

Synergy of Local Government and Indonesian National Army in Establishing State Border Area (NKRI-RDTL)

¹ YUDI RUSFIANA, ² UDAYA MADJID

Faculty of Government Management (FMP) Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri
Jl. Raya Jatinangor Km. 20 Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45363
email: ¹ rusfianayoudhy@gmail.com; ² udayamadjidsikota@gmail.com

Abstract. Building border areas is a government task, including local government and other stakeholder elements. Conditions in the border area require continuation of acceleration so it really becomes the front porch of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. It takes an approach in doing so, such as welfare and security approaches because security guarantees in border areas can contribute to building a conducive atmosphere. To implement within the framework of development in border areas, the synergy between local government and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) through Kowil apparatus in border areas is very important. Therefore, this article focuses on how the synergy between the Regional Government and the TNI Kowil Apparatus in developing the NKRI-RDTL Border Area. The research method used is qualitative method with literature study technique or literature study, documentation, and other descriptive technique. The results show that synergy between local government and TNI has a high urgency to do. Synergy can be done through cooperation in the implementation of tasks and functions of each stake holder, especially in the implementation of infrastructure development involving the strength and potential of Regional Apparatus, either through involvement in human resources aspects and infrastructure facilities in various activities. bhakti TNI or in activities which then synergized by the government. The synergy of development in the border areas can be achieved optimally so that it can ultimately improve the welfare of the community in an integrated manner, while supporting the performance of local government and TNI itself as an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia within the framework of development in the border region.

Keywords: synergy, local government, territorial command, state border

Introduction

Development of border areas of the country is part of national development in general. To build border areas requires the attention of all parties, both central and local governments are more focused, resulting in improving the quality of development implementation.

Development issues in border areas generally include geographic conditions and topographic areas; local dimension problems such as poverty; Infrastructure; national dimensions of illegal economic activity; regional dimension issues such as social inequalities between citizens in their own country and neighboring citizens, and shifting borders; problems of economic

dimension, and the rampant smuggling and outward-oriented marketing. Therefore, building the border areas of the country and in NKRI-RDTL requires comprehensive handling, coordination and synergy from various parties.

Law Number 43 Year 2008 on State Territory has been distributed to the Government, Provincial Government, Regency / Municipal Government, and Management Board in managing the border area. Therefore, the management of the state border area becomes a joint authority which means involving all parties, both central and local government.

Among the various problems in the NKRI-RDTL border region, two of them are

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the construction of unfinished infrastructure and the rampant illegal activities and security guarantees, especially in East Nusa Tenggara province which calls for a stable conducive area.



Figure 1. State Border Map of NKRI-RDTL

Source: Sindonews.com, retrieved on November, 2nd 2017

Agus Mulyana in *Journal of Law Student S2 Tanjungpura University Vol 2, No 4 (2013)* discusses the Development of Border Area of Indonesia and Malaysia In Badau District, Kapuas Hulu Regency through legal approach, it is mentioned that the development of Kapuas Hulu Regency Boundary Planning becomes an inseparable part from RPJPD, RPJMD and RKPD of Kapuas Hulu Regency. Badau is an area with excellent potential resources to be developed to encourage regional economic activity and regional economic unit activities. Badau's strategic position in the state border area has direct access to Sarawak, East Malaysia, which is a driving force for economic development in Badau and its sub-districts towards the realization of the border area as the front porch of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The article, substantially observing the development of border areas of the country in terms of law based on recommendations of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 2 of 2011 on Guidelines for the Establishment of Border Management Bodies in the Region, which regulates authority, duties, and functions of the Border Management Agency (BPP) Provincial and Regency / Municipal BPP by taking over the authority of Provincial Government and District / City Government as arranged in Article 6 and Article 7, Law Number 43 Year 2008, which can be done a judicial review to Supreme Court because a contradictory on Article 11 and Article 12 – of Law Number 43 Year 2008 about State Territory or Cancel For Law.

The article contributes greatly to reviewing the various regulations related to border area management. However, the important thing is how to synergize the authority of border area management to build a more advanced border area as the front porch of NKRI.

Synergy is so conjunctionally urgent in the construction of state border areas, especially the synergy that must be established between the Regional Government and the Regional Army Command Apparatus because the two institutions are in the operational level and present as the representative of the state in the border region which have to carry out development with various approaches both welfare and security to ensure the sustainability of development and the integrity of NKRI.

Therefore, this article will discuss the development situation in the scope of Indonesia's border area, especially East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) territory border that directly abutting to the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste (RDTL), describing the actual situation and condition that occurred in the border, and try to link or looking at synergic relationship exists between the Regional Government and the TNI through the Kowil Apparatus whose in charge of improving the development in the border area. Various key factors, elements, and various elements are also presented in this paper to be able to describe the situation that happened as it is and try to answer the formulation of the problem that has been set.

The objectives that have been set out in this paper are to find out how the synergies are developed between local government and the TNI through the Regional Command (Kowil) in the border area of NTT-Timor Leste, and to know how it can contribute to the development occurred in the border areas. While the benefit of writing this paper is to provide theoretical and practical contribution for policymakers at the local level and (if it is possible to be a recommendation for) the central government and TNI in the effort of policy formulation in the future.

The problem to be answered through this research is How is the Synergy of Local Government and Kowil Army Apparatus in building NTT-Timor Leste Border Area.

Research methods

The method used is qualitative method with literature study technique or literature

study which tries to collect various collective data documented in the form of publications such as books, documents, and various other sources.

This method is used by considering various elements such as fund, power, and data owned by the researchers; weight of the problem; and various other limitations that must be faced by researchers in conducting this research. This method and techniques used are the best method used from the results of considerations undertaken to produce a paper that is able to answer research questions posed.

Community Development on NTT-RTDL Border

The border in Nusa Tenggara Barat province with Timor Leste is located in three districts of Belu Regency, Kupang Regency, and North Central Timor District. According to the results of the Ministry of Public Works Research through Strategic Management Study of Border Area Integrated Management in 2004, most areas passed as cross-border areas are located in Belu regency in East Tasifeto district.

Currently, various of State Border Crossings (PLBN) have been established along border area. This is an effort to develop border areas community that has been cultivated by government at this time, especially in President Jokowi government era with his "Nawa Cita."

Community development in NTT-RTDL border area is directed towards economic development especially functioned to encourage the improvement of people's welfare and encourage exports, so that border areas are considered an economic growth points that can exports to other countries.

Conceptual Review

Border area is one of the strategic areas. Nationally, this area concerns the livelihood of the people, whether viewed from the point of political interests, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and defense of security (Moeldoko, 2010 h.3).

Condition of the original border area is only a line in a map, or a political boundary mark (security checkpoints, passport control, transit points) progressing towards a wider dimension. Thus, the borderless nuance is more visible and encourages prosperity and security or human security to be developed,

which make the function of border area becomes important as one of the economic growth motor (strategic area), although it is often located in periphery.

The development of the border area is a sensitive agenda because it involves political issues and diminishes the bilateral tension between two countries. The function of border area is divided into several components that interconnected and have an important portion. Importance of border area function is due to border area as the face of a country alongside the function as a boundary line of a country. A border region has a function as a symbol of identity and related fiscal functions concerning state finance and government control in border region activities.

Table 1
Frontier Area Functions According to Guo and Van Well

No	Guo (2005)	No	Van Well (2006)
1	As a legal Function, where the borderline divides the territory formally within the authority of the state	1	As barriers, which divides clearly into economic, administrative, legal, sovereign and psychological aspects;
2	As a control function to carrying out of each activity in border as a government control	2	As a bridge, its function is to bridge a strategic program / network, capacity building;
3	As a fiscal function, related to the financial function of a country	3	Limits of resources, it is the existence of economic and political opportunities in the utilization of resources in both regions;
		4	As an identity symbol of a territory/ nation / country identity.

(Source: Guo (2005); Van Well (2006) quoted by Kurniadi (2009: 32).

Stephen B. Jones in Sutisna (2010: 12) formulates a theories relating to the development and management of border areas into the scope (1) Allocation; (2) Delimitation;

Democratisation, and (3) administration.

The conceptual review above emphasizes the realization of border area as a front porch that is oriented on prosperity aspect and security done by various parties both at central and local government level. Vertically and horizontally this is related to the focus of work concentration of President of RI Ir Joko Widodo and all governmental devices, including TNI as a concrete form of the President Ir. Joko Widodo's Nawacita Program as a form of state presence in the community. It is also for the development of defense in border region. The involvement of TNI in border area is a principle and indispensable, because after all the presence of TNI in the community is glue and a unifying force to protect from the enemy's threat.

As stated above, problem in building state border area in NKRI-RDT, precisely in NTT province is Infrastructure development, rampant of illegal activities and security guarantees. Therefore, a solid synergy between the local government and the regional command of the Army Command is required.

TNI is very concerned about the security in State Border Area in accordance with the main duties of its functions stated in Law Number 34 Year 2004 on TNI. TNI is a state defense force that has task in Operation Military War and Military Operations Other than War. It is including to ensure security in border area and being involved in development of the region carried out by the territorial command authorities in corresponding with the Guidebook on Territorial Development (2007: 10) consist of Kodam, Kodim and Koramil who organize Territorial Development continuously, stand alone or together with relevant agencies and other community components, in accordance with the authority and legislation.

Synergy is very important to do, considering Synergy is as Deardorff and Williams (2006) stated "Synergy is not something that we can hold in our hands but the term is multiply exponentially through joint, collaborative effort". It means that Synergy is not something that we can hold by our hands but a term that means multiplier effect enables individual to work or service the energy to become multiply exponentially through joint ventures.

Present condition

Presently, the conditions of handling border areas, including outer islands, are still

not well integrated wherein each ministry tends to run on basis of their own interests and ignore alignment.

Judging from its natural condition, NTT's natural condition is not very good. NTT does not have the high natural resources that its citizens can use to improve their welfare.

This causes most of the people live in poverty line with low level of prosperity and live in isolated and left behind areas. The main livelihood of the people in this area is dryland farmers. But one better thing is that this condition in NTT is still better than condition of East Timorese people in the same border.

Effort of Local Government in Development

The government currently accelerating the establishment of an integrated border area in East Nusa Tenggara bordering on Timor Leste, as it is known as stated in State Border Area with Timor Leste State in NTT is a relatively new territory of State Border considering that Timor Leste is a country which was newly formed and was used to be one of the provinces in Indonesia.

The condition of border areas in East Nusa Tenggara is generally still not developed with the less and temporary facilities and infrastructure. However, it is relatively better than in East Timor. In this border region there is already an activity of trading goods and services required by the people of Timor Leste with relatively higher selling value, resulting in various illegal activities in the trade



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, and East Asia and Pacific Economic Update, October 2013.

Figure 2
The economic growth of Timor Leste & Indonesia

Source: faisalbasri.com/2014/01/05/timor-leste-sudah-menyusul-indonesia

Through cooperation between both central and local government as government organizer, border area development efforts

are prioritized to focus on security and welfare.

In security field, as it forwarded in Tempo.co tabloid 2016, Home Affairs Minister Accelerates Development on the NTT-Timor Leste Border which was downloaded on July 17, 2017 that the border areas of NTT-Timor Leste are highly vulnerable to transnational crimes, especially human trafficking and illegal fishing.

In addition, the issue of unacceptable border areas between Indonesia and Timor Leste also has the potential to become a security threat that could disrupt relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, in the field of economy, development focused towards welfare of the community and how to create conditions for the wheels of the economy where people can move more quickly. One of the efforts is to develop the economic area and infrastructure development.

Table 2
List of Regencies / Cities in East Nusa Tenggara Province

No.	District / Town	City	District	Village
1.	Alor Regency	Kalabahi	17	-
2.	Belu Regency	Atambua	24	196
3.	Ende Regency	Ende	40	-
4.	Flores Timur Regency	Larantuka	19	21
5.	Kupang Regency	Oelamasi	24	218
6.	Lembata Regency	Lewoleba	9	144
7.	Malaka Regency	Betun	12	127
8.	Manggarai Regency	Ruteng	9	132
9.	Manggarai Barat Regency	Labuan Bajo	10	-
10.	Manggarai Timur Regency	Borong	6	104
11.	Ngada Regency	Bajawa	9	-
12.	Nagekeo Regency	Mbay	7	90
13.	Rote Ndao Regency	Baa	10	-
14.	Sabu Raijua Regency	Seba	6	-

15.	Sikka Regency	Maumere	21	147
16.	Sumba Barat Regency	Waikabubak	12	-
17.	Sumba Barat Daya Regency	Tambolaka	11	95
18.	Sumba Tengah Regency	Waibakul	5	43
19.	Sumba Timur Regency	Waingapu	22	-
20.	Timor Tengah Selatan Regency	Soe	32	-
21.	Timor Tengah Utara Regency	Kefamenanu	9	-
22.	Kupang City	-	6	51

Source: BPS of NTT Province, 2016

TNI efforts through Kowil

Law No. 3 of 2002 about State Defense in article 4 states that "State defense aims to safeguard and protect the sovereignty of the State, the territorial integrity of NKRI, and the safety of the whole nation from all forms of threat". TNI in carrying out its duties and role as a defense tool of the State is always ready to perform one of its functions as a restorer of all forms of threat including to carry out disaster management tasks.

Law No. 34 of 2004 on TNI. In Law No. 34 of 2004 about Indonesian National Army in article 7, paragraph (2) explains that the main task of the TNI is to implement OMSP, which is to help overcome the impact of natural disasters, refugees and humanitarian aid. Thus, TNI's strength and capability is solely to help overcome the problems that occur in all regions of Indonesia including the government in implementing development in border areas.

This means that TNI now is not only a national defense instrument that serves to fight aggressor, but TNI can also be deployed to face other things outside of war. For example, as mentioned above TNI power might be used in handling the impact of natural disasters, humanitarian assistance, and other operational purposes.

The international dynamics of globalization have brought international issues to emerge the requirement of special handling because they are no longer mainstream. The

existing international relations are no longer of a conflictual nature but are cooperational or mutually cooperative between countries. Therefore, the fact in the field, the function of the army as the main force of the defense of a country may change its function to face the non-military threats due to the development of the era and globalization.

In line with this, international issues and globalization that occurred have influence to the region. This is because the various agreements in high-level agreements made by the state will affect the lives of the people to the smallest. This is because the international agreement that has been made will be a determinant of rights and obligations for each party to the agreement. Violation of it will disrupt the diplomatic relations that have been established.

The threat posed by globalization also consists of various forms of threat, both physical and non-physical threats. Physical threats include the emergence of internationally organized groups to commit transnational crimes. The crimes meant above are those that committed among others such as terrorism, international human trafficking, smuggling, narcotics, illegal logging, illegal fishing, etc.

Whilst non-physical threats may include the influence of global media in building public opinion, the influence of technology on people's lives as humans, the moral degradation of the young generation, the erosion of nationalism values within society, and other threats that pose a threat to security and the defense of the nation and state.

At the regional level, TNI performs its functions as a state defense instrument through the Regional Command (Kowil) who exists throughout the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. Kowil is at the forefront of the society who protects and assumes responsibility for their security and defense, particularly in this context for Kowil in the border area.

In the context of carrying out the task, as in www.tniad.mil.id/index.php/2016/07/satgas-pamtas-ri-rdtl-yonif-raider-321-kostrad-terima-kaw-up-timor-leste/ which was downloaded by 20th of July 2017, said that Kowil apparatuses who had been appointed to carry out the tasks in the border area include the Task Force Command Pamtas RI-RDTL West Sector Infantry Battalion Raider 321 / Galuh Taruna (GT) Kostrad headquartered in Eban Village West Miomaffo Sub-district, TTU, NTT. The implementation of the current border control between Indonesia and Timor Leste is conducive, as evidenced

by the visits of both parties of the Pamtas apparatus. The exchange of information in the braid of maintaining security in this border region continues to run. This means that In addition to maintaining the security of the state, the troops of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Kowil apparatus as stated in indonesianmilitary.com/2016/03/tni-membakar-motor-illegal-akan-dikirim.html downloaded on November 2nd 2017 are often play a role in preventing the rise of smuggled goods entering and going out of state. One of them which is done by the TNI officers in the border guarding area of Indonesia-Timor Leste is success.

These efforts can enhance cooperation in border areas and possibly in other areas that can improve the relationship of government officials and relationships along the border lines of both countries.

Furthermore, the gap between Indonesia's border regions and neighboring countries lies mainly in economic issues. TNI in this case territorial command has been involved in infrastructure development and other government facilities through the Bhakti TNI program which is certainly related to the main task of the TNI to guard the state sovereignty.

Thus the activities of soldiers have encouraged the construction of public facilities such as schools and others. TNI Commander-in-Chief TNI Gatot Nurmantyo has stated that the deployment of TNI unit titles must have an impact on economic development in the region. Once TNI unit slowly make the economy in the area continues to grow.

Building physical infrastructure in the NKRI-RDTL border region is aimed at empowering and improving the level of economy and welfare of the border community and also on the other hand facilitating the mobilization of the TNI in its task away from populated areas.

If the infrastructure is completed, it will greatly assist the TNI in maintaining the situation and the conditions of the threat of good smuggling. With various activities carried out by the TNI, people in the border have a high sense of nationalism; they feel cared for and become part of the people of Indonesia. All efforts that have been made by the TNI, it is expected that local governments and central government also participate in supporting equity and acceleration of development in the border region and the islands ahead.

Urgency Synergy

Synergy is a joint effort to unite forces to achieve common goals. By synergizing the

various resources scattered in each entity can be combined and directed toward the shared direction so it will realize the common goals as had been expected before.

Current development in the country of Indonesia as stated in Bappenas. On <http://www.bappenas.go.id/id/berita-dan-siaran-pers/features/raker-iii-presiden-enge-sinergi-pusat-daerah-untuk-campang-pembangunan-daerah> which is retrieved by August 16th, 2017 relating to the acceleration of development that occurred in the border region, is currently still focused on the island of Java. This has happened since the beginning of the independence period to the present day.

Various efforts have been made since the new order era until the reforms to create equitable development conditions such as through transmigration, distribution and placement of qualified human resources in various fields to various regions in Indonesia, but still have not provide significant results yet for equitable development, including development occurred in the border area.

The emergence of regional autonomy policy based on the idea of decentralization brings positive and negative benefits for the development that occurred. On the other hand, the policy of Regional Autonomy will benefit their respective regions because of authority, while regions have the authority to manage their own natural resources within their territories to utilize them for the people of the region (management authority). However, the implementation of this policy will be detrimental to the development of the state integrally because there is an imbalance development caused by the different ability of one region with other regions in developing its potential.

Areas with high resources will not worry because they can rely on their own natural resources to support the development, but for areas which do not have a lot of natural resources, it will complicate the development process that occurred.

This is also related to the support of Human Resources in the regions. Particularly in the border areas, the available of Human Resources are limited because many qualified human resources leave their area and live in big cities, in the capital or even abroad. It relates to prosperity on the one hand and nationalism on the other hand. The compulsion in terms of economic needs

makes many qualified human resources in the regions forced to not build their own area and go to build other areas of people who are more promising for their welfare.

In terms of synergy, the local government as the responsive one for handling regional development needs assistance from all parties including the TNI through kowil. Synergy is needed to create unity and development unity especially in NTT-RTDL border area. Synergy becomes the binding of various parties to achieve the common goal, namely the development that leads to reach the welfare of the people. In synergy efforts, each collaborating party can take action in accordance with the capabilities and their respective fields. For example, the TNI in the field of maintaining border security, Local Government in terms of coordinating actions and various policies, Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Communication Information and Ministry of Transportation through local agencies in the effort of facilities and infrastructure development and also the involvement of other parties such as the Ministry of Small Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives and Private Companies in the process of economic development either in the form of MSMEs although training in terms of investment.

The synergy becomes very important for the development of the people and the achievement of welfare. If the synergy is not done it will bring bad impact to the community, namely the split direction of development and all parties will go back to run their own spent resources with ineffective and inefficient use.

Expected Conditions When Synergy Discontinued

When the synergy is implemented, mainly between the Government through the Regional Government and TNI through Kowil, it is expected to create acceleration of development through The formation of various infrastructure and public facilities for the community, especially those supporting the development of the community by building transportation and communication facilities so that people on the border can increase their own potential and their respective economies.

The realization of an integrated vision that integrates all work programs related to the supervision and development of the NTT-RTDL border areas results in combining the various roadmaps owned by each institution

so the development that happens will be more focused and faster.

Present the community as a supporting element for security and defense in border areas. In order to support development, communities can also be an element for the security of border areas. Society can be an informant for transnational crimes that occurred so the threat will not interrupt the process of ongoing development.

The emergence sense of belonging from every element of society, government, and TNI are tasked with the main foundation of nationalism, the spirit of nationality and state defending so the development will be done on the spirit and minimize the occurrence of various acts of cheating such as corruption.

It has been clearly and legally-documented about the various boundary documents between Indonesia and Timor Leste so there are no more seeds of disputes that could disrupt diplomatic relations.

It aims to increased quality of life and living standards of border communities through improved education, health, and the economy. It is expected that the synergy can be maximized through the construction of academic facilities such as schools, the availability of teachers and educators, the availability of hospitals and health facilities along with more competent medical officers, as well as the availability of jobs and ease in conducting business climate.

The state border area becomes a representation for the entire territory of the country. Speaking of borders is inseparable from talking about the sovereignty of the state. Once the importance of the border makes the government should pay great attention. It is so strategic that the border can affect life in a country or region. By keeping the border well by improve all of those expected qualities (safety, education, health as well as economy), it will bring a positive impact on a region since it represent the entire condition of the country. So the appearance of the border area should be as beautiful as possible to make the tourism turmoil increase as well as to raise the dignity and honor of the nation in the international eyes.

Establishment of diplomatic, cooperation between two adjacent countries, more specifically cooperation between two adjacent regions, for example through *sister city*. With the expected cooperation will bring benefits to both regions in particular and diplomatic

relations between the two countries in general.

Expected Development Steps

The creation of a joint Master Plan among the Government, TNI, and with other stakeholders in general, resulting in an integrated coordination of a decision-making committee.

With the master plan, the coordination between various institutions and their respective authorities can be more controllable and directed so that development will be more focus and accelerated development can be achieved as expected.

The priority of infrastructure and infrastructures development in the form of roads to regulate inter-regional connectivity so can accelerate the economic activity.

The development of infrastructure in the form of facilities and infrastructure of communications will be able to improve the welfare of the community significantly, because it will accelerate the pace of economic activity that occurred in the border area.

It is a combination effort of people's power and TNI in the border as a shieldmain in warding off every form threats of defense and security. Communities can contribute to support development through the act of counteracting security threats, for example, be the reporting of an act or suspicious action across borders (becoming informants for the duty officers).

Bringing the spirit of nationality within the border community to feel proud of NKRI and feel that the government is always with them.

By bringing the spirit of the society, they will feel more attention from the government so the spirit of nationalism re-emerged in the process of development acceleration.

Accelerate declarations and the setting of inter-boundary lines countries with the clear boundary markers and protected by international law and built enough TNI unit to be integrated with local non-military power in order to maintain the territory border of all forms threat.

International Declaration of a clear boundary line can only minimize the potential for diplomatic disputes between the two countries but can also assist TNI activities in charge of performing tasks more clearly and

directed. Officials in the field will be more easily assisted in safeguarding the security and defense of border areas from any threats that arise if the defined boundaries are clearly defined.

Develop human resources and unravel underdevelopment through accelerated development efforts in the form of establishment of vital public facilities in the border area of NTT-Timor Leste.

The construction of vital facilities such as hospitals, schools and commercial areas can help improve the welfare of the people at the border and can raise the status of today's backward and isolated societies into high-confidence-minded societies in the face of the impact of globalization which also has an effect on the border area. Make the border region a state storefront or front porch not as the backyard of the country.

As fort of a sovereign state, border areas should receive special attention primarily for the acceleration of development process, since the border areas have many potentials that can be developed for the tourism industry. The state will be well regarded if the development of its border areas is good because the border region can be a representation of the country in the eyes of the international. Improving the quality and quantity of bilateral cooperation between two countries bordering on various forms eg sister city.

Various forms of cooperation as a form of synergy that will be carried out will bring benefits such as improving diplomatic relations more closely, the process of cooperation is more open in various fields, and minimize the conflict so can create easier task and performance of the local government and TNI itself because basically a kind of good sister city cooperation can be done directly by the community where the government only serves as facilitator and guide the way for the ongoing cooperation.

Conclusions

The state border area is a strategic area and the country's foremost porch. This area must be built, so various regulations have

regulated how this area should be managed.

However, the most important thing in establishing border areas as well as in the NTT Province directly bordering on RDTL is synergy, or cooperation and collaboration as to accelerate the development of infrastructure, economic and secured territorial security.

The synergy can be done by the Regional Government and the Kowil Apparatus in this case Kodam, Korem, and Kodim through various activities that can be constitutionally as the involvement of Kowil in planning development, linking the activities of Kowil as well as Bhakti TNI, TMMD in development activities and development community in the border area.

In the end, development is done by combining the authority and function of every institution, stakeholders, and other resources into a major systemic plan which is carried out through a centralized coordination to achieve the various objectives.

This is called a synergy. The local government and the TNI through Kowil have their own roles, but the combination of these roles is what makes accelerated development possible.

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