

Implementation of Policy of Outpost Island Management in National Resilience Perspective (Case Study in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan Province)

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Abstract

Border area of a country has important role to establish borderline of its sovereignty, the utilization of natural resources, and in preserving the unity of a country, so that defense and security of border area become a need. Also, border area is one of strategic area, in which nationally it correlate to living need of the many, either viewed from political interest, economy, social, culture, environment, and defense and security view of point. Border area consist of area of a country either on land, at the sea and in the air which in touch with neighbouring country(s). The research employed quantitative approach to show the phenomena of many national defense facts on management and problems on border area.

Keywords: policy implementation, outer island management, national resilience

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country which has most islands in the world. In Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 (Indonesia Constitution), Indonesia was declared as an Archipelago Nation in which it has so many island amounted for 17,449 islands with beachline reaches over 95,181 km in length, the island with name counted for 5678 islands, while the other still don't have name. 92 (ninety two) islands between them are outpost small island. These outer islands (PPKT/Pulau-pulau Kecil Terluar), now termed as outpost islands, are become vanguard in preserving sovereignty of Indonesia area. Their position is very strategic in drawing the borderline of Teritorial Sea, additional zone, boundary of the continental shelf, and Exclusive Economic Zone. Indonesia as an Archipelago Country was acknowledged by UNCLOS (*United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*), a convention on the Law of the Sea by UN and has been ratified, has a right to draw its borderline. From 183 Base Points (TD-Titik Dasar) which become cornerstone in drawing the linebase, there are 92 Base Points which located in outer islands, therefore the PPKT become vital in frame of State sovereignty. It was also affirmed by Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulations) Number 38 Year 2002 on Geographical Coordinates List of Linebases of Indonesian Archipelago. It mentioned those 92 PPKT which become the reference in drawing linebases.

As many as 12 (twelve) from 92 (ninety two) outpost small islands which became Indonesia's point of border line are very vulnerable to the conflicts with neighbouring countries. The vulnerability were caused by several factors, like the islands aren't inhabited yet and even they don't have a name, so that another country's fisherman take shelter and has activity in fishing on the island and it surrounding area and explore natural resource. Even there is an indication of utilization of the island as base for military activities, such as intelligents data gathering, reconnoitering and surveillance from neighbouring country to other countries and even to Indonesian territory itself. This is may lead to militeristic utilization of an island, so that it detriment and a threat to Indonesia. Also the development of the outer island is very slow caused by the people's condition which marginized because of the awareness of Central and Local Government is minimal. Also geographically, they are scattered so that access of market and others primadonna commodities is minimal. Also transportation and communication infrastructure with centre of activity is difficult (LAN, 2004).

In efforts to guard, protect, and preserve the national security, Article 30 of UUD 1945 mandated that effort of defence and security of the State is conducted through Sistem Pertahanan dan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta (Sishankamrata) or All People's Defence and Security System by TNI (Indonesia National Armed Forces) and National Police as main forces and the peoples as supporting one. This is also elaborated in Undang-Undang (Law) Number 3 Year 2002 on State Defence. Presidential Act Number 7 Year 2008 on Policy on National Defense, Presidential Act Number 41 Year 2010 on General Policy on State Defense Year 2010–2014.

This research has objectives to describe and analyze comprehensively in:

1. Implementation of management of outposts islands policy based on profile, external condition, availability of natural resource, communication and coordination, comprehensiveness, job description and understanding of the objectives in Sebatik Island.

2. Supporting factors and obstacles in management of outpost islands area in perspective of defense and security in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan Province.
3. Objectives of policy of outer islands management compliance to mandates from Government Regulation Number 62 Year 2010 on Utilization of Outer Small Islands (PPKT).

2. Literature Reviews

2.1. Theoretical Reviews

2.1.1 Implementation of public policy

Chandler & Plano in *The Public Administration Dictionary*, stated that: “Public Policy is strategic use of resources to alleviate national problems or governmental concerns”. This can be differentiated on four forms, which are: regulatory, redistributive, distributive dan constituent.

Thomas R Dye (1981 in Pasolong, 2007), stated that public policy is “Whatever government choice to be or to be implemented”. William N Dunn (1994, in Pasolong, 2007), stated that public policy is a chain of choice which is interrelated made by institution or government officer in the sectors which related to government task, such as defence and security, energy, health, education, people welfare, criminality, municipality etc.

Parker (in Santoso, 1998) stated that public policy as a certain objective or chain of action which is executed by a government in certain period in relation to a subject or action in a crisis.

Opinion from Islamy (1992), something which is not executed by government also can be considered as public policy. This is caused by “Something which is not executed by government will have effects as big as the ones executed by government”. From several opinions from the experts above, it can be concluded an understanding that public policy is an action from government to solve the problem of their people.

Riant Nugroho (2009) stated that implementation of the policy as “The way a policy could achieve its objectives, not more not less”.

In Webster Dictionary (in Wahab, 1997), it formulated that ‘to implement’ has a meaning of *to provide the means for carrying out*, ‘to give practical effect to’, viewed as process in executing decision/policy (generally in the form of Law, Government Regulation, Court Decision, Executive Order or Presidential Decree).

The implementation according to Horn (in Abdul Wahab, 1997) has meaning of *(those actions public or private individuals or group that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions)*. Mazmanian and Sabatier (in Abdul Wahab, 1997) explained that the meaning of policy implementation, which is understanding of what really happened after a program declared in effect or formulated which become focus of attention on policy implementation, which are events and the activities occurred after ratification of guidelines of state policy which consisted of efforts in administered it or causing real effect/impact on people or events. Lineberry (1978) stated that process of policy implementation has elements as follows: Creation in deciding responsibility, Translate the meaning and objectives of legislative in good operational rules, Coordination of agent human resources and expenditure on group target, and resources allocation to perfect the policy impacts.

Anderson (1979) in implementing a policy, there are four aspects which need to be concerned, which are: (1) *who is involved in policy implementation*; (2) *the nature of the administrative process*; (3) *compliance with policy*; and (4) *and the effect of implementation or policy content and impact*

Several model of public policy implementation are: (1) *Top-Down Approach* (Van Meter dan Van Horn, 1975; George Edward III, 1980; Mazmanian and Sabatier, 1983; Grindle, 1997), (2) *Bottom-Up Approach* (Adam Smith, 1973), (3). *Hybrid Approach* (implementation as evolution: Majone and Wildavsky, 1984; implementation as learning: Browne and Wildavsky, 1984; implementation as policy action continuum: Lewis and Flynn, 1978; Barret, 1979; Fudge, 198; implementation as circular *leadership*: Nakamura and Smallwood, 1980; implementation as inter-organisational relationship: Hjern dan Porter, 1981; implementation and type of policy: Ripley and Franklin, 1982; implementation as inter-organisation relation: Toole and Montjoy, 1984; implementation as Contingency Theory: Alexander, 1985; implementation as case analysis: Pressman and Wildavsky, 1973, Bullock and M. Lamb, 1986; implementation as policy subsystem chart: Sabatier, 1986; and implementation as management of public sector: Hughes, 1994), (4) *Policy Failure Approach*.

Gunn (1984) expressed three steps of implementation: (1) Develop plan of a program with clear setting of objectives, setting standard of implementation, setting the way to implement and its timeline; (2) become program execution by empowering staff in structure, resources, procedure, expense, and methods. (3) Setting the schedule, doing monitoring to guarantee the rapidness of program implementation. Gunn underlined the steps/actions which is taken by agent who implement the policy.

The factor which influenced the success of implementation of policy according to Brian W Hogwood and Lewis A. Gun (1978) which is: External condition faced by executing institution is not experience serious disturbance and obstacle; Availability of time and resources in implementing program; The implemented policy

based on reliable causalitic relation, interdependencies relations is little; Deep understanding and convention to the objectives; The tasks are detailed and placed in right order; Perfect communication and coordination; The parties which has authority and demand and getting perfect obedience.

Meanwhile, Hogwood and Gunn (dalam Abdul Wahab, 1997) divided policy failure into two categories, which are non implementation and unsuccessful implementation. Non implementation means that a policy is not implemented as planned because of several things, meanwhile unsuccessful implementation happened when certain policy already implemented as planned before.

2.1.2 National defense concept

According to Sunardi, RM (2004) as a nation which situated in the middle of of international worlds with many interests, Indonesia is not immune to the intervention and disintegration threat which will tear it apart. That's way it becomes an important thing to give attention on resilience.

Resilience doesn't have similar meaning to defense, resilience generally has meaning of as a basic concept while defense is more technical as implementation of the concepts. Defense in general is related to military task to defends the sovereignty and unity of a State either ideologically or territorial, especially from the threat from other country, meanwhile resilience means something wider to tie up the unity as a nation such as social, culture, economy, politics, etc. Definitely the resilience can be formulated as dynamic condition as a nation which contained the ductility and toughness which has capability to develop national strength in confronting and tackling all of the threat directly or indirectly which endangered integrity, identity, nation and state continuous living and the struggle to pursue the national development.

National resilience principle: Welfare and security principle, Comprehensive and Integral principle, both Outside and Inside self introspection principle, Kinship principle.

2.1.3 Defense and security of outpost islands in national resilience

Since ratification of United Nation Convention on Law of the Sea - UNCLOS 1982, Indonesia territory, especially jurisdiction on maritime territory, is significantly becomes wider and Negara Kesatuan Republic Indonesia (NKRI) or Unity State of Republic of Indonesia is acknowledged as archipelagic state. As consequence of convention of UNCLOS 1982, Indonesia through PP Number 38/2002 on Geographical Coordinates List of Linebases of Indonesian Archipelago has decided the Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia (ALKI) or Sea Line of Indonesia Archipelago for ship and aircraft line passage from other countries.

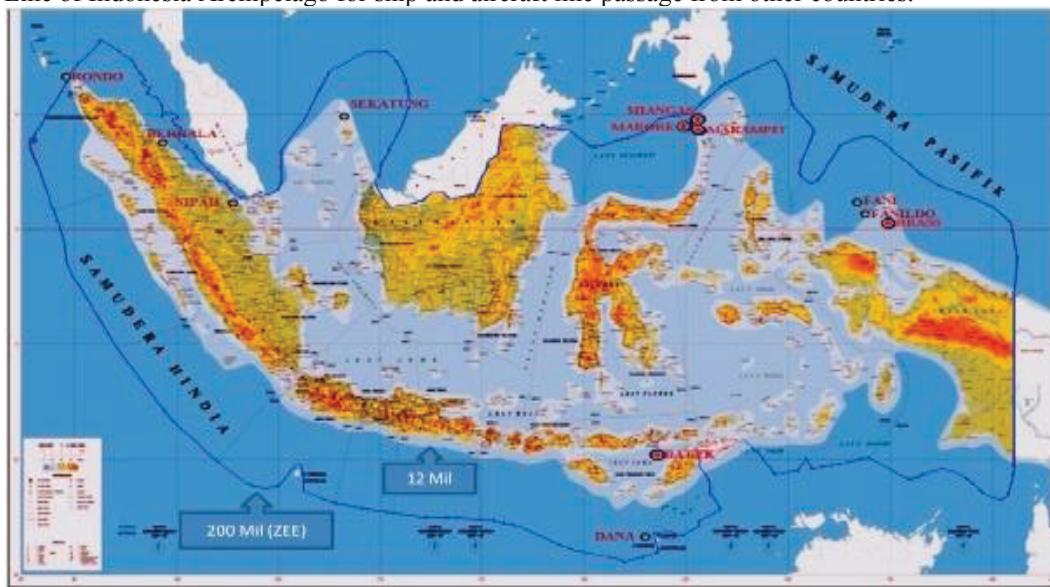


Figure 1. The Territory of Unity State of Republic of Indonesia

Source: Ministry of Defence

2.1.4 Archipelagic state concept

The archipelago concept was elaborated in UU Number 4 Year 1960 on Indonesia Maritime Territory.

UN disclosed *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* abbreviated as UNCLOS in 1982. Chapter IV of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Year 1982 has been ratified in UU Number 17 Year 1985 on Ratification of *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UU Number 6 Year 1996 on Indonesia Maritime Territory).

There are 3 (three) types of baseline according to UNCLOS Year 1982 which are normal baseline,

straight baseline, and archipelagic straight base line which connect outer points of islands and outer reef of the islands, *archipelagic*. The baseline, in general, will be used to be reference in setting the base for drawing of the territorial borderline, additional zone, economic exclusive zone, to boundary of the continental shelf. Meanwhile, in special, by deciding of baseline, in future, it could be used to decide the borderline of each province and/or Regency/Municipality on their maritime territory borderline

Setting of sea territory border of a province and/or Regency and Municipality in future also will use the procedure as regulated in TALOS (*A Manual on Technical Aspects of The United Nations Convention on The Law of The Sea-1982*), in which the borderline of maritime territory consisted of several marine engineering theory, but the most common is using theory of *the equidistance line* or more known as *median line*.

In UNCLOS 1982, it has been acknowledged of 8 (eight) regime in the sea, which are (1) *internal waters*, (2) *archipelagic waters*, (3) *teritorial waters*, (4) *contiguous zone*, (5) *Exclusive Economic Zone*, (6) *continental shelf*, (7) *highseas* and (8) *International Seabed Area* (www.rakyatmerdeka.co.id).

Indonesia has been ratified UNCLOS 1982 in UU No 17 Year 1985 and make UU No 6 Year 1996 on Indonesian Maritime Territory in effect superseded UU No 4/Perp.1960 which is costumized to the spirit or norms in UNCLOS 1982. Moreover, for the need of setting of the borders of Indonesian Sea, it has been declared in PP No 38 on Geographical Coordinates List of Linebases of Indonesia Archipelago.

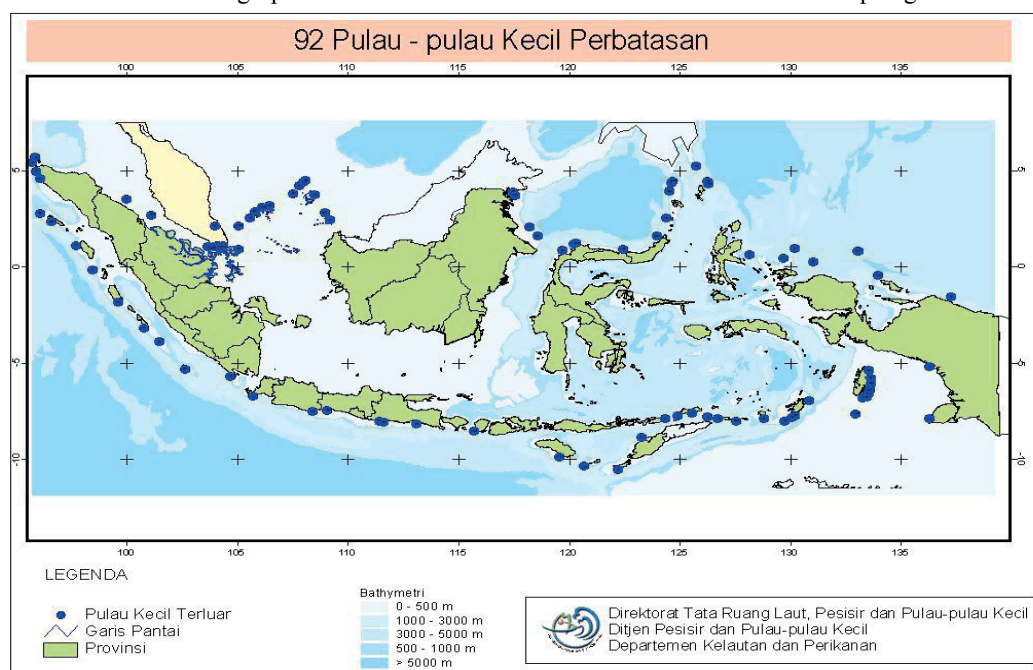


Figure 2. Map of 92 Outpost Small Islands in Border Territory of Indonesia
Source: Directorate of Administration of Sea, Lithoral, and Small Islands

Some of regulations related to defence and policy of national defense on utility of outer small islands are: UU No. 3 Year 2002 on State Defense, Peraturan Presiden (Presidential Act) No. 41 Year 2010 on General Policy on State Defence Year 2010- 2014 and Peraturan Presiden Nomor 62 Year 2010 on Utilization of Outer Small Islands.

2.2 Previous research

Arif Havas Oegrosono (2009) “Law Status of Indonesian Outer Small Islands”. The results of the research shows the Indonesian defense and security strategy need to be aware of in relation of selling and renting of island for jurisprudence *effective occupation* in International Law, the action of expatriate in managing several island can't be considered as *effective occupation*.

Asren Nasution (2009) “*The Influence of Development of Area (Economic, Social and Cultural Aspects) to State Defence in Eastern Beach of North Sumatra Province*”. The research methodology employed *Structural Equation Model* (SEM). The results of the research shows the economic, social and cultural aspects has significant effect (99%) on national defence on Eastern beach North Sumatera Province area.

Hasyim Djalal (2009) “*The Regime of Managing Safety and Security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore*”. The variable disclosed in the research is about the border of 3 (three) country i.e. Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The way to managed the border of 3 (three) country was agreed based on the regulation of UNCLOS 1982 in 2006 in Kuala Lumpur – Malaysia. The results of the research shows: agreement of

UNCLOS 1982 regulations and the results of meeting in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, September 2006 are; establishment of cooperative mechanisms between the 3 (three) countries on navigation security and environmental protection and agreement on execution of 6 (six) projects to promote navigation security and environmental protection.

Kusnanto Anggoro (2009) “Archipelago Defence Strategy, Sea Diplomacy and The Strength of Indonesian Sea Power”, The results of the research is archipelago defense strategy should be in frame of military strategy which rely on military strategy which give priority on intergration between forces. In the overall context, the priority of developing of the Indonesian sea and land power should be prioritized on manouver other than spreading forces.

Sonny Sudiar (2009) “Policy on Development of Border Area and Welfare of People of Border Area of Sebatik Island Indonesia”. The results of the research are: Government of North Kalimantan Province implemented participative development model, the model which give space to the people to actively involve in development process from stage of planning, execution, until evaluation and development of border area has close relationship with national defense and security to guarantee the unity and sovereignty of territory.

Ayub Torry Satriyo Kusumo (2010) “Optimalization of Management and Empowerment of Outer Islands in Efforts to Keep Unity of Unity Nation of Republic of Indonesia”. The results of the research which was conducted in various ways, one of them by strengthen government institutions which followed by cooperation between central and local, also supported by increasing of human resources and welfare of the people in the island.

Damos Dumoli Agusman (2010) “Border Between Indonesia and Its Neighbouring Countries: Why so difficult to be Implemented?”. The results of the research shows the principle of law on maritime border is not developed yet and big discretion of sovereign countries to set their borderline based on agreement between two countries, so that make more difficult to quickly finish their maritime borderline.

Mahendra Putra Kurnia (2011) “The Meaning of law in Border Area of Unity State of Republic of Indonesia”. The result of the research proved that it has 11 (eleven) values and 12 (twelve) principles in border area of NKRI.

Alberto Alvares – Jimenez (2012) “*Boundary Agreements in the International Court of Justice’s Case Law 2000-2010*”. The results of the research shows that the decision of Court has two choices, which is: finding the agreement of border between two conflicting side on certain area or/and the Court makes decision.

Faisyal Rani (2012) “Government of Indonesia Strategy in Increasing of Security of Border Area According to Social Development Perspective”. The results of the research shows that it need border area development model which able to change the negative effects to the positive one. Concept of *spread effects*, in which utilization of resources of border area and *trickle-down* effect, in which occurence of spreading of welfare to people of border area.

Kresno Buntoro (2013) “Military Activity in EEZ and Implementation of *Hot Pursuit* in Indonesia”. The research results shows: (1) *Law of the Sea Convention* is not regulate clearly on military activity in EEZ. This leads to different practice by many countries. (2) Indonesia don't have policy, either political or legal related to military activity by foreign countries in EEZ of Indonesia.(3) Indonesia don't have procedure and how to guidance when foreign warships executes *hot pursuit* into Indonesian territory and other policies.

Ima Sariama (2014) “Raise Sovereignty and Security in Border Area of Sebatik Island”. The result of the research is looking at the threat in the area which is complex enough, so that the role of Tentara Nasinal Indonesia (TNI) in Sebatik Island consists of two aspects: Role of defense and security aspect and role of TNI in social aspects.

3. Thinking Frame

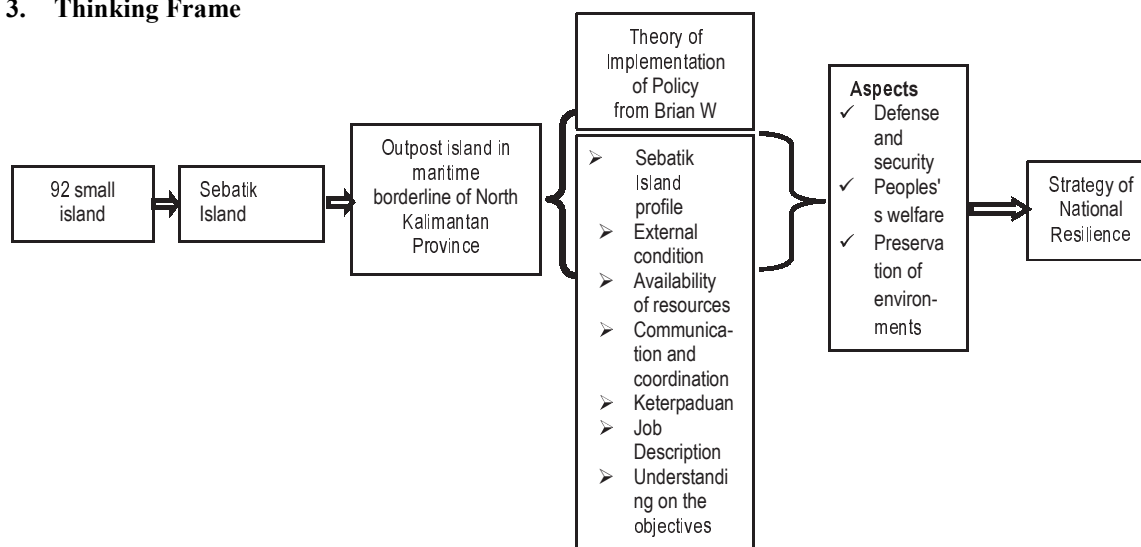


Figure 3. Thinking Frame

4. Location and Research Methods

The research was conducted in Sebatik Island North Kalimantan Province which is one of outpost islands. By considering eventough maritime borderline is spread out along Indonesian territory and has so many outpost islands, but North Kalimantan Province as new administrative region in Indonesia is very vulnerable to disturbance to its defense and security. Population of Sebatik Island based on survey is 26.431 peoples consisted of Suku (Tribe) Bugis, Tidung Timur, Toraja, Jawa, Dayak and Batak. Special for Sebatik District has population of 4.266 peoples. Sebatik Island in 2011 has been expanded by adding districts of Sebatik Timur District, Sebatik Tengah District dan Sebatik Utara District. Sebatik District after expansion has region of 51,07 km².

The research was conducted by using qualitative approach. Data collection was conducted by observation and interview as primary data and documents tracking as secondary data. Validity of research data have been examined by using four criteria: credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability. Process of data analysis followed Interactive Data Analysis from Miles and Huberman (1984). Data analysis was conducted thru three steps, which is: data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusion.

5. Result of the Research and Discussion

5.1 Implementation Policy of Management of Outpost Island

In communication sector, Presidential Act No. 12 on National Border Management Board Chapter II Article 3 clearly disclose in Article 11 Verse 2 Part b, Chapter V Article 17 Verse 1 and 2 stated that one of the requirement for Defense and Security, TNI AD (Indonesian Army) should be equipped with *speed boat, long boat*, radio SSB Vertex Standar 600, radio SSB Micom 2 ES Motorola and other communication support equipments. Eventough the unit availibilty are still in small number, but all the equipment is in good condition. There also some obstacles in communication in which mobility condition of *helly* is high enough, and then to solve the problem TNI AD need to rent the water transportation vehicles (*speed boat*) from civilian.

In combining the resources needing in implementation of the much needed equipment and platform such as building and renovation of school building, worship building, market and infrastructure as listed in APBD (Regional Revenue and Expense Budgeting) and monitoring from authoritative parties and coordinated with the people. In case of the occurence of the problems such as no available budget to execute teritorial activity can be solved by finding alternative route to encourage and utilize local area logistics.

Administrative policy related to *job description* was conducted per regional applied regulation/law and for implementation of TNI AD's *job description* when finding a problems in field, the Koramil (Military Sub-District Command) need to coordinate with Kodim (Military District Command) and Korem (Military Resort Command) of North Kalimantan Province.

Combining of understanding on the objective of all the supporting forces help in the implementation of defending country awareness, increasing nationalism, giving to the nation and country.

In this aspect, not all parties understand on implementation of development of outpost island such as grass root of the people.

5.2 *Supporting and Obstacle Factor in Managing Outpost Island Area*

5.2.1 *Supporting factor in managing outpost island area*

Supporting factor in managing outpost island area in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan Province as declared in Peraturan Presiden RI (Presidential Regulation) No. 12 Year 2010 on National Management of Borderland Board are as: natural resource potency (forrest, mines and minerals, and also fisheries and marine) which spread out along and surrounding border area having high economic value. Almost all of these natural resource potency is not managed and another portion is in conservation area or protected forrest which has value as *world heritage* need to be preserved and protected.

The people in border area of Sebatik Island has role (participation) in the activity of defense and security. TNI AD, in this thing, is doing monitoring such as conducting national defense brainstorming to the people, grows the awareness in how to be a good citizen for the people of border area by conducting flag ceremony in local schools and ask the to people not to get influence and performing activity in disintegrating of sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia by seeing and greeting the people and gathering.

5.2.2 *Obstacle factor in managing the outpost island area*

The obstacle factor in managing outpost is in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan Province as directed and related to Presidential No.12 Year 2010 on National Management of Borderland Board are: The drawing of maritime border with the neighbouring country is not finished yet and still have potent to become sources of dispute. The drawing of maritime border between neighboring countries and maintenance of *Base Point* in PPKT (Small Outer Islands) which connected baseline of the archipelagic sea need to be finished in an effort to reduce potency of border problem with other country. The number of the islands and big potent of natural resource and their location were spread out make difficult to reach, its the time the Government give more attention to national issue which related to managing PPKT (now called outposts islands) which are: outpost island database which contains name, area, potency, characteristic, business chance which was not well coordinated; equipment dan platform which connecting outpost island with mainland is very limited; transnational crime, infiltration, illegal logging dan illegal fishing and drugs smuggling make them have potency to become site of activity which may pose threat to stability and national security; and monitoring and control system in outpost islands is not optimum yet. Another one, the other obstacling factor is lack of personnel comparing to the wide area and long maritime border in Sebatik Island area, the political problem still become internal problem because development of Indonesian internal politic tend to be rapid, in the issues of equipment and platform TNI AD doesn't have enough water transportation vehicles or *speed boat*, the development of infrastructure goes slow.

5.3 *The objective of Government Regulation No. 62 Year 2010 on Utilization of Outer Island*

The Government Regulation No. 62 Year 2010 was implemented with objectives of: in the defense and security to avoid crisis of legitimation to Government of Republic of Indonesia as expression of people dissatisfaction as result of lack of facility for people in border area and the need of support for several aspect, in the people welfare to utilize potency of natural resource of Sebatik Island to support people welfare, but the environment conservation issue also become responsibility of government involving the people as directed in Undang-undang (Law) No. 23 Year 1997.

Government Regulation No. 62 Year 2010 on Utilization of Outer Small Islands, which disclosing of utilization of outer small island only for: (a) defense and security; (b) welfare of the people; and/or; (c) conservation of environment. The research was more concentrated on perspective of utilization on defence and security. Based on Article 6 No. 62 Year 2010, operationally on utilization of outpost island in defence and security which already implemented in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan some of them are: there are acceleration on finishing of state maritime border, building of defese outpost, security outpost and/or other outposts, deployment of TNI and or Kepolisian Negara (National Police), erecting state symbol landmark and/or state border mark and development of other maritime potency.

5.4 *Existing model/empiric of implementation of management of outpost small islands in national defence perspective*

Implementation of some form of management of border area according to classification of its objective (increasing of defence and security of area, fulfilling basic needs, building of equipment and platform, and conservation of environment) in effort to develop outpost island region especially big scale one and or inter outpost island in this case is local government of Sebatik Island executed by TNI AD which planned in local government forum. The execution of activities is directed to support and adjust to development of outpost island area. Implementation of model of management outpost islands which executed by TNI AD based on Government Regulation of No. 62 Year 2010 by utilization of outer island policy start from policy to secure

defense and security of border area to defense and security and also unity of NKRI stage, also policy of people welfare and conservation of environment.

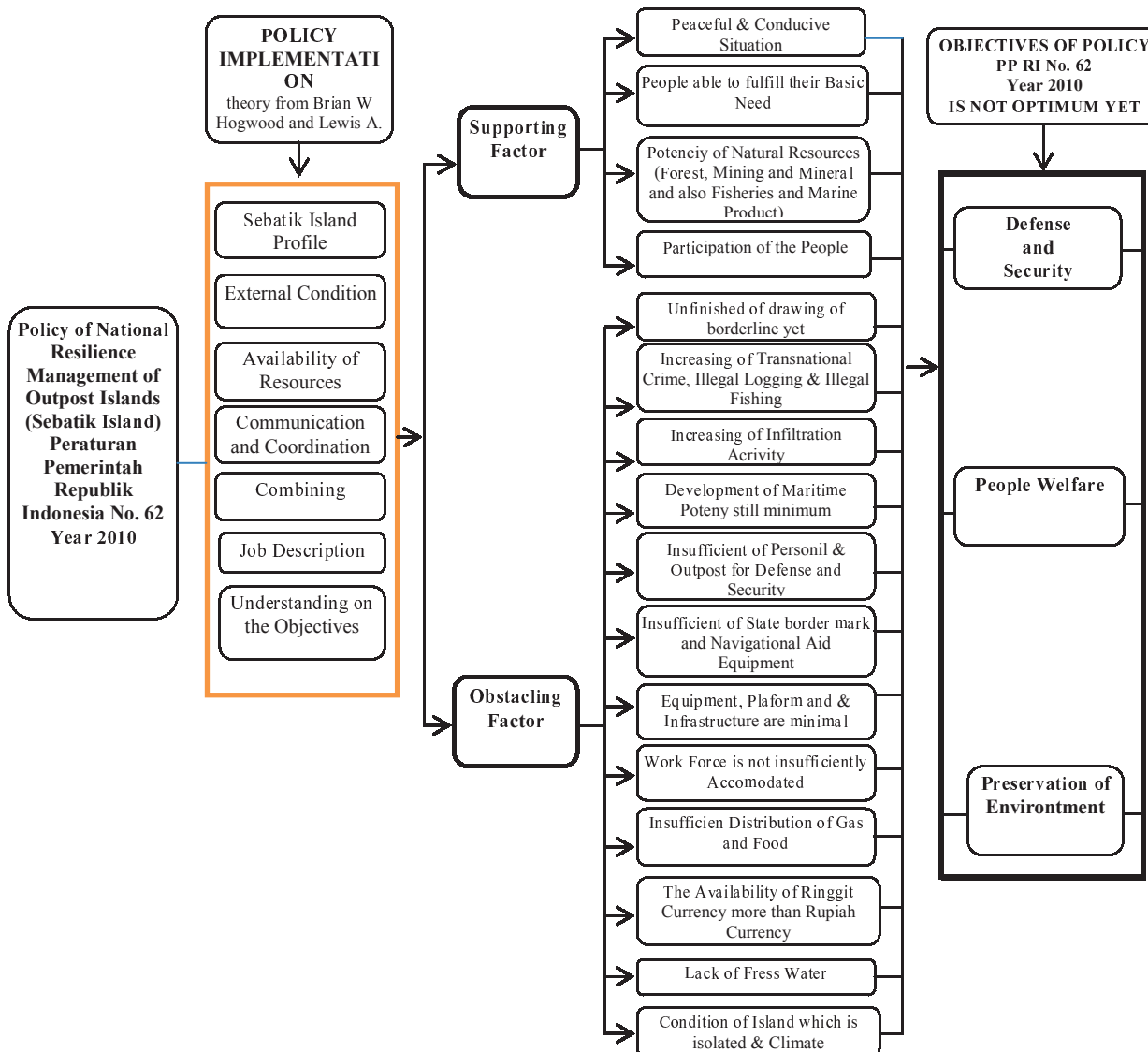


Figure 4. Existing Model / Empiric of Implementation of Policy of Oupost Island Border Management

5.5 Recommended model of implementation of development of outpost island area policy in defense and security perspective

Implementation of empirical model of development of outpost island area policy in the border of Indonesia - Malaysia for defense and security which has been planned before, has some advantages, which are: (a) planning of strategy which has been done participatively by involving *stakeholders* and people by mechanism of forum of national development policy and continued in people discussion mechanism and (b) implementation of development in border area policy is not only conducted by defense and security perspective only, but also conducted by development of outpost island area. The disadvantages of empirical model are as follows: (a) there is no effective coordination between TNI, government intitutions and local government in implementing policy so that some of programs overlapped in execution and (b) there is no liaison group specially liaise people of outpost island in the process of drafting of plan, implementation of plan and making of responsibility report, so that bureaucracy intervention in the process still strong and has image it is top-down policy.

Recommended model of implementation of policy of development of outpost island in the border can be shown in Figure 5 below:

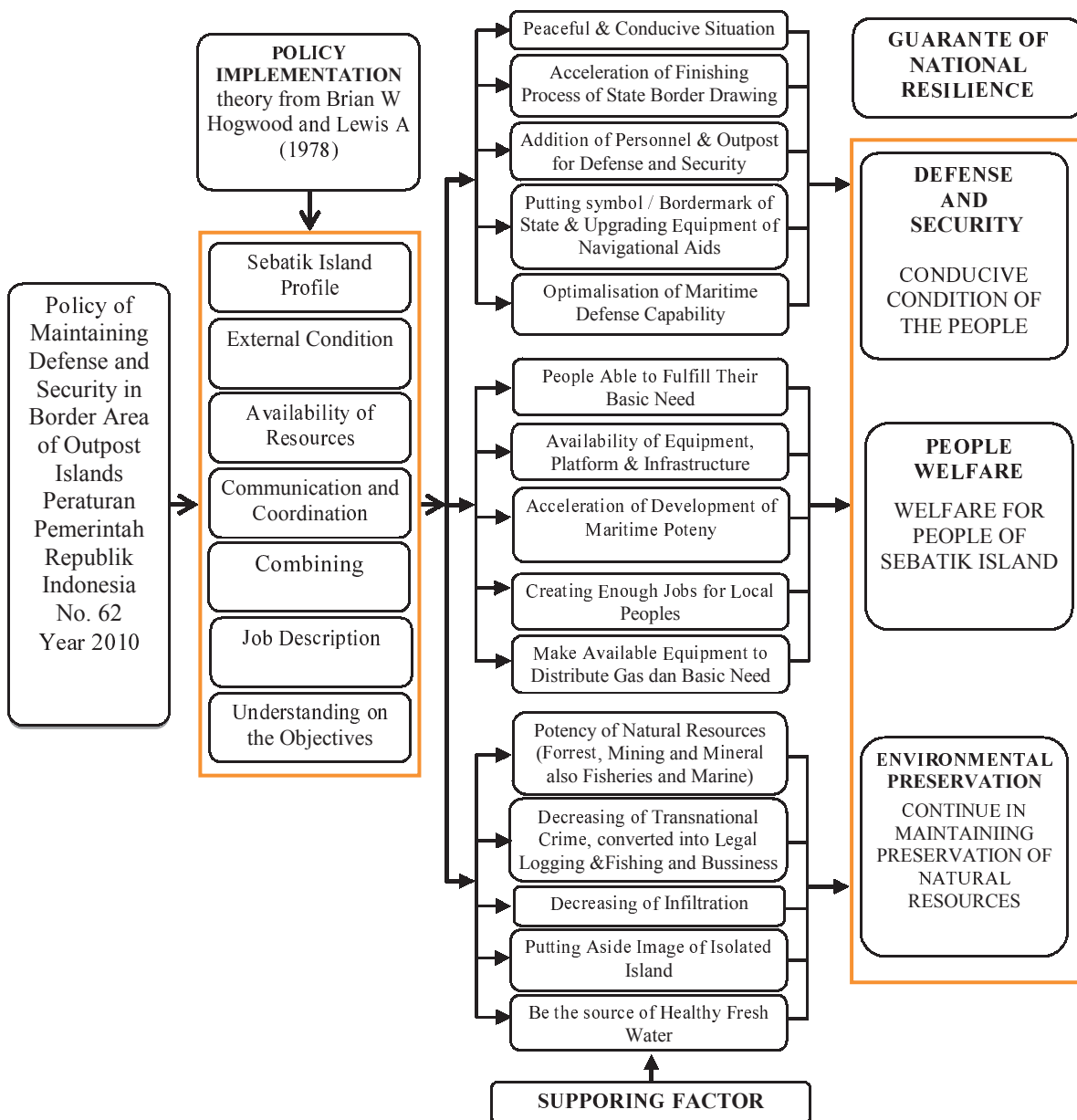


Figure 5. Recommended Model of Implementation of Policy of Development of Outpost Island Area

6. Conclusion

1. Implementation of management of outer island policy in general is not implemented well.
2. Supporting factors in management of outpost island area in the perspective of defense and security in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan Province are as follows: potency of natural resources which has high economic values, people participation involving all activity of management of border area, and the obstacle are policy in the field need to goes thru long bureaucray process, lack of human resources, illegal border crossing still common, the changes in politic is very fast, equipment and platform and also infrastructure still minimum.
3. The objectives of implementation of development of outer island policy in perspective of defence and security in Sebatik Island – North Kalimantan based on Government Regulation No. 62 Year 2010 has been conducted in the field of: defense and security, people welfare, conservation of environment.

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