

KOLABORASI DALAM TATA KELOLA PERBATASAN DI INDONESIA MENGGUNAKAN PERSPEKTIF KEIMIGRASIAN: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALISYS

COLLABORATION IN BORDER GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA USING AN
IMMIGRATION PERSPECTIVE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract (In English). *The Indonesian border is one of the borders with the most territorial boundaries with other countries, especially its land borders with Malaysia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea. The border is the front guard in the management and supervision of the people on the border. This open area is vulnerable to conflict, human smuggling, drug trafficking and other crimes that could occur on the border. This study uses bibliometric analysis using 2 databases, namely Taylor and Francis Group and ScienceDirect which already have international accreditation in publishing good journal articles. The results of the study show that the synthesis of all articles using Vosviewer found several results including the number of each publication per period, then the author's origin, including the research theme that the researcher has successfully mapped. In addition, in answering the context of the immigration perspective on the border, at least there needs to be law enforcement against border governance involving various elements of the law enforcement apparatus, both the police, the National Army, Customs and Excise, including the involvement of diplomatic elements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the presence of local communities who must be involved. In addition, border management must involve immigration in terms of administration of both people and goods in cooperation with Customs and Excise. This will certainly facilitate the prevention and enforcement elements as well as administration for goods leaving Indonesia will have added value and will benefit local communities on the border. On the other hand, strengthening the local economy must be prioritized to support all forms of management on the border so that the local economy will advance and be able to be independent rather than having to depend on the economy in neighboring countries.*

Keywords: immigration, collaboration, governance, border.

Abstract (In Bahasa). *Perbatasan Indonesia menjadi salah satu perbatasan dengan betas wilayah terbanyak dengan negara lain terutama perbatasan daratnya baik dengan Malaysia, Timor Leste dan Papua Nugini. Perbatasan menjadi garda terdepan dalam pengelolaan dan pengawasan kepada masyarakat yang ada di perbatasan. Wilayah terbuka ini rentan akan adanya konflik, penyelundupan manusia, peredaran narkoba dan kejadian lain yang bisa saja terjadi di perbatasan. Penelitian ini menggunakan bibliometric analisis dengan menggunakan 2 database yakni Taylor and Francis Group serta ScienceDirect yang sudah memiliki akreditasi internasional dalam penerbitan artikel jurnal*



yang baik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sintesis terhadap semua artikel dengan menggunakan vosviewer ditemukan beberapa hasil diantaranya jumlah setiap publikasi perperiode, kemudian asal penulis, termasuk tema penelitian yang sudah berhasil peneliti petakan. Selain itu dalam menjawab konteks perspektif keimigrasian di perbatasan setidaknya perlu adanya penegakan hukum terhadap tata kelola perbatasan yang melibatkan berbagai unsur aparat hukum baik kepolisian, Tentara Nasional, Bea dan Cukai, termasuk Pelibatan unsur diplomatis Kementerian Luar Negeri serta adanya masyarakat lokal yang wajib terlibat. Selain itu, manajemen perbatasan harus melibatkan imigrasi dalam hal administrasi baik orang dan barang bawaan yang dikerjasamakan dengan Bea dan Cukai. Hal ini tentunya akan mempermudah dalam unsur pencegahan dan penindakan serta administrasi bagi barang kelaur dari Indonesia akan memiliki nilai tambah dan akan menguntungkan masyarakat lokal di perbatasan. Disisi lain, penguatan ekonomi lokal wajib diutamakan untuk menunjang segala bentuk manajemen di perbatasan sehingga ekonomi lokal akan maju dan mampu berdikari dibandingkan harus bergantung dengan ekonomi di negara tetangga.

Keywords: *Imigrasi, kolaborasi, tata Kelola, perbatasan.*

1. INTRODUCTIONS

Indonesia has unique borders, both at sea and on land, for land borders, Indonesia has at least 3 borders with other countries, namely with Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Malaysia between Sarawak and Sabah on the island of Borneo (Itasari, 2020; Pakasi, 2017; Ruhana & Karim, 2024). One of Indonesia's borders that has experienced ups and downs with neighboring countries is in Malaysia (Elyta & Sahide, 2021). Historically, Indonesia and Malaysia have collaborated on this border since 1983, especially in the economic and social fields. This cooperation agreement allows local people to come to Malaysia for economic activities including social, trade, agriculture, including investment and tourism and employment. This condition is expected to create good relations between the two countries, referring to diplomatic relations between the two countries will result in good cooperation and management of border potential that will support contributions to their countries (Bilan et al., 2019). However, the potential of Indonesia's natural resources, especially those on the border, has not been optimally utilized (Rato, 2019). This is because there is a striking development gap between the people on the border of Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak). Based on studies, seminars or opinions from several groups, it is stated that the ideal conditions expected of the Indonesian nation as stated in the first paragraph of the 1945 Constitution, to realize Indonesian prosperity, are still far from expectations.

Border development is very closely related to the national development mission, especially for maintaining the unity and integrity of the territory, national security and defense, and improving the welfare of people on the border. The new paradigm, border development changes the objectives of development policies that are more inward-looking to outward-looking, so that they can be utilized for economic activities and international trade. The current approach to border development uses a welfare approach and a security approach (Sunarya & Sudaryono, 2016).

On the other hand, Indonesia often encounters many problems in managing its borders, starting with the problem of poverty, inequality of isolation compared to

more developed neighboring countries, crime cases, drug trafficking, and others that often occur in contrast on the border (Ulfa et al., 2018). This is natural, according to research by Suwartiningsih et al., (2018) the border between Indonesia and Malaysia is the longest, reaching one Kalimantan Island with a border line of 2 thousand kilometers, with details of 857 kilometers in West Kalimantan covering the areas of Entikong, Badau, Bengkayang and Aruk and Sintang, then East Kalimantan reaching 1,147 kilometers.

Additionally, another major concern is drug trafficking, which has increasingly crossed national borders (Elyta, 2020). In 2018 alone, the National Narcotics Agency, in collaboration with Customs and Excise, thwarted the smuggling of 28 kilograms of methamphetamine and 21,000 ecstasy pills (Humas BNN, 2018). On the other hand, human trafficking remains a complex issue, especially in border areas with limited access to information, poverty, and unresolved social problems (Sulaksono, 2018).

Research by Sari et al. (2023) indicates that the lack of information causes many individuals to become trapped in smuggling operations to other countries without clear destinations, ultimately resulting in human trafficking. A report by Sucipto (2024) revealed that as of 2024, 227 migrant workers en route to Malaysia were deported from Nunukan, North Kalimantan, due to alleged involvement in human trafficking networks, and 83 individuals were rescued from these smuggling operations.

Motivated by the pursuit of better employment and livelihoods, workers tend to migrate from less prosperous regions of the world to wealthier and more developed countries. In most destination countries, migrant workers often find themselves in low-paying jobs and endure poor working conditions due to inadequate legal protection. The primary reasons for migration include a lack of employment opportunities and low income in their home countries (Jafar & Hakim, 2020; Sari et al., 2023). Consequently, they are driven to migrate to destination countries offering diverse job opportunities. A common assumption motivating them is the income gap between their home and destination countries. They aspire to earn higher wages and enjoy better living conditions once they secure employment in their target destinations. Therefore, it can be concluded that their home countries are characterized by push factors of economic inadequacy, which drive their motivation to migrate. Conversely, destination countries are characterized by pull factors of increased employment opportunities (Azzahra et al., 2023).

This situation demands significant attention, particularly in managing border areas. Beyond the necessity for procedural measures to ensure proper overseas employment through the Indonesia-Malaysia border, economic improvements in border regions are also imperative (Rusdiyanta et al., 2018). The involvement of various institutions is crucial for mitigating and resolving such cases, including the role of Immigration. Immigration serves as the frontline agency when border communities intend to travel and can take action or prohibit individuals from leaving the country based on concrete reasons (Arifin & Nurkumalawati, 2020; Arifin & Wiraputra, 2020).

Based on this, the role of Immigration is undoubtedly significant in law enforcement and border management, necessitating collaboration (Arifin et al., 2024). This is crucial given that border conditions cannot be effectively addressed

by Immigration authorities alone (Arifin et al., 2024). Referring to Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration and Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 44 of 2015 on Procedures for Entry and Exit Examinations at Immigration Checkpoints. Immigration is mandated to conduct comprehensive oversight of both goods and individuals in border areas.

This study will focus on collaborative efforts that promote border management using bibliometric methods. Previous studies (Bueger & Edmunds, 2017; Silvey, 2007) have primarily concentrated on maritime sector security and have not yet addressed proper border management. Furthermore, research on border areas has rarely focused on locations in Kalimantan and has instead emphasized strengthening maritime institutions (Lay & Astrina, 2020; Widodo et al., 2019). Previous studies have employed different theories, locations, research subjects, and time periods. Thus, this study is considered novel and distinct compared to prior research. The objective of this study is to identify various forms of comprehensive collaboration through an exploratory approach using bibliometric analysis.

2. METHOD

The research method used in this study is bibliometric analysis. This method involves the statistical analysis of data to provide a comprehensive overview, including problem identification, thematic determination, data collection, processing, and conclusion drawing (Donthu et al., 2021). The study focuses on a robust topic within the framework of collaborative governance. This theory is applied because it aligns with real-world conditions, emphasizing the importance of partnerships and cooperation among actors—government, private sectors, and communities—to achieve good governance through successful initiatives (Allen, 2005; Burke, 2014; Lai, 2011; Silvia, 2011).

This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze the collected data. Bibliometric analysis helps develop this theory (Tupan et al., 2018) by identifying relationships between journals. Data will be sourced from the Taylor and Francis Group and ScienceDirect databases, which provide access to various scholarly literature categorized by indices and research themes. The study will use keywords such as “collaborative governance” and “border.” To streamline the search for articles, the researcher limits the findings to the 2019–2024 period. Only open-access journal articles are included, while book reviews, editor reports, book chapters, and research result reports are excluded (Kitchenham, 2004).

The retrieved data will be processed using the VOSViewer application. VOSViewer is a computer program that visualizes and explores bibliometric knowledge maps (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 1997). The visualization results in colored clusters derived from specific parameters, which can be spread or concentrated. This program includes text-mining features that identify relevant keywords, which are then mapped through clustering to determine relationships between co-citation and co-occurrence data. Additionally, the program facilitates access to and exploration of bibliometric data networks through interactive options and functions. Subsequent analyses will be based on the visualizations provided by the application, followed by the drawing of conclusions (Brereton et

al., 2007).

3. RESERCH

Our result can be seen as follows:

Based on the article search results, several articles were identified within the publication period of 2019–2023. The search using the Taylor and Francis Group database yielded 885 journal articles, and after applying eliminations, 22 relevant articles were identified for this study. Meanwhile, the ScienceDirect database revealed at least 379 articles, and after further elimination processes, 23 relevant articles were found.

3.1. Visualization Using Vosviewer Software

Publication Year Period

The presentation is provided below.

Table 1. Results of the Article Publication Period

Year	Document	Percentage
2024	7	16%
2023	17	38%
2022	6	13%
2021	6	13%
2020	7	16%
2019	2	4%
Total	45	100%

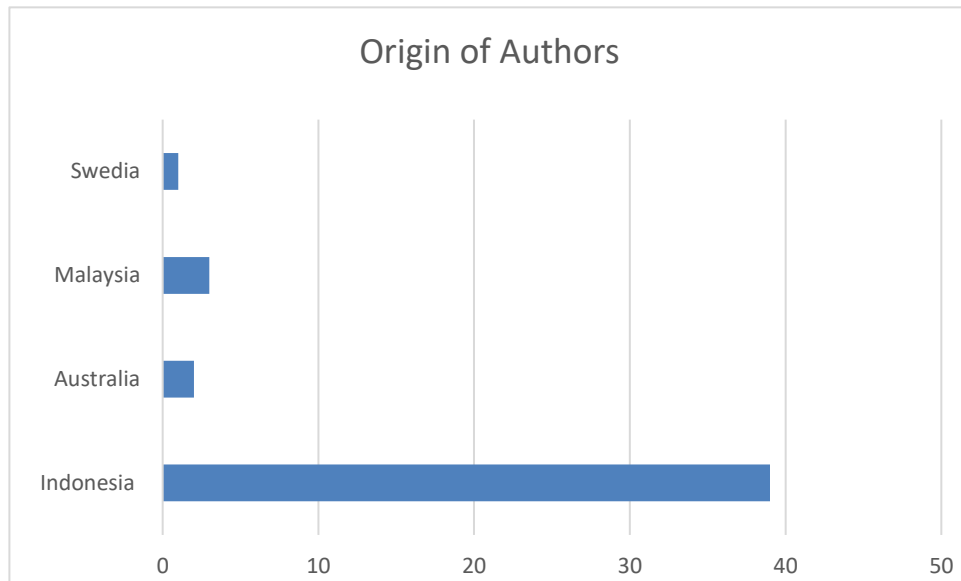
Source: Processed Data (2024)

Based on the article search results, it can be concluded that at least 45 articles were identified across both databases. Regarding the publication period, only 2 articles were found in 2019, making it the period with the fewest studies using these two keywords. The highest number of articles was in 2023, with 17 documents. Meanwhile, in 2022 and 2021, 5 journal articles were identified, accounting for approximately 35%, all of which were international publications. Additionally, the articles published in 2024 and 2020 had the same number, totaling 7 articles or around 16% of all the articles found.

Country of Origin of Authors

Based on bibliometric analysis, the researcher identified several countries as contributors to the research articles produced. The presentation is provided below:

Figure 1. Country of Origin of Authors



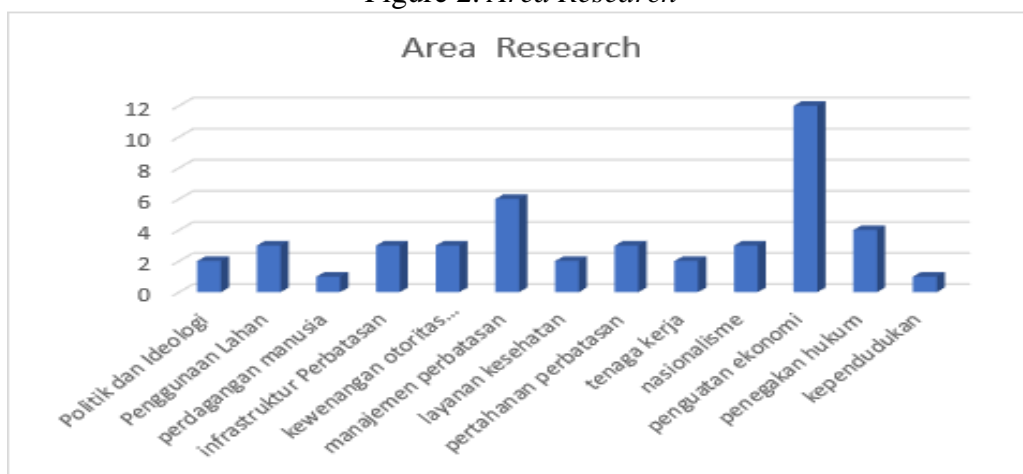
Source: Processed data (2024)

Based on the synthesis above, the majority of the articles found are from Indonesia, with a total of nearly 39 scholarly articles, including journals and indexed international proceedings. The smallest number comes from Sweden, with 1 article from that country. Additionally, there are 2 authors from Australia and 3 authors from Malaysia.

Area Research

In the following explanation, the researcher will discuss the research areas used in several of these articles. The explanation is provided below:

Figure 2. Area Research



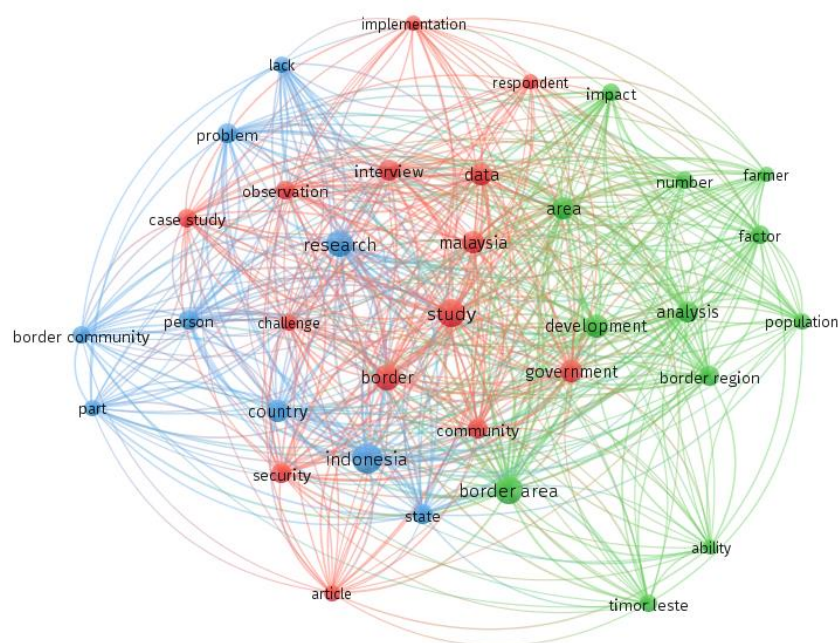
Source: Processed data (2024)

Based on the data above and the synthesis of each article, several research areas were identified, starting with politics and ideology in the border regions, where at least 2 themes were mentioned. The research area with the least focus was human trafficking and population issues, with only 1 theme. However, in this study, the area related to economic strengthening became the focal point, with 12 themes identified. Border management emerged as the second-largest area, with 6 themes. Additionally, there were issues related to labor, healthcare services, defense, infrastructure, and border authority jurisdiction, all of which are contemporary issues worthy of further discussion. Furthermore, there is also the issue of law enforcement, with 4 themes, which could be an interesting area for future research.

Visualization of Publications Using Vosviewer Application

The data visualization used in this application identified several keywords that were tailored to this study, namely "collaborative governance" and "border." The presentation is provided below:

Figure 3. Vosviewer Visualization Relevant to Collaborative Governance and Border

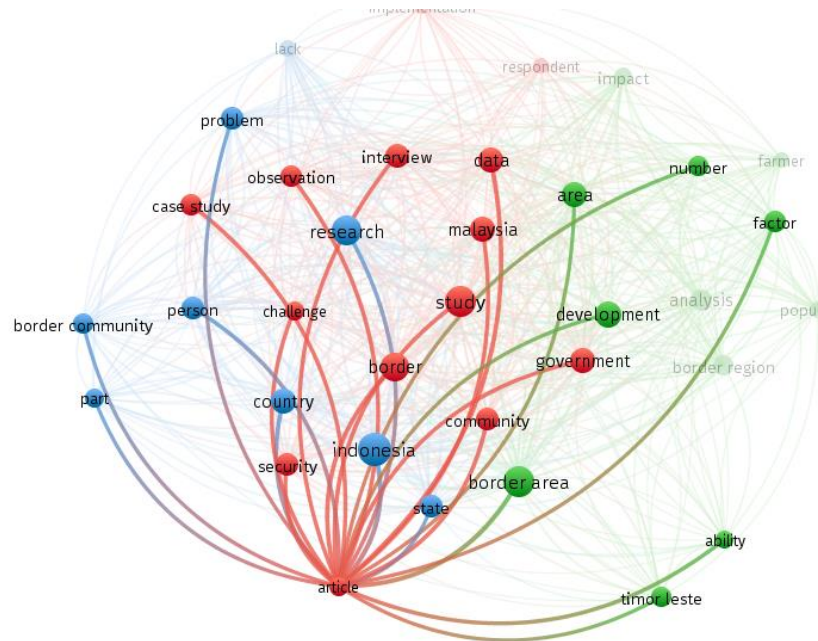


Source: vosviewer (2024)

The above visualization data shows a total of 2029 keyword connections. Additionally, there are 530 interconnections between the keywords in the abstracts that are relevant to the research keywords. On the other hand, there are 3 keyword clusters: Cluster 1 consists of 14 items, Cluster 2 contains 12 items, and Cluster 3 has 9 items. The second visualization is the 'overlay visualization,' which describes the data according to the year of journal publication. The third visualization is the 'density visualization,' which provides an overview of the research subject's density related to the processed data. The

second step is the overlay visualization, which is presented below:

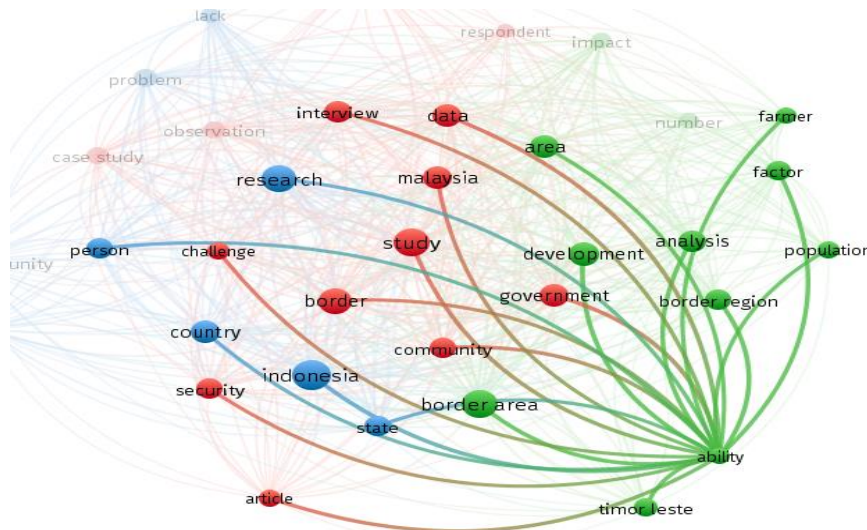
Figure 4. Cluster 1



Source: vosviewer (2024)

Based on the network visualization, particularly in Cluster 1, several keywords were identified, with 14 items being notably prominent. The majority of these articles discuss the context of studies that use case study and interview methods. Meanwhile, the research locations vary, including Malaysia, Indonesia, and East Timor, in line with the borders that Indonesia shares with these countries. Several issues raised in these studies concern border communities, challenges, government, borders, and the skills required for effective border management. Next, Cluster 2 is presented in the image below:

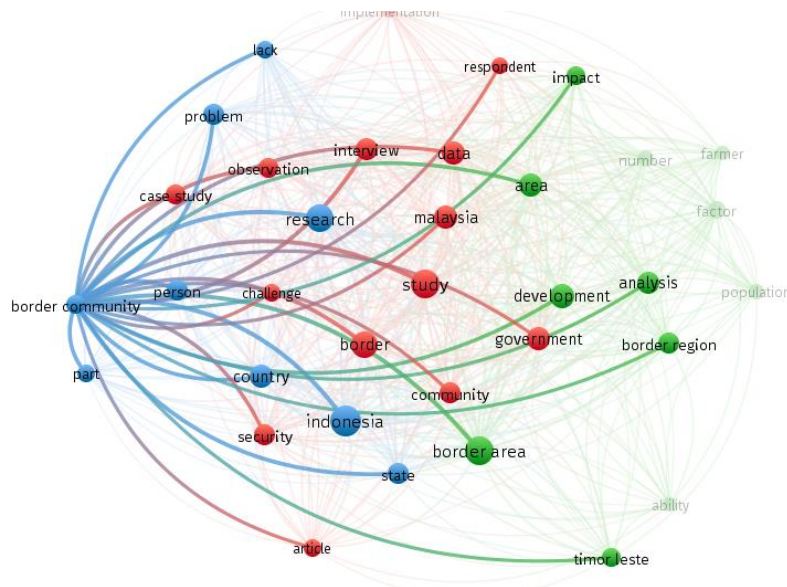
Figure 5. Cluster 2



Source: vosviewer (2024)

Based on Cluster 2, similar to the 12 items identified, there are 24 links that are interconnected, with a total of 41 relationship strengths and 5 occurrences. This data is also relevant to several research keywords, such as border area, border governance involving governance, security, countries, and the narrowing of border locations, with a focus on Malaysia and also East Timor. The next image is related to Cluster 3. The presentation is provided below:

Figure 6. Cluster 3

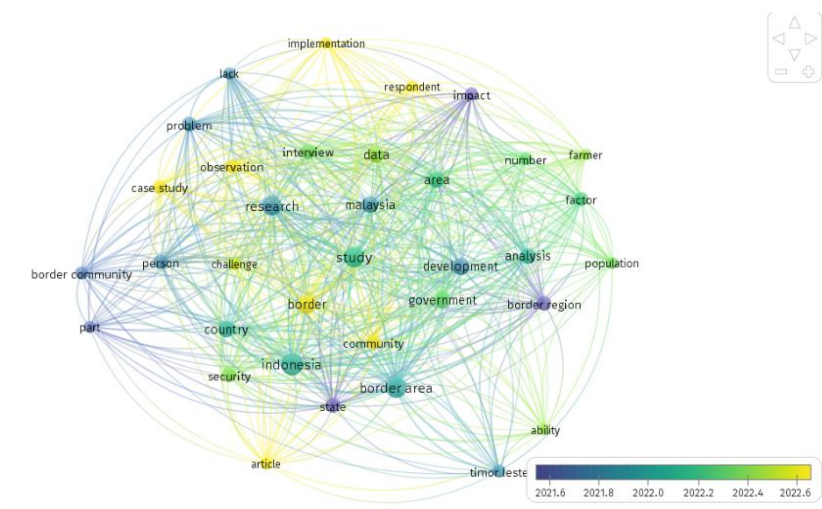


Source: vosviewer (2024)

Based on Cluster 3 above, or the blue cluster, there are 28 links, with a total link strength of 75 and 7 occurrences. On the other hand, some of the items displayed show relevance to this study, including border region and government.

Visualization with Overlay Visualization

Figure 7. Overlay visualization



Source: vosviewer (2024)

The gap at the border has become one of the main factors causing many people to migrate to neighboring countries, which are perceived to have a stable and strong economic power at the border (Ohoiwutun et al., 2023). This view is not entirely incorrect and needs to be explored critically, as when traveling abroad or crossing borders, there will be document checks conducted by the Immigration authorities. Immigration, as a strong state institution, performs its role as the front line, capable of accepting or rejecting an individual's administrative application to travel. This focus on law enforcement ensures fairness for all citizens, with no significant deviations if individuals follow the existing procedures (Rismana & Hariyanto, 2021).

Furthermore, the role of Immigration as the policy maker in the field needs to be given attention, and strict sanctions should be imposed on violators who take non-procedural actions. This will have a positive impact on offenders, who typically look for loopholes at the border, where monitoring from all parties is minimal (Trihastuti et al., 2022). Law enforcement is not only about the sanctions imposed but also involves thorough checks on every border crosser and foreign national entering the border, particularly at land borders, which can be meticulously examined by Immigration officers (Zein et al., 2023).

Moreover, if individuals are carrying anything suspicious, either leaving or entering the country, they must provide clear and well-documented administrative forms. Immigration officers will be able to make a comprehensive assessment if there is no law enforcement, as goods or items carried by local citizens or foreign nationals may harm the local area.

Border Management

Next, based on the synthesis of the articles found, border management becomes a crucial aspect to be considered as a concrete solution for good governance. Border management should not only focus on Immigration officers but must also involve various parties and ensure good coordination among all stakeholders (Anuar & Harun, 2019). On the other hand, strengthening Immigration's capacity needs attention, both in terms of coordination levels and the enhancement of responsive and innovative human resources, as it will involve cross-sector collaboration, including the Police, the Indonesian National Army, Customs, the surrounding community, and even religious leaders close to the border (Kwarta et al., 2024).

Sustainable border management will not result in losses when carried out effectively, including the involvement of border authorities from neighboring countries, including Malaysia (Anuar & Raharjo, 2022). A more elevated approach is also needed, with a strong immigration perspective, such as collaborating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to carry out diplomatic efforts with neighboring countries, which could lead to sustainable governance (Karim et al., 2024). Furthermore, a well-managed border with easier access for the public will likely reduce the intensity of various crimes that could arise and become a vulnerability in border areas (Ohoiwutun, 2023).

Border management is not only about governance located far from the border but also about the management directly at the border. Therefore, the role of various parties, including Immigration, needs to be proactive by conducting outreach and adopting persuasive approaches (Paulus, Sobang, et al., 2020). On the other hand, the border is also closely related to familial reasons, which often lead

people to ignore the boundaries and cross-border regulations that have been established. They believe that crossing national borders only restricts their access, and they have been comfortable crossing to another country without clear procedures.

Some facts on the ground show that people are accustomed to crossing the border merely to gather supplies or meet daily needs or because of difficulties in accessing official Immigration permits (Rachmawati & Dewi, 2021). Therefore, Immigration must be present and able to protect the community. If working alone, Immigration will not be able to manage it because not all border posts are close to the community villages. Some villages are far from the border checkpoint and are minimally guarded. This situation must be anticipated by all parties, including the Indonesian National Army, Customs, and the Police (Rusdiyanta & Pujiyono, 2024), who assist Immigration in registering these individuals so they comply with the established procedures (Zein et al., 2023).

Strengthening the Economy

An important factor in border management is the economic motives that often drive people to travel abroad. However, in this context, many do not follow proper procedures for various reasons, leading to involvement in issues such as crimes, drug trafficking, and human smuggling (Ariningsih et al., 2021). Strengthening the border economy certainly needs to be supported by Immigration as the leading sector, which plays a role in various aspects, including socialization and administrative support at the border, which not only manages people but also the goods they carry, often for economic motives, including labor migration to other countries, such as Malaysia (Anderson, 2020).

The economic concept at the border is not just communal, but also transcends national borders, where people take advantage of information and technology for economic activities, and thus, the role of Immigration must be present (Hendri et al., 2021). Trade conducted at the border is not limited to goods alone but also includes agricultural products, which are often categorized as smuggled goods into neighboring countries, potentially harming the local community due to their low economic value. However, once these goods enter the administrative sphere, their bargaining power increases significantly, benefiting the local community (Mubarak et al., 2022).

In addition, border areas are often subject to family-based trade, and Immigration, as the center of law enforcement, should view this as an opportunity to provide information about the procedures for cross-border trade (Paulus, Azmanajaya, et al., 2020). Immigration will have a strong control in various aspects, and administrative support from the Central Government's authorities must be provided promptly to create a more inclusive economy for border communities (Rismana & Hariyanto, 2021).

Securing the economic sector at the border is an interesting area for further exploration. For example, according to Seherimiko et al. (2022), the economic disparity between Indonesia and Malaysia results in Indonesia's low bargaining power. People choose Malaysia because the Ringgit is stronger, and the products are generally of better quality and at lower prices. In contrast, in Indonesia, they would have to travel long distances to exchange similar goods, while traveling to Malaysia takes only 30 minutes to 1 hour to reach the

destination and cross into Malaysia.

Strengthening the economy of the Local Government must be able to compete with neighboring countries. The economy, which tends to be cheaper, must be quickly absorbed, and the calculation for border economy management should not make goods more expensive than those in Malaysia, so the local population will prefer Indonesian products (Sipayung et al., 2023). Conflict resolution management due to economic issues also requires serious attention from many parties, including Immigration, since border areas are not limited to the border posts but extend along the entire border line, for which Immigration is responsible (Sulaiman & Bahrin, 2023). The availability of promising economic opportunities around the border could be an alternative for Indonesians to choose border posts, but if it harms the community and limits access, this could backfire (Suwartiningsih et al., 2020; Zein et al., 2020). Therefore, the economic potential at the border could support sustainable border governance, and Immigration, as a law enforcement agency, is expected to assist the community by providing affordable economic opportunities and advancing the economic context at the Indonesia-Malaysia border.

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that border governance with Malaysia is a crucial matter because this area has a clear and significant gap compared to Indonesia. When compared to Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea, Indonesia is much more advantageous, while Malaysia is superior in terms of economy, labor, and goods, possessing a strong economy that attracts the local population. Immigration, with its law enforcement powers at the border, does not wish to halt the economic flow at this border area, but rather seeks to manage it in accordance with existing procedures that do not harm the border communities with Malaysia. Using various aspects of the Vosviewer software, the researcher found several themes that have been studied and those that have not yet been explored, along with the publication years, most of which are from 2023.

The study also revealed that the majority of researchers came from Indonesia, with others from Malaysia, Australia, and Sweden, regarding border governance. The researcher used the results from this research area to identify stages in border governance that could potentially be implemented by Immigration, starting with the strengthening and enforcement of laws, followed by border management, and eventually the strengthening of the economy at the border.

The researcher recognizes that Immigration needs to play a greater role in law enforcement, including border management, which requires the involvement of various stakeholders. These stakeholders include law enforcement agencies such as the police, the Indonesian National Army, Customs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local communities, and even local private sectors recruited to provide attention to border area communities.

Meanwhile, strengthening the economy at the border must be prioritized by

creating economic points with the same quality and quantity as those in neighboring countries, which are often better than those in Indonesia. The Central Government must provide more support for Immigration's efforts, which should not only focus on administration. It should also focus on building a new perspective, interpersonal communication, and outreach to various community elements so that people can understand the correct procedures when traveling abroad or when foreign nationals cross the border without clear procedures, often due to familial ties.

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