



DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONAL BORDER OF MOROTAI ISLAND 2018

Fandi Hi. Latief, S.IP.,M.IP¹ , Parto Sumtaki, S.IP.,M.IK²

^{1,2}Lecturer at Ilmu Administrasi Negara Program FISIP Universitas Pasifik Morotai

Email: fandi.latief.09@gmail.com, Partodjijo84@gmail.com

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Abstract:

This study aims to closely observe the facts of development in the border area by using the Qualitative Descriptive method. Research results show that in the development development in Morotai there are still limitations, including, the level of poverty that is fluctuating every year, and the Human Development Index (HDI) which is only expected. In addition, economic aspects are also a frightening specter for development in Morotai Island Regency. Spatial planning is not yet pro-people, *pro-poor*, and pro-border in the front yard. As a result, the economic conditions at the border as reflected today, such as the very lack of economic infrastructure (both transportation, communication, information, and banking) as well as the inconsistency of urbanization of the existing population of the city center of the island of morotai island to isolated villages. the weak technical institutions of the government contributed to the development inconsistency in Morotai. The conclusion of this study is that Morotai as a border area in the aspect of Development is considered to be less than optimal, this is due to the weak role of the BPPD / Morotai Regency Government for the planned program, both from the aspect of Human Resource Development, Infrastructure and other aspects, whereas in the RPJMN, the border area is the homepage The development of the Republic of Indonesia, which must be encouraged, is not the case, so Morotai's IKM and HDI are fluctuating every year until 2018

Keywords: Inconsistency, Development and Morotai Island

INTRODUCTION

Issues Border issues often attract public attention today, because events that occur in the border region have a large political impact and give rise to national sentiment. The border region has a strategic value from the standpoint of defense and security because it affects the sovereignty of the country's territory, international relations, and stability of internal security. Likewise from a social and economic point of view because of the potential of strategic areas for improving the welfare of the community and the regional economy. Therefore, the

development paradigm that has been oriented towards the center (*inward looking*), which prioritizes development in the center of the country must be changed to *be outward looking*.

In line with this, the approach of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla's government by carrying out the third Nawacita concept, building Indonesia from the periphery is an affirmation that it is time for the border region to be taken seriously. This is in accordance with the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) 2004-2025, one of the directions of development policy is said to realize equitable development and can be enjoyed by all components of the nation in various regions of Indonesia, including borders. (<http://bnpp.go.id/index.php/pojok-bnpp/item/256-isu-isu-strategic-perborder-state-perspective-badan-national-management-borders>).

In responding to the demands of the border area, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia issued Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories. It was the epicenter of that spirit that the Government issued Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). BNPP has the task of setting the border development program policies, setting the budget needs plan, coordinating the implementation, and carrying out evaluation and supervision of the management of the country's borders and border areas.

Morotai Island Regency is one of the regions that are geographically located in the border area, also has a number of policy directions in the border area which are oriented towards efforts to reduce disparity between regions, referring to Permendagri No. 02 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Border Management Agencies in the Regions. Article 7 explains that the authority of the BPPD. Departing from the spirit of the regulation, Kab. Morotai Island as a border area is important to be maintained and built because there are many potential advantages and disadvantages.

From the author's observations in the field, it shows that the performance of the agency has not been optimal, causing the impartiality of local regulations in related sectors, which causes the implementation of these policies in encouraging development in the border region (Morotai) is not optimal. Regional Border Management Agency (BPPD) Kab. Morotai Island should be expected to make a leap in response to community dissatisfaction related to development in the border region in order to reduce negative effects.

Institutions that have these responsibilities have not been able to respond to local needs and global challenges. Because, in 2016 in accordance with the enactment of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2019 concerning the Organization of the District. Morotai Island, with the aim of streamlining the bureaucracy, caused what was the Border Agency to merge into one institution under the auspices of the District Secretariat. Morotai Island, as well as being part of Border Management.

Indirectly, the transfer of status from the Agency to a Part shows that the authority of the Part is limited and causes the agency to be independent. Departing from the description, it is interesting that the writer determines the formulation of the problem in this study, namely How to Optimize the Role of BPPD in Encouraging Development in the Border Districts of Kab. Morotai Island in 2018?

RESEARCH METHOD

Method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, a study that describes or depicts an event to be drawn in general (Moeleong, 36: 2004). Determination of the method is based on researchers who want to describe closely the facts in the field in relation to Optimizing the Role of Regional Development Planning Agencies in border areas, particularly in the Morotai Island Regency. The stages of data collection were carried out by researchers through 3 (three) stages, namely direct observation in the field, *focus group discussion (FGD)*, and documentation.

In determining the results of the problem in this study, researchers used data analysis techniques, starting from the reduction (data collection) with the stages of data collection that have been described in the previous paragraph, identification and categories, namely sorting data in accordance with primary data and secondary data categories, draw conclusions by verifying the data in detail. then taken some of the best alternatives or used as material for delivering information and drawing conclusions. (Moeleong, 103: 2001).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Morotai Island Regency

This outermost / outermost island study contains a general understanding of the outermost / outermost islands, then discusses the importance of paying attention, maintaining, and developing these front / outermost islands. In addition, this front / outermost island study also discusses one of the research studies that have been carried out related to outermost / outermost islands, as well as a comparative study from Pulau Ubin in Singapore that has characteristics similar to the back district of Padang.

The front / outermost island is an island that has a strategic location bordering and dealing directly with other countries without being obstructed by other islands. The front / outermost island is very sensitive and can be threatened if its existence is lack of handling and attention from the government. As is the case with Sipadan and Ligitan, which ultimately separated from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This outermost / outermost island is the front porch of the country and its existence is very influential on the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, so that these islands need to be developed and managed by considering their strategic values and potential.

The geographical position makes the Morotai Island Regency one of the National Strategic Areas as the archipelago gate that faces the Pacific Ocean. Morotai Island Regency is also bordered by the Maluku Sea (North Sulawesi Province waters) in the north and west, with the Halmahera Sea in the east and in the south bordering the Morotai Strait and the waters of North Halmahera Regency.

In line with this, morotai is included in the development and / or priority of the development of the Central Government, this is reflected in Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2005 concerning Management of Outermost Islands, management of outermost islands is a series of activities carried out in an integrated manner to utilize and develop the potential resources of outer small islands from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Picture. 1 Geotragetic Map of Morotai Island



Source: (BPBD Strategic Plan of Morotai Island)

Historically, Morotai Island Regency has geostrategic value for the Pacific region. This has been proven and recorded in the history of World War II, that Morotai Island is one of

the best connecting points that is able to connect Indonesia with a number of countries neighboring Southeast Asia, East Asia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Development in the Border Area

Since the division, as the youngest Regency in North Maluku Province (ie by Law No. 53 Know 2008 concerning the Establishment of the Morotai Island Regency), the government and the people of the Island of Morotai Regency have launched a vision of the development of the Island of Morotai Regency to become one of the economic regions regional strategic and nation's gate in the Pacific ream. Strictly speaking, the Regency Government has stated the orientation of regional development based on regional development based on international standard coastal, marine and small island-based development (RTRW of Morotai Island Regency 2010-2030).

In the fisheries sector, Morotai Island not only has the opportunity to grow into a fishing center and its downstream industry, but also has the potential to develop international ports (Hong Kong, Taiwan, Hawaii or Micronesian class) for international fishing vessels operating in the Pacific Ocean. Besides having natural attractions such as diving and other tropical marine tourism. Besides that, Morotai Island has the potential to develop the historical World War II tourism market as well as cultural tourism that relies on the value of traditional traditions and the culture of the coastal villages of Morotai Island which are quite diverse.

By observing the abundance of *resources* in Morotai Island Regency, of course, the Regional Government is trying to develop and explore this potential, especially with special attention from the central government, this is both an opportunity and a challenge. Regional Development Planning Agency (BPPD) is the frontline in the effort to draw on and formulate policies that lead to the development side of the border, therefore, BPPD set a vision institutional namely "*Realization of Border Regions Morotai As a Home That Competitive and Secure Based geostrategic And geoekonomi*"

Approach, the conception and vision of the development of the island of Morotai Island which is Pacific-minded is reasonable and logical, bearing in mind the geographical position of the region is right in the *reim of the Pacific region*, especially the Northern Hemisphere. The regional situation map of Morotai Island clearly shows its strategic position, being the gateway to Indonesia that faces the Pacific region, parts of East Asia, Southeast Asia (such as the Philippines), the Hawaiian Islands, the United States, Papua New Guinea, and Australia and New Zealand.

In connection with the seriousness of the central government in the development of the border region, the Board of Regional Management of the Morotai Island Regency has an important role in encouraging the acceleration of economic development, in the form of making programs that are in direct contact with the morotai community. This is in line with the *FGD* conducted by researchers, according to Mr. Gunawan Y Radjim As the Head of the Morotai Border Management Agency that the BPPD has such an important role, BPPD needs to reformulate its program approach and strategy so that it can benefit the community, especially morotai included in the development zone Special Economic Zones (KEK), by him the need to strengthen human resources in an effort to encourage development.

According to Katz in Tjokrowinoto (30: 1996), Development is a shift from one national condition to another, which is seen as better and more valuable. In addition, development is also a multi-dimensional process involving important changes in a structure, socio-economic system, attitudes of people and national institutions and acceleration of economic growth, unemployment inequality and the eradication of poverty *absolute*.

In line with this, in determining the planning, in the process of collecting data with the stage *focus group* discussion (FGD) the researcher also presented the Head of Morotai Bappeda, following the response of Mr. Muhlis Bay as Head of Morotai Bappeda,

strengthening the role of the institution is a necessity, especially Morotai island district direct contact with outside countries. Because the role is one of the arts in which people can take positions in an organizational institution in achieving a goal. By strengthening the role of institutions, planning can address the priority needs of the future.

The role is also one part of the effectiveness of work that can be achieved by or a group of employees in an organization, in accordance with the authority and responsibilities of each, in an effort to achieve the goals of the organization concerned legally, does not violate the law and in accordance with morals and ethics. Development is usually defined as a series of efforts to realize growth and development in a planned and conscious manner pursued by a nation state towards modernity in the context of fostering a nation / *nation-building*. (Siagian 55: 2001).

Factors That Influence Development in Border Areas

Development is aimed at efforts to foster the nation so that its foundation becomes stronger and becomes a country that is in line with other nations (Siagian, 55: 2001). Development is an effort that involves the community to carry out a process of change and a transformation carried out in order to support the welfare of the community both in the economic and social fields aimed at reducing poverty without damaging the environment or social life and having a decent life.

For this reason, the use of indicators and / or variables is a barometer in determining whether development has progressed or not. A number of economic indicators that can be used by international institutions include per capita income (GNP or GDP), economic structure, urbanization, and the amount of savings.

Besides that, there are also two other indicators that show the progress of socioeconomic development of a nation or region, namely the Quality of Life Index (IKH or PQLI) and the Human Development Index (HDI). According to Deddy T. Tikson (2005) on 6 (six) indicators in measuring development, namely per capita income, economic structure, urbanization, savings rates, Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index.

In addition, the backwardness of a region is determined by considering the 6 (six) main criteria, namely the community economy, human resources, facilities / infrastructure, regional financial capability, accessibility, and regional characteristics. In connection with this, after Morotai's adoption as the front porch of the country (see Presidential Regulation 131 of 2005) that became a concern, but in its implementation there were still many problems, starting from the existence of poverty levels that have not shifted from its position. The level of poverty of Morotai Island Regency from 2012 - 2018 can be seen in the following table.

Table. 1. Poverty rate in Morotai Island Regency

Poverty	Poverty						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poor Population (Thousands of People)	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.09	4.38	4,50	4.67
Poor Population (Percent)	9.45	9.18	8.74	8.39	7.08	7.07	7.16
Poverty Depth Index (P1)	1.25	0.71	0.40	0.47	0.40	0.83	0.94

Poverty Severity Index (P2)	0.30	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.17	0.24
Poverty Line (Rp)	191302	200015	205115	211627	229343	236532	249242

Source: Central Statistics Agency Morotai (<https://morotai.kab.bps.go.id>).

The economic aspect is also a frightening specter for development in Morotai Island Regency. Spatial planning is not yet pro-people, *pro-poor*, and pro-border in the front yard. The effect of such a view has implications for the economic conditions at the border as reflected today, such as the very lack of economic infrastructure at the border, whether transportation, communication, information, or banking.

Development of disadvantaged areas according to Government Regulation No. 78 of 2014 is a planned effort to transform an area that is inhabited by communities with various socio-economic problems and physical limitations, into an advanced region with communities that have the same quality of life. But the fact is that since the enactment of the central government policy, the poverty rate has been seen to be *fluctuating*, from year to year, without any change for the better.

The problem was also followed by a study by the Morotai Island BPPD, where the problems outlined in accordance with the study conducted by the BPPD, there were several problems including:

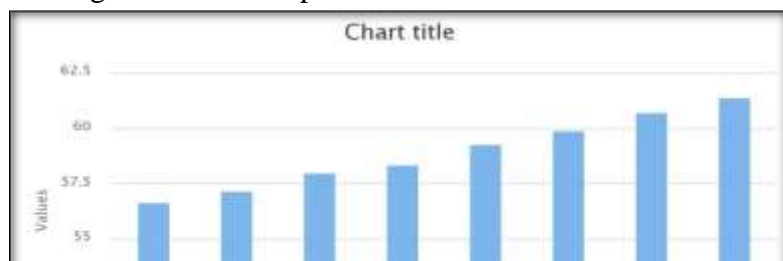
Figure 2. Analysis of the Problem by Morotai BPPD

- Low Quality of Human Resources
- Lack of HR Competency
- Lack of Synchronization and Planning Coordination
- Weak planning in making Morotai a competitive Border Region towards the National Economic Node in the Pacific
- The lack of physical infrastructure, governance and social culture
- Utilization of natural resource potentials that are not yet optimal

Source: BPPD Strategic Plan

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has made other development indicators, in addition to several existing indicators. The basic idea underlying this index is the importance of paying attention to the quality of human resources. According to UNDP, development should be aimed at developing human resources. In this understanding, development can be interpreted as a process that aims to develop choices that can be made by humans. Related to this, the following graph shows the human development index related to Morotai Island Regency.

Figure 3. HDI Graph of Morotai Island



Source: Central Statistics Agency Morotai

From the graph, illustrates that the HDI in Morotai has increased from year to year, but the increase is small and does not significantly affect development in the Morotai Island Regency.

Generally, border area issues cover various aspects such as aspects of national borders which have many negative impacts, various incidents at the border, and violations of the sovereign territory. The problems of lawlessness and the difficulty of law enforcement at the border become difficult to manage, control and require cooperation between countries. Likewise, the implementation of border posts and the *facilitation of custom, immigration and quarantine* (CIQ) are not optimal and constrained, resulting in various illegal activities across borders (Morotai Island BPPD Strategic Plan 55: 2018).

Referring to James's thought, that actually it is possible for Government Institutions to *reengineering*, that is, changing the work patterns of institutions; not always relying on functions, but following processes that can cross functional boundaries. In the context of BPPD, these changes can have an impact on efforts to expand the function (*reinventing*), which in its early stages is indicated by a change in the organizational structure which enables it to act as an executor (executor) development program within the scope of a specific area ("Border")

In fact, in The 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) has set the direction of development policies for disadvantaged areas which include aspects of promoting regional potential to accelerate development in disadvantaged areas, meeting basic needs and basic public services, and developing the economy of the community supported by resources quality human beings and adequate infrastructure. The aim is to improve community welfare, equitable development and reduce the development gap between underdeveloped and developed regions.

CONCLUSION

From the description that has been discussed in the previous sub-chapter, the conclusions drawn in this study are:

1. Morotai as a border area in the aspect of Development is deemed to be less than optimal, this is due to the weak role of the BPPD / Regency Government of Morotai on the planned program, both from the aspect of human resource development, infrastructure and other aspects, whereas in the RPJMN, the border area is the home of the Republic of Indonesia which should be encouraged to develop, the fact is not so, so Morotai IKM and IPM are fluctuating every year until 2018.
2. Negative implications of the priority of development by the central government in the border region causes theregion in managing *independence of theresourch* the existing,

thus causing a dependent of budgeting from the morotai island district government towards the central government. In addition, the alignment of the central government program with the regional government caused Morotai to follow the tastes of the central government, and even regional policies were only a ceremony that was held accountable at the end of each year.

Suggestion

1. There is a need for institutional strengthening in the Morotai Island Regency (Bappeda, BPPD including technical institutions) which causes innovation and efforts, in encouraging development in the border area. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the capacity of human resources, so that in management there are no deviations in policies, the effect of all these causes the level of poverty can be minimized, development is felt and the *trust* of the community towards the government.
2. 2 The Regency Government must endeavor to read the needs of the morotai community as a whole, by setting up programs that come in direct contact with the community, especially morotai as a border area, so as not to cause disintegrity / disunity in the border region.

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