to handle all problems wich occure in te outback areas. Thus, it is imperative that the central government form regional governments nation wide to handle region matters. In particular, autonomy is a part of authority handover from the central governments to the regional government in the form of dispersal. However, autonomy can also be regarded as a form of division of authority between the central and local. It can be seen in article 10 number (3) The Act Number 32,2004 concerning Regional Governments, which divides authority between central and regional authorities , which constitute the local and the central authority that has been expressed in the provisions of that Article, The Act Number 32, 2004 article 1 number 5; which says : " The Region Government has the rights , powers and obligations of the autonomous regions to organize and manage their own affairs and interests of local communities in accordance with the legislation" . While autonomous regions in The Act Number 32, 2004 article 1 number 6: are described hereinafter called area , is a public entity that has the legal boundaries of the authority to regulate and administer the affairs of government and the interests of local people who owns initiative based on the aspirations of the people in the Republic of Indonesia system. As an archipelago country with national minded, Indonesia should maintain the integrity of its territory. The Outer islands are usually remote, poor, even unpopulated and far beyond the Government's attention . The existence of these islands is geographically very strategic. Thus, the country borders are determined . These islands should receive serious attention and supervision in order to avoid the problems that can interfere with Indonesia's territorial integrity, maintain territorial integrity of the land and water borders which means that we maintain the view of the archipelago insight in the concept of national sovereignty . That's why in terms of attention and supervision of remote islands in the border region and the outback, either inhabited or uninhabited, The best solution taken into consideration is in to form of a new autonomous region in order to optimize public service because it may shorten the span of control in administration, make it more efficient and effective in order to accelerate the realization of public welfare and strengthen the integrity of republic of Indonesia. The regional Expansion is assumed to be a smart fast and precise solution in answering the problems in the border and outback areas, in this way, the government can efficiently and effectively. The urgency of forming a new autonomous region

should be viewed as a positive issue in strengthening the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. This can be viewed as an approach of national sovereignty, Therefore, the formation of a new autonomous region should be seen with holistic perspective by reflecting the Indonesian nation. The essence of the perspective does not only rely on feelings but also relies on hard work / struggle to see Indonesia as one nation, one country and one homeland with one sovereignty, called the Nation 's Sovereignty . So the feelings of prosperity in the central government must be felt by the people in Regional Government. The early journey towards independence and the early life of the homeland of Indonesia is the root of the concept or theory of nation sovereignty. Based on that perspective, it takes serious actions to overcome problems realited to nation sovereignty in the border and outback region. The Urgency of forming a new Autonomous Regionis taken as the solution because the Government learn from two contexts. The first, is the past and the second is the Context of law regulation in the border and outback region. The past Context is history which reflects the nation sovereignty in the border and outback region. In the Case of Sipadan and Ligitan islands whe learn that the International Court of Justice has taught: “ When The International agreement on sovereignty over an area is not clear, then it is entitled to have a party that is more concerned, and takes care of the area longer and more. Bernard Kent Sondakh stated that learning from the case, firstly Indonesia must ensure that “Islands in Indonesia which are claimed to belong to Indonesia are not only inhabited but also remote areas with economical values. (Marnixon Wila, 2006 : 208) "And the second study in the context of statutory construction; The regulation of law in the border and the outback region has already existed. Yet, it is not perfect and requires improvement in order to make it useful to the border and outback region after the formation of a new autonomous region.

III. The Formation of New Autonomous Region in the Border and outback Areas of North Borneo, Indonesia

Formation of autonomous regions in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is conducted by the Government regulation. Formerly the formation of a new autonomous region was done to assist the implementation of the Central Government. The daily operation of Central Government is bound to manage and serve the community as well as possible because the main objective of the Government is to maintain a system so that people can live their lives naturally. In other words the Government is established for the service to the community. "According to Prof. Ryas Rashid's : “ A government has four main functions, namely: public service, regulation, development and empowerment. Service is at the core of government functions to provide maximum services to the society that has been the main tasks of the government, not vice versa”. (dedetzelth.blogspot.com : 2013) In order to carry out those four basic functions as implemented in the government administration, the Central Government could not carry it out on its own. The Implementation of service over the vast territories of the Republic Indonesia with such great cluster of islands and wide waters regions make them difficult to be managed by the central government. The History has proven that initially this state was run by adopting a centralized system or commonly called the centralization of power. However, the goverment gradually found the system improper or in effective. Therefore, the development of centralized system was no longer applied. Appropriate concepts to assist the implementation of the central government for the Territories of the Republic of Indonesia which consists of a cluster of large and small islands is by establishing a regional government based on regional autonomy with the decentralization system. With the concept the government can reach the people, ensure much better service to the people; in terms of providing more access to public services. The Decentralized systems based on the vision of regional government show that they know in depth all problems concerning the regional government or development, what they need which of course differs from what other people in other areas need. Thus, the initial implementation of both strategic and policy issues, mission and vision of a region are distinct from the other' regions. The formation of the new regional autonomy can also be based on several issue: for example, natural conditions economic, social circumstances, inter relations among some cities and regencies in a set of history, ethnicity, culture, and so forth. The most underlying reason in the discourse of regional expansion is in line with the spirit of regional autonomy. Some provinces are considered to have too broad areas. Consequently it is necessary to facilitate administrative services and decrease bureaucracy from capital city to local areas by way of merger.

The Establishment of areas by integrating several areas or parts side by side, or by dividing one particular region into two or more regions is a form of status grant to particular region as an autonomous. Therefore, its impemantation must be based on clear legal legitimacy of new autonomous regions governed by The Act Number 32, 2004 concerning local government and also in government law Number 78 year 2007. Government law number 78 year 2007 is the replacement Government Law Number 129 year 2000 on Procedures for the Establishment, Abolition and Region Merging.

Administratively at least 5 (five) districts / cities for the formation of a province and at least 5 (five) districts for the formation of a district, and 4 (four) districts for the establishment of the city including the capital prospective location, facilities, and infrastructure of government.

The Formation of north Kalimantan is the division of the is Kalimantan province on the island of Borneo, precisely in the northern province of East Kalimantan. "The province is bordered by the neighboring countries, namely the State of Sabah and Sarawak, East Malaysia. Currently, North Borneo is the youngest province of Indonesia, the province officially became legalized in the House of Representatives plenary session on 25 October 2012 that legalized the The Act Number 20 year 2012 on the Formation of the North Kalimantan Province. (id.m.wikipedia.org : 2013) " is a province or provinces to 34 new seventh in shape in the aftermath of the reform and policy autonomy in scroll in Indonesia" (www.bbc.co.uk : 2013)

It is directly adjacent to Malaysia, making the most of its citizens dependent on Malaysia. So far the Indonesian citizens who reside on the Malaysia border often by more product from Malaysia than by them from Indonesia. The ringgit currency has become legal payment than IDR" (www.bbc.co.uk : 2013)

The presence of the North Kalimantan is a solution for the northern region in the East Kalimantan province even development in the era of region autonomy in east Kalimantan progress rapidly, yet there are still many areas which are left untouched by Development. Especially in the northern region of eastern Borneo. In General, "the condition of Indonesian border areas of concern will be more clearly seen when compared to other border area which are more advanced. Of the three countries bordering which by Indonesia Malaysia are considered more advanced in managing the border region. Indonesia-Malaysia main land border stretches along 2,004 km in 16 districts in West Kalimantan and 14 districts in East Kalimantan." (www.politik.lipi.go.id : 2013). While the specifically extensive main land border east Kalimantan which includes two Nunukan and Malinau district that has entered the northern region of Kalimantan, which stretches from east to west along the 1,038 km with an area of approximately 57731.64 km². land border areas in Indonesia and Malaysia limited with boundary markers set in the border areas between the two countries. "Based on the equator 2012 expedition team searches the Army on the island of Borneo recorded the present of at least 19 328 stakes border with Malaysia." (www.bisnis-jabar.com : 2013)

There are some issues that must be addressed by the provincial government of North Borneo ; are economically backward by the people the border because it is triggered by a lack of infrastructure and inadequate accessibility; road and bridge infrastructure is still minimum. Land and river transportation systems are not well managed. Infrastructure and means of communication such as transmitter or transmission of radio and television as well as telephone transmitters are relatively minimal. The availability of basic social and economic basis as the community health centers, schools, and markets are also very limited.

This must be addressed because people always compare the premises about the state of development with the neighboring country, Malaysia. The border area is spacious with a relatively small population and the uneven distribution of population which is beyond the government control, supervision and community coaching.

The social welfare is relatively underdeveloped border. Generally they only rely on the natural resources, local livelihoods are generally shifting cultivation farmers and loggers.

2. Conclusion

North Kalimantan Province must be established in the northern part of Borneo islands, Beside, The factor of sovereignty. The main issues is the welfare of the Indonesian people in the border. There are not really prosperous, well being and they even feel that the financial welfare comes from there neighboring countries. From the elaboration above we can state following :

First, North Kalimantan province is the division of the east Kalimantan province. This expansion is very appropriate because although the construction of east Kalimantan province develops, yet it can only be started in the era of regional autonomy in which there are still too many areas untouched by the development, particularly in the northern region of eastern Kalimantan borders. East Kalimantan is very broad reach "one and a half times the size of the island of Java and Madura" (www.kaltimpost.co.id : 2013)

Second, the vast territory results in the "less optimal" span of government control for the holistic development of people's welfare which cannot be realized, especially for those who live in the border.

Furthermore, The Conditions of border areas has cause serious concerns that the North Kalimantan region cover 20.865 million hectares in which "forests, gas oil, and coal mines has a contribution 70 percent national production" (kompas.com : 2013)

The evidence of the wealth in East Kalimantan Province "2010 east Kalimantan accounted Rp.320 trillion to the national gross domestic regional revenue despite the 17 trillion wealth return to the area of East Kalimantan. The excess of 17 trillion can't not make 3,5 million in habitants live in prosperity. " (kompas.com : 2013)

Third, The rampant poverty for the citizens in the border can liade to implications on the issues of ideology, Politices, Economic, Social, Cultural, National Defences and Security.

Finally, The Republic of Indonesian still faces the problem of lack of balance in goeographical and demographics, factor as well as intellectual and Natural Resources. Therefore the formation of North Kalimantan province is an urgent natural Resources need for residents in the border areas. This needs has be come urgent for the Republic of Indonesia. To cope the border issues in a broader sense.

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