Potential for Strengthening Human Security at the Paloh Border, Sambas Regency, Indonesia

Ishaq Rahman[1], Elyta[2], Patrice Lumumba[3], Amaliah[4], Nurjannah Abdullah[5]

[1,3,4,5] Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

[2] Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: To strengthen Human Security in border areas, the state must pay attention to many things. Various aspects of security continue to be carried out by looking at the multiple sources and potentials that exist, but it is undeniable that there are still many human insecurities. Regulatory potential such as government programs carried out as a form of follow-up to policies made by the Central Government based on the Law on the Protection and Security of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers. To provide opportunities for small and traditional fishers to also be able to take advantage of marine products optimally so that they cannot compete with other fish entrepreneurs. Government policies are essential for the community in shaping human security in the Paloh border area, Sambas Regency, Indonesia. The role of the government and young activists is very much needed for the development of existing or new businesses. Governments that have policies in empowering fishing communities can make it easier for fishing communities to develop correctly.

KEYWORDS: Human Security, Fishing Community, Border

1. INTRODUCTION

Some problems often arise when discussing national borders, generally always associated with militarization and conflict [1]. including territorial demarcation and the physical aspects involved [2]. Traditionally, International Relations (IR) studies have considered borders inseparable from countries as a significant unit of analysis. Borders are regarded as something given, and their existence is inviolable. Especially? the view that borders are an inseparable part of state sovereignty, then the security dimension will be highlighted, and the consequence is the neglect of other social dimensions contained in it [3]. The border issue between Indonesia and Malaysia has become an ongoing issue. The border zone of a country has a significant value to support human security. In contrast to most existing border studies, this paper examines national boundaries using a human security approach that places individuals as target objects (reference objects).

Human security itself is a variant of international development studies that emphasizes holistic human wellbeing and focuses on development statistics commonly used to measure development success [4]. One of the most exciting debates in the IR Discourse is the debate on the issue of human security at the borders between countries [5]; [6]; [7]. One area that has experienced human security issues is the border area of Paloh Sambas, Indonesia.

In 2020 there was an incident of trucks carrying goods on the Paloh Sambas Indonesia border road. The goods were brought from the border area in West Kalimantan to Malaysia. The Indonesian Government considers this activity illegal because it originates from Indonesia, and there is no official permit. However, in this case, whether it is from residents at the border or the Malaysian side, they think it is an activity that has been carried out daily; one of the causes of the smuggling of goods is due to welfare. Furthermore, based on researchers' observations from the Paloh border community, they seem restless because they are far from the attention and assistance of the regional and central governments, which are so far from the hinterland and border areas. One of the most common professions on the Paloh border is a fisherman.

From statistical data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2028, as many as 2,011,455 Indonesians work as fishermen. Although it has not reached 1% of the total population of Indonesia, the fishing profession has a vital role in meeting the marine product needs of the Indonesian people and globally. Fishers are divided into two groups, namely marine fishermen and land fishermen. Deep-sea fishers are divided into several categories: small fishermen, traditional fishermen, labor fishermen, and owner fishermen. The number of national anglers in Indonesia in 2017 was 2.7 million. The majority are on the poverty line, accounting for 25% of the federal poverty rate [8]. The Copenhagen School tries to expand the object of reference for security issues by no longer talking about state security and human security [9]. Furthermore, human security in Europe is urgent because

Potential for Strengthening Human Security at the Paloh Border, Sambas Regency, Indonesia

The moral case, i.e., ethical issues for European interests in human security, is based solely on shared humanity. Humans are creatures who have the right to live in dignity. Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter instruct countries to promote, respect, and comply with human rights [10].

A fishing community on the Paloh border, Sambas, West Kalimantan. With various breakthroughs in human security programs, the central government and local governments, both provincial and district/city governments, have not entirely overcome the poverty of border communities. Based on these problems, further research is needed on the potential for strengthening human security at the Paloh Border, Sambas Regency, Indonesia.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method to know in-depth about the potential that increases human security. The data collection process is carried out by collecting several articles in journals. The aim is to facilitate understanding of the potential that increases human security. The journal, we conclude, and we review in this paper. The data analysis technique used in this paper is descriptive-analytical, it describes the whole problem and then analyzes it.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

POTENTIAL TO STRENGTHEN HUMAN SECURITY AT THE TEMAJUK PALOH BORDER

Regulatory Potential

The human security paradigm can solve the discourse of border development, especially for developing countries. In addition, this paradigm can also complement the national boundary research plan, which is dominated by traditional styles that revolve around concepts such as sovereignty, militarization, exploitation of natural resources, and citizenship issues [11]. The government and affiliated agencies prioritize empowerment programs to boost human resources in terms of passion, awareness, knowledge, skills, independence, natural resources, and community economic resources.Human security aims to help border communities who are facing difficulties related to their fishing business. Meanwhile, human security fishers try to improve the ability of fishers to carry out fishing business. Not only that, but the community is also given space to participate in planning, implementation, funding, financing, and supervision. This is a form of community participation. The Fisheries Law and its amendments are regulations that outline the management of marine resources so that fish management is effective and efficient and provides more significant opportunities for traditional and small fishers. The Fisheries Law also answers fisheries development detrimental to conventional anglers and small fishermen, namely symptoms of overfishing, fish theft, and other illegal fishing actions. Therefore, this Fisheries Law regulates the supervision and law enforcement against illegal fishing and fisheries management, including fishing ports, conservation, licensing, and utilization.

In addition, there are also regulations regarding the authority of the fisheries court. The Law of the Sea is a regulation that regulates marine management, maritime space management, marine environment protection, and law enforcement at sea. Law on the Protection and Security of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers. This Law is the legal basis for public policymaking in providing subsidies and assistance to small and traditional fishers. Meanwhile, the regulation of the Fisheries Law and its amendments, the Maritime Law, and the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands regulate the governance of the marine environment. The most important thing is the regulation on illegal fishing law enforcement, which is often detrimental. Too small and traditional fishers.

Government programs that have been carried out as a form of follow-up to policies made by the Central Government based on the Law on the Protection and Security of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers are as follows: (a). Coastal Community Program , human economic resilience is developed nationally. This program uses an economical and social institutional approach explicitly. (full of love) ; (b) Subsidies for fishermen's insurance premiums. Although this subsidy is only given in the first year, anglers have to pay independently; (c) Fishing gear and ship assistance. This assistance is specifically aimed at small and traditional fishers. This subsidy is expected to reduce the operational costs of anglers to catch fish. However, the services provided are instant, so they cannot direct fishers to live independently to achieve prosperity. This assistance cannot be sustained in the long term due to limited government funds; (d) Thus, the regulation regarding the safety of anglers in Indonesia is regulated in the Law on the Protection and Security of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators and Salt Farmers, which is embodied in a government program in the form of the Coastal Economic Human Resilience, subsidy program for first fishermen's insurance contributions, and assistance with fishing gear/boats for small and traditional fishers. Regulate the Marine Law, Fisheries Law, and Coastal and Small Island Management Regulations regarding marine management to be utilized effectively and efficiently and provide opportunities for small and traditional fishers to also be able to use marine products optimally that they cannot compete with anglers.

Salt Farmers are realized in a government program in the Coastal Economic Human Resilience subsidy program for first fishermen's insurance contributions and assistance with fishing gear/boats for small and traditional fishers. Regulate the Marine

Potential for Strengthening Human Security at the Paloh Border, Sambas Regency, Indonesia

Law, Fisheries Law, and Regulations for the Management of Coastal and Small Islands regarding marine management so that they can be utilized effectively and efficiently and provide opportunities for small and traditional fishers to also be able to use marine products optimally so that they cannot compete with anglers. Significant. And Salt Farmers are realized in a government program in the Coastal Economic Human Resilience Program, subsidy program for first fishermen's insurance contributions, and assistance with fishing gear/boats for small and traditional fishers. Regulate the Marine Law, Fisheries Law, and Regulations for the Management of Coastal and Small Islands regarding marine management so that they can be utilized effectively and efficiently and provide opportunities for small and traditional fishers to also be able to use marine products optimally so that they cannot compete with anglers. Significant. And Regulations on the Management of Coastal and Small Islands concerning marine management so that they can be utilized effectively and efficiently and provide opportunities for small and traditional fishers to also be able to use marine products optimally so that they cannot compete with anglers. Significant. And Regulations on the Management of Coastal and Small Islands concerning marine management so that they can be utilized effectively and efficiently and provide opportunities for small and traditional fishers to also be able to use marine products optimally so that they cannot compete with anglers.

Therefore, every Indonesian citizen has rights and obligations following their ability to participate in business development to improve welfare, especially in fisheries, to enhance the welfare of fishers whose businesses are related to fisheries. The applicable regulations refer to three aspects of marine sector development: economic, ecological, and social. Many financial aspects are regulated in the Law on the Protection and Security of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers where the Law regulates the harmony of fishermen's institutions which are expected to increase to become a fishery cooperative, providing fishermen insurance and contribution subsidies in the first year, as well as helping small fishers. And traditional. Aspects of marine ecology have been regulated in the Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands and its amendments, which regulate the use of coastal areas by parties who wish to utilize coastal areas to maintain and sustain their ecosystems.

The marine social aspect is related to managing fishermen's conflicts due to territorial boundaries and fishing business facilities caused by economic disparities between fishers. This is due to increasingly fierce competition with the nature of the use of fish resources in the sea, which are still "commonly owned" and tend to have no restrictions on fishing (open access), as well as the misinterpreted application of the era of globalization. Regional autonomy. The Law overcomes this on Maritime Affairs and Fisheries regulation, the substance of which regulates (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) and law enforcement. Based on the Law on the Protection and Security of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers, it can be seen that the strategies for securing human fishers are as follows Development of access to capital and development of technology and fishery business scale.

Potential Support of young activists in strengthening human security

The human security paradigm gives the role of the individual, not only as an object but as a subject/actor (actor) who determines goals, masters resources and directs the processes that define his life. The development paradigm with a human perspective has become a formal approach adopted at the international level [12]. One of the duties of individual youth activists is to form a group of young people who continue their parents' work in the village as farmers or fishers and do not pursue higher education. Young pioneers, acting as empowerment communicators with the backing of community leaders and village youth, are the driving force behind village development and can be referred to as community development drivers. Youth activists are the driving force behind village development and can also be referred to as community development drivers.

The acceptance of human security as an international plan will also affect the academic field. Currently, many studies review the concept of human security and global politics [13]. In the context of border studies, the idea of human security offers an alternative to the concept of human-oriented state development. In the context of discussions at the border, this concept can help formulate border development policies that are more human-oriented (people-oriented) [14]. The border area development program, especially the Paloh border, still tends to below. Government spending, administration, and physical development are prioritized by the Government, while empowerment programs receive less attention. As a result, community participation, particularly in development planning, is often ineffective, and individuals are afraid to express their desires. Farming, fishing, and farm laborers are more likely to be busy with routine chores to make a living. As opinion leaders and community development actors, empowerment communicators have held private dialogues and group communications in village development planning forums about the importance of ecotourism empowerment programs related to mangrove conservation and tourism, honey cultivation in mangrove areas, and processing of mangrove forest products, both informally and formally. Mangrove fruit has failed to become the principal focus of the village development initiative.

Although the agriculture and district marine and fishery departments have empowerment and mentorship programs, they are confined to counseling and training, not mentoring and partnerships. The empowerment initiative is not long-term and has no sound effects on the community. Public. Without mentoring and collaboration, the empowerment program will not be sustainable and will harm the community Public. Without mentoring and collaboration, the empowerment program will not be sustainable and will negatively influence the community public. Young activists have become facilitators, instructors, mentors, and partners

in government and business sector empowerment projects. Furthermore, the business sector supports the agreed-upon empowerment policies and programs by fulfilling the responsibility to implement the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program.

Activists, or human security pioneers, are opinion leaders who can influence and invite other young and community leaders concerned about the village's growth. Community leaders who have long worked as farmers, fishers, traders, and former government officials of local human security pioneers are other human security players. In short, the idea of human security, which includes value concepts such as dignity, equality, and solidarity, constantly emphasizes the individual as the center focus in speech, analysis, and policy [15];[16]. WWF is one of the international organizations involved in community development on the Paloh border. Only to support ceremonial activities and publicize their training, they involve human security activists and local communities. WWF should enable local activists and communities to strengthen their expertise in community development by providing more substantial resources, programs, and access. Village governments and local governments should develop policies that give the community more open (democratic) opportunities. In this example, civil society activists share aspirations and engagement in response to the issues they encounter and their potential.

Village Governance Potential

Four developments underlie the emergence of human security: the increase in civil wars and conflicts within the state, the spread of democracy, humanitarian intervention, the spread of poverty and unemployment due to the economic crisis in the 1990s caused by globalization [17];[18], the study results found that the potential for strengthening village security was Village Governance because it has spread the occurrence of democracy. In the village area in the Paloh border area, the village head has a significant role, function, and responsibility to make it happen. The democratically chosen village chief can no longer work solely by order because maximum engagement from the village's constituents is required. Fishermen's groups, teacher's groups, small and medium company groups, and other groups, which have become a forum for collecting social communities in the town, cannot be ignored in the management of the village. Village institutions can serve as a political representation of the village community. Thus they must play a part in establishing a clean and good government. The Village Consultative Body (VCB) institution plays a crucial role in good governance as the head of the partner village, ensuring that development goals such as poverty reduction and improved people's welfare are met. The engagement of various parties in village governance must be founded on transparency, accountability, and participation, among other things. To manage the organizational structure, develop rules, establish financial planning, and achieve effective governance, all of this is required. The Village Consultative Body's Roles and Functions are Shifting (VCB).

The VCB's function is strengthened, and the VCB is now included as a government administrator alongside the Village Head. The decision was made to avoid a conflict of interest between the two village governments. The VCB's involvement in regulating and making village decisions, on the other hand, strengthens its legal function; the Village Consultative Body is in the process of establishing village regulations with the village head, accommodating and directing the people's wishes. Deliberation is a venue for people's democracy, which sets it apart from democracy in other countries. As stated in Pancasila's fourth principle, debate to accommodate and fight for the people's desire is at the heart of Pancasila democracy. The VCB, which has the right to invite the head of Government, village institutions, and community leaders to discuss village problems, is the organizer of the deliberation in the village. As the name implies, VCB democratization in the town becomes a significant capital for the community to realize the city. Independent communities will strengthen economic, political, and socio-cultural dimensions and resilience. As a result, the main village debate is whether or not the city should be developed. Strengthening village institutions provides the most opportunity for villages to become self-sufficient and carry out their development strategies by maximizing the town's potential, both in terms of human and natural resources. Villagers no longer lose their right to control their household due to the new village, which the Village Law implemented. Community demands for many development fields have not been channeled in the past; currently, with the Village Law, the community administration, VCB, and village institutions acknowledge and respond positively to all goals and participation of inhabitants. As part of a village program to improve welfare and reduce poverty, the village government and the VCB, which have strategic tasks and functions, will fulfill the community's expectations.

The use of village money recommended by villagers for village purposes is true democracy that has evolved and developed since the town was established as a legal entity recognized by Law. The village head, elected by the people in democratic village head elections, will represent the community's ability to carry out autonomous development activities. Village appreciation rises as the VCB serves as an organizer of dialogues to accommodate, solve, and explore the village's potential, allowing the economy to flourish for the village community's wellbeing and welfare. The grassroots development process is better appropriate for accelerating poverty alleviation and eradicating backwardness. The New Order era's development experience, aided by the top-down paradigm, was slow in moving the village forward as the front line of development.

Without communication and participation from many people, cross-ministerial programs carried down to communities are ineffective. The Government's faith in village residents, village governments, VCB, and village institutions in delegating some of

their responsibilities will relieve the pressure on the central, provincial, and district/city governments while encouraging more significant reforms. The spirit of rural autonomy. All village development programs, from activity selection, planning, implementation, and monitoring, to assessment, are transferred from the village, by the town, and to the city through expanding human resource capacity, optimizing natural resource exploitation, and strengthening village institutions. Villages were still considered as development objects before the Village Law was adopted. Villages are only used as objects in sectoral programming. Occasionally, the Government's programs in the village do not meet the community's demands. The Government have ratified the Village Law, recognizing the village as a legal community unit with its community apparatus. The entity with political and cultural significance. As a result, rural communities must be given the tools they need to become actual development agents.

4. CONCLUSION

The border is one of the essential areas for a country because it borders directly with neighboring countries and has excellent potential for the country itself. With the form of the Indonesian state, an archipelagic nation, there are also many sea borders for Indonesia and form the Indonesian people to work as fishermen. Serving the people in the border areas has excellent potential for the country and the region's progress. Therefore, there is a need for encouragement from various parties to help empower fishing communities in the Paloh border area. From this research, many factors can advance the fishing community on the Paloh border.In addition, the role of the Government and young activists is very much needed in empowering the fishing community because it is undeniable that they will advance and continue activities in the area. Government policies are also an essential point for the community is running and forming new businesses in the future. If there is a big push from the Government, which has a policy, it can make it easier for fishing communities to develop.

REFERENCES

1) Coyle, JJ (2018). *Russia's Border Wars and Frozen Conflicts.* Springer International Publishing. Accessed from: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-52204-3.
2) Prescott, V, & Triggs, GD. (2008). *International Frontiers and Boundaries: Law, Politics and Geography.* Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. Accessed from: https://catalogue.nla.gov.au.
3) Paasi, A. (2005). Generations and the "Development" of Border Studies Studies. Geopolitics, Accessed from: https://doi.org/10.1080/14650040500318563.
4) Shibuya, K. (2016*). Protecting Human Security: Proposals for the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in Japan*. The Lancet, 2155–2162. Accessed from: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140 6736(16)30177-5.
5) Ohmae, K. (2005). *The Next Global Stage: Challenges and Opportunities in our Borderless World*. New Jersey: Wharton School Publishing .Accessed from:
   http://ptgmedia.pearsoncmg.com/images/9780131479449/samplepages/013147944X.pdf
6) Diener, A, & Hagen, J. (2010). (Eds.), *Borderlines and Borderlands: Political Oddities at the Edge of the Nation-state.* Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. Accessed from: https://rowman.com/ISBN/9780742556362/Borderlines-and-Borderlands-Political-Oddities-at-the-Edge-of-the-Nation-State
7) Jones, R, Johnson, C, Brown, W, Popescu, G, Pallister-Wilkins, P, Mountz, A, & Gilbert, E. (2017). *Intervention in the State of Sovereignty at the Border. Political Geography*, 59, 1-10; Accssed from:
   https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2017.02.006.Acharya, A. (2001). Human Security: East versus West. Singapore: Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies.
8) Tirto. (2020). *The Government targets Indonesian coastal communities to be owned by 1 million anglers.* Retrieved from Tirto: Accessed from: https://tirto.id/government-targetkan-indonesiadunia coastal have-1million-fisherman-sovereign-dlwgaccessed
9) Buzan, Barry, Ole Weaver, & Jaap de Wilde. (1998). *Security: A New Framework for Analytics*. Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publisher. Accessed from:
   https://www.academia.edu/39047709/Buzan_Waever_and_De_Wilde_1998_Security_A_New_Framework_For_Analysis
10) Coyle, JJ (2018). *Russia's Border Wars and Frozen Conflicts.* Springer International Publishing, Accessed from: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-52204-3.
11) Glacius, M., & Mary Kaldor. (2007). *A vision of human security for Europe and beyond In Glacius.* Marlies and Mary Kaldor. *Human Security Doctrine For Europe*. The United States and Canada: Routledge. Accessed from: http://connections-qj.org/article/human-security-vision-europe-and-beyond
12) Eilenberg, M. (2016). *A State of Fragmentation: Enacting Sovereignty and Citizenship at the Edge of the Indonesian State. Development and Chang*e, 47(6), pp. 1338–1360. Accessed from: https://doi.org/10.1111/dech.12272
13) Tadjbakhsh, S., & Chenoy, AM (2007). *Human Security: Concepts and Implications*. New York: Routledge. Accessed from: https://doi:10.4324/9780203965955

14) Roberts, D. (2010). *Global Governance and Biopolitics: Managing Human Security*. New York: Zed's Book. Accessed from: http://www.zedbooks.co.uk/paperback/global-governance-and-biopolitics

15) Kester, J. (2017*). Energy Security and Human Security in a Dutch Gasquake Context: A Case of Localized Performative Politics.* Energy Research and Social Science, 24, pp. 12–20. Accessed from: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2016.12.019

16) Nishikawa, Y. (2010). *Human Security in Southeast Asia*. Routledge. Accessed from: https://www.routledge.com/Human-Security-in-Southeast-Asia/Nishikawa/p/book/9780415625487

17) Elyta., Razak., A, Rahman, I., Fahruna, Y., & Nailufar, F.D. (2021). Model of Strengthening Economic Security Through The Implementation of Management Accounting for Small and Medium Business in Borders of States. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal,* 20(1). Accessed from: https://www.abacademies.org/articles/model-of-strengthening-economic-security-through-the-implementation-of-management-accounting-for-small-and-medium-business-in-bord-10477.html.

18) Acharya, A. (2001). Human Security: East versus West. Singapore: Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies.

19) Jamaliah & Elyta. (2021). The Impact of Economic Growth in The Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors on Employment in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 20(2). Accessed from: https://www.abacademies.org/articles/the-impact-of-economic-growth-in-the-primary-secondary-and-tertiary-sectors-on-employment-in-west-kalimantan-indonesia-10585.html.