State Border Governance: Participatory of Local Communities (Case Study: Timor Leste – Indonesia Border)

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Abstract

The participatory governance of Timor Leste-Indonesia land border as the voice of the local community cannot be separated from the concept of State Border Governance. The arrangement of the border region between the two countries is impossible to be separated from the arrangement of agreements involving the two countries. Various interests and problems that arise in the border region and along the boundary line always have a relationship of interests with the region across the boundary line that separates the two. The problem of managing the border area was initially only one of the sensitive issues related to defense and politics, mainly related to the continuation of bilateral cooperation or tensions between the two countries that had a border area that intersected. But now, these problems have developed into multilateral to international problems. Border governance must pay attention to the voices of the local community and also the various social-social organizations that exist, especially regarding how people want to connect with their relatives "across" there. The typical culture of the people in the border region also refers to the "local context". A borderline usually cuts randomly the same linguistic, custom, religious, socio-economic background, cultural identity and historical background. This study uses a qualitative method of policy analysis with a case study. The focus of the analysis is on the relationship of "State Border Governance to pay attention to the Participation of Local Communities" in the land border area of Timor Leste - Indonesia. The results of this analysis can contribute to the development of public administration science, especially governance as a reference framework for the implementation of border area management strategies.

Keywords: Governance; State Border; Local Community Participation.

INTRODUCTION

The concept governance is though not a new; it is as old as human civilization (B.C Preti, 2004:57). Generally speaking, the perception of governance has been in the human civilization since the time that the people learned how to live in one community or society through the process of making decisions and implementations of certain laws, rules and policies in order to live orderly and harmoniously in one environment. However, the term good governance has acquired prominence in the context of revitalization of democratic institutions (what may be termed as third wave of democracy); in order to ensure participatory democracy, human development and to attain the goals of globalization (Muhammad Ali, 1, pp.66).

The discussion about the participatory governance of Timor Leste-Indonesia land border crossing as the voice of the local community is inseparable from the concept of *State Border Governance*. The terms governance and good governance have been defined in many ways but have no uniformity (Sarfraz Khawaja, 2011). The arrangement of the border region between the two countries is impossible to be separated from the arrangement of agreements involving the two countries. Various interests and problems that arise in the border region and along the boundary line always have a relationship of interests with the region across the boundary line that separates the two (Iva Rahmawati dan Fauzan, 2012). The issue of border area management was initially only one of the sensitive issues related to defense and politics, mainly related to the continuation of bilateral cooperation or tensions between two countries that had border areas that intersected. But now, these problems have developed into multilateral to international problems. The scope of the border area can be divided into four parts, namely allocation, delimitation, demarcation, and administration (Joko Christanto, dkk, 2014),

The land border governance of Timor Leste - Indonesia was inseparable from the release of East Timor as an independent country in 2002. Since then, the issue of the border between Timor Leste and Indonesia has become a diplomatic and developing issue concerning sectors; security, politics, trade, economics, and social and culture. Furthermore, border dynamics are not only oriented to human and goods traffic between countries, but border dynamics also have implications for the quality aspects of human life, with socio-cultural relations.

Border areas have strategic value in the fields of economics, social, defense and security as well as state sovereignty. On the other hand, the government is aware of so many problems both in terms of delimitation - demarcation of boundaries, defense of security, and development management of the region. As a result, the management of national borders and border areas requires policy reorientation through increasing social-economic welfare of the community, law enforcement, cooperation between countries in the border region in addition to the security approach simultaneously. The handling of the RDTL-Indonesia borders has been handled by a joint committee called the Joint Border Committee (JBC) / RI-RDTL Joint Border Management Committee. This JBC RI-RDTL was formed on September 14, 2000 in Bali. (Harmen Batubara).

In the management of border areas which is good according to the theory of boundary making, Administration / management activities of border development can be carried out overlapping with demarcation. This is based on the consideration that in reality it often faces obstacles and dynamics that occur in the field regarding economic, social, cultural and political aspects (Stephen B. Jones).

The border problem almost afflicts all countries in the world, both land and sea, with different levels of problems. Border issues are a matter of State sovereignty. The problem that often arises is the border dispute with neighboring countries that directly border both land and sea. Besides, the welfare problems of people who live in border areas also need attention (Ane Permatasari, 2014)**.**

Border governance must pay attention to the voices of the local community and also the various social-social organizations that exist, especially regarding how people want to connect with their relatives "across" there. The typical culture of the people in the border region also refers to the "local context". A borderline usually cuts randomly the same linguistic, custom, religious, socio-economic background, cultural identity and historical background groups (Burnnet-Jailly).

The emergence of the State as a "new" social reality causes people who are still "forced" to have a different national identity. Where in the East the Portuguese and Western powers were under Holanda / Dutch rule. When Portuguese rule ended and integration with Indonesia as the 27th Province, the social reality showed as a meeting of the brothers and sisters had been rediscovered.

Timor Leste - Indonesia land border governance was inseparable from the release of East Timor as an independent country in 2002. Since then, the issue of the border between Timor Leste and Indonesia has become a diplomatic and developing issue concerning sectors; security, politics, trade, economics, and social and culture. Furthermore, border dynamics are not only oriented to human and goods traffic between countries, but border dynamics also have implications for the quality aspects of human life, with socio-cultural relations.

This paper does not pretend to examine the relationship of these three concepts in detail and holistic. The target of this paper is (a) to explain the substance of meaning contained in the concepts of Governance, State Border, and Participation of Local Communities; (b) formulate several strategies that can be pursued by local governments in order to strengthen good governance in order to encourage the governance of national borders in the Enclave Oecusse-Timor Leste region with East Nusa Tenggara-Indonesia.

METHODS

This paper is only a critical review using a policy perspective to understand the role of local communities in the governance of the State's borders in the Oecusse-Timor Leste border region with East Nusa Tenggara-Indonesia

Data and information collection method used in this study is a method of collecting secondary data from a doctoral dissertation that I wrote, studies relevant to the issues of governance, borders and participation of local communities in development. Meanwhile, the data analysis is descriptive analytical in that the description of the border areas studied is relevant to the purpose of this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Governance, State Border Governance and Local Communities Partisipatory

- *Governance and Good Governance*

Tahir Naveed (1998), defines governance as the management of resources, and organization of individuals and groups into formal and informal bodies and institutions and businesses, through social, political, administrative and economic mechanisms.

Scholars have defined the term governance from a different approach. However, only speaking, governance is the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented) (Ramakant Rao; 2008). Francis Fukuyama (2013), defines Governance as the ability of the government to create and enforce rules, and to provide services, regardless of whether the government is democratic or not.

Governance refers to the implementation of political and administrative authorities at all levels to manage state affairs. It consists of mechanisms, processes and institutions, in which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, fulfill their obligations and mediate their differences (Committee of Experts on Public Administration, 2006).

Whereas UNDP (2011), special reference was made to democratic governance as "the process of creating and maintaining an environment for inclusive and responsive political processes and solutions." Institutional and human capacity for governance determines the ways in which public policies and strategies are effectively achieved, especially in service delivery.

Furthermore, UNDP (2011) Good Governance is focused on what makes institutions and rules more effective and efficient, to achieve equality, transparency, participation, responsiveness, accountability, and rule of law. These aspects are very important for human development and poverty eradication because ineffective institutions usually result in the greatest losses for those who are poor and vulnerable.

UNESC Good governance has 8 major characteristics.

- *Participation*. Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand.
- *Rule of law*. Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.
- *Transparency*. Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their

enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.
- *Responsiveness*. Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.
- *Consensus Oriented*. There are several actors and as many view points in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.
- *Equity and inclusiveness*. A society's well being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being.
- *Effectiveness and efficiency*. Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.
- *Accountability*. Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to whom varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to

those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

So it can be concluded that governance is about the performance of agents in carrying out the desires of the actors, and not about the objectives set by the actors. The government is an organization that can perform its function better or worse; Thus, governance is about implementation, or what has traditionally fallen into the realm of public administration, which is contrary to politics (Woodrow Wilson's).

- *State Border Governance*
- *Definition of Border*

The terms boundary and frontier are distinguished. Boundary is defined as "an international boundary marks the outer limits of the area over which government has sovereignty" (Carlson, 1960), namely a sign that limits the most outermost parts of the territory controlled by a country. While the frontier is the boundary or dividing line between the two countries. Boundary has meaning in (internal), while frontier has the meaning of boundary relations between two neighboring countries. If "a boundary is a line, separating factor, which is-inner oriented" then "a frontier is a zone of transition, an integrating factor ..." (Alexander, 1966).

According to Hans Weiger in his book entitled Principle of Political Geography: "Boundaries can be divided into boundaries zones and line boundaries. Boundaries line is a line that demarcates the outer boundary, while zone boundaries have an understanding that is not much different from the frontier. Boundaries zone is manifested in the form of a space between two regions. The space becomes a separation between the two regions of the State and is a region with a basis. Boundary lines are realized in the form of lines, wooden barriers, a grassy path between fields (grass paths that separate two or more fields) paths in the middle of the forest, and others.

According to international legal experts such as; Green NA Maryan (1978), Shaw Malcolm (2013), JG Starke (1989) and Burthan Tsani (1990), territorial borders are the outer boundaries of a country in the form of an imaginary line that separates the territory of a country from other countries on land, sea or air that can be qualified in terms of the Border Zone (border zone) or customs free zone (customs free zone). The border areas in the two terrminology above can be regulated in a limited number of treaty contracts in the form of international agreements to resolve incidental issues in a border and law making treaty to regulate border issues permanently (O.J. Martinez, 1994).

Theoretically, Stephen B. Jones in his book entitled "A Handbook for Statesmen, Treaty Editors and Boundary Commissioners", there are four scope of border management. That is:

- *Allocation*. Allocation can be interpreted as the scope of a country's territory, including where the region borders its neighboring country. Regarding the scope of this region, in international law and various national laws, it has been regulated regarding the scope of the territory of Timor Leste. One of the legal references is Article 4 concerning the territory, from the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of East Timor which states that:
  - Paragraph 1: The territory of the Democratic Republic of East Timor consists of land areas, maritime zones and airspace determined by the State border, which has historically consisted of the Eastern part of Timor Island, and the Kantong Oecussi Region, Atauro Island and the small island of Jaco.
  - Paragraph 2: The law will determine the extent and boundaries of territorial waters, exclusive economic zones and the rights of the East Timorese State on adjacent seabed and continental bases.
  - Paragraph 3: The state will not release any part of Timor Leste's territory or sovereign rights over its land, without justifying borders.

- *Delimitation*. Once the area is known, the next phase is to identify areas that are overlapping or have to be determined by neighboring countries. If there are overlapping claims of wide sea territories between coastal countries, then in accordance with Article 15 of UNCLOS 1982, the coastal State must negotiate territorial boundaries between its countries. For jurisdictional boundaries at sea, Article 74 and Article 76 of the 1982 UNCLOS also regulate the need to negotiate boundaries between countries that have overlapping claims.
- *Demarcation*. Demarcation or confirmation of boundaries in the field is the next stage after the boundary line has been determined by the State Governments which are adjacent to each other. As mentioned above, in a boundary agreement, in addition to the coordinates of the boundary points, a general illustration map of the agreed boundary line is stated. Because the nature of the boundary line is very important, as a marker of the start and end of the rights and obligations of a country, the exact location in the field needs to be emphasized. This can be done by placing boundary signs along the boundary line agreed. Regarding the context of the maritime border, one way to confirm the boundary is to put a buoy in the middle of the sea.
- *Administration / Management development*. In the management of border areas which is good according to the theory of boundary making, Administration / management activities of border development can be carried out overlapping with demarcation. This is based on the consideration that in reality it often faces obstacles and dynamics that occur in the field regarding economic, social, cultural and political aspects.

FIG. I

Illustration: Boundary Making Theory

- *Characteristics of Border Areas*.

The focus of attention in the border region is increasing attention to networks, mobilization, globalization, and cosmopolitanization which play a role in providing the nature of a border region. In social theory, a border approach is generally used with the context of a network idea consisting of several important components, namely: mobility, movement, changing conditions, and physical character. This component is an important key in understanding the context of the border region (Rumford: 2006: 3).

Furthermore, Rumford (ibid. 2006) studies on borders in the context of security or borders in the context of the network, both approaches can be used, but the thing to note is that the nature of the border region moves and spreads. Such conditions result in a tendency to cross each other, some important things related to our perspective on the border region depend on several things, namely: 1) what is in the border area; 2) what political conditions exist; 3) how is the relationship between countries and the social community in it.

Borderless phenomena (Allen and Hamnett, 1995; Ohmae, 1995), and re-borders are inseparable. On the one hand, the borderless development is due to the effects of globalization which abolish inter-regional boundaries in order to anticipate a larger economic movement, while the other hand, the concept of re-bordering in the context of security considerations and concerns about open borders. This conception leads to better control of the movement of workers, refugees and theorists (Andreas and Snyder, 2000).

The border region has a human dimension and experience in it, it signifies an important dimension of community identity which leads to the management and special regulation of the people in the border region. The supervision mechanism carried out by the State should be more intensive in
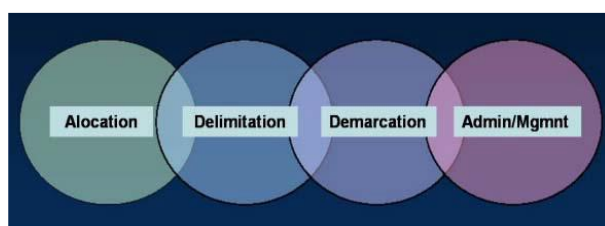
the border area, although it may be geographically located in remote areas and on the boundary of territorial authority. Traditionally, borders have dynamic aspects of a country, including human beings and their experiences, as well as indicators in measuring the strength of a country (Giddens, 1985).

Likewise Giroux (2005), sees the context of accelerating global market growth which indicates the principle of openness. Border development is seen as an urgent matter, this can be seen from the large gap between rich and poor countries which leads to conditions of stability and security. Changes in the contemporary border paradigm can be seen from the importance of security approaches in the context of global threats. This effort can be understood as an increase in profitable cooperation while still considering the security factor in anticipating the impact of losses arising from the principle of openness in the border area.

Border Area Functions.

Simply put, Jean-Marc F. Blanchard; (2005: 691) the border can be interpreted as a legal-political unit that has a variety of unique and strategic functions for a country. In this context, the border has military-strategic, economic, constitutive functions, identity, national unity, state development and domestic interests. For each sovereign country, the border has at least seven functions:

- *Military-Strategic Function*. In this context the border serves to meet the military-strategic needs of a country, especially the development of a marine, land and air defense system to protect itself from external threats.
- *Economic Functions*. The border serves as a determination of certain areas where a country can control capital flows, inter-country trade, foreign investment, movement of goods between countries. The border economic function also provides a benchmark for a country to legally explore natural resources in certain areas.

- *Constitutive function*. Based on the concept of modern international law a sovereign country must have a clearly identified border area. This means that the border establishes the constitutive position of certain countries within the international community. A country has full sovereignty over the territory which is its territory as determined by the existing border.
- *National Identity Function*. As a carrier of national identity, the border has an emotionally binding function for communities in certain territories. Equality of experience and history, directly and indirectly has bound people emotionally to claim certain identities and territories.
- *Function of National Unity*. Through the establishment of a national identity, borders help maintain national unity. To maintain national unity and unity, state leaders usually combine symbols and jargon with the concept of territories and borders. Geopolitical concepts, such as; "Maritime power" and "land power" are usually used to encourage citizens to become national unity.
- *The Border Function of the Nation-State*. Border is very helpful in the development and development of the nation-state because it gives power to the state to determine how the history of the nation is formed, determine what symbols can be widely accepted, and determine common identity normatively and culturally.
- *Domestic Interest Achievement Function*. The border serves to provide a geographical boundary for the country's efforts to achieve national interests in the political, social, economic, education, infrastructure development, state conservation, and so on. The border also establishes to what extent the state can make all its efforts to achieve its national interests.

According to Guo (2005), the function of the border region is three (3), namely: 1) as a legal function, where the border line divides the territory

formally within the authority of the State; 2) as a control function, in which the recorded activities on the border as government control, 3) as a fiscal function, relate to the financial function of a country. Meanwhile, according to Van Well (2006), the function of the border region includes: 1) as a barrier / limiting, which is to divide clearly the economic, administrative, legal, cultural and psychological aspects; 2) as a bridge, its function is to bridge a strategic program / network, increase capacity; 3) Limits of resources, namely the existence of economic and political opportunities in resource utilization in both regions; 4) As a symbol of identity, a symbol of the identity of a region / nation / State.

With regard to these functions, each country needs to take actions that can guarantee security in the border region. This is important because the ability of the State to maintain the security of its borders can guarantee the continuity of the State. In general, the concept of security can be understood as the ability to defend yourself in the face of real threats (Barry Buzan, Ole Weaver and Jaap de Wilde; 1998: 21).

Border Management Elements.

Ideally, before formulating and formulating the management of security issues on the border, the security concept needs to be operationalized first. According to Mely Caballero-Anthony (2000: 416), the first step that needs to be done is to determine the elements in it, namely: "referent, core values, threats and nature of security problems, and approach to security.

The first element, the first action that must be taken is to first identify who must be considered. The supporters of realism were developed by, among others, Edward Hallet Carr and Hans Morgenthau, who always linked security to the safety of the State or regime (E.H. Carr). While human security supporters, although also very interested in the identification of the reference object (referent object), but the emphasis is more on individuals than the State.
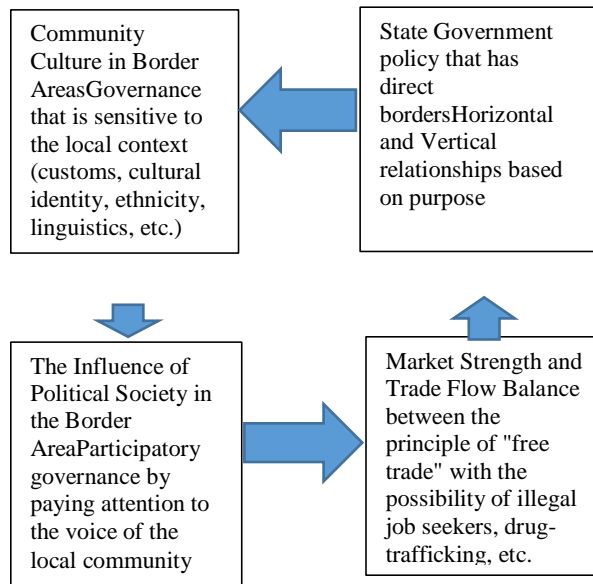
The second element is identifying the types of threats that might be faced. This security dynamic is actually very much influenced by the essential changes in threats. According to Xu Jian (2004: 23-33), if during the Cold War, the threats faced were always perceived as coming from outside. So at this time, the threat can come from domestic factors, for example those originating from issues related to primordialism. While the nature of the threat in the present is even more complicated, because security issues also involve other aspects, such as; political, social, economic, environmental, human rights and others. As a result, security issues that appear even more diverse. New issues that arise can be about the issue of economic security, social security, environmental security, health security and so forth. It can almost be stated that these security issues have received very little public attention in the past, which prioritize issues of conventional or military security threats.

The final element, According to Caballero-Anthony, what needs to be considered for the operationalization of the security concept is to identify the approaches to be used for security. One of the things that should be underlined is the emergence of new issues as a threat that is non-conventional above, resulting in a broad impact on the instruments that will be chosen to address security issues. If during the Cold War period, security approaches through militaristic methods tended to rank top, in the post-Cold War period, instruments through diplomatic and non-violent channels seemed to be a top choice. The state is also no longer the sole actor in resolving any security conflicts between countries. Non-state actors, both individuals, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and so on, also increasingly get more space to play an active role in finding solutions to various problems related to security issues.

While Brunette-Jelly (2005: 634), states that to analyze border problems there are several elements that need attention, namely as follows:

- ***Market forces and trade flows (market forces and trade flows)***. The aspect of "market power and trade flows" is very important for the selection of border governance, because it involves the economic function of the border. Countries that prioritize free markets are often called "free market fundamentalists" - usually pushing open open borders as possible in order to support market forces and encourage the flow of trade between nations. However, Coleman cautioned that border management should not be dominated by interests to exploit the economic functions of the border, but also need to consider other factors, such as; security, population migration (especially illegal job seekers), smuggling, drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc. (D.A. Coleman; 2001: 2).
- ***Government policies of direct border countries (policy activities for multiple borders)***. Aspects of government policy Countries that directly border horizontal relations (between equal government institutions) and vertical (between government institutions with different authority hierarchies: central, provincial, district, sub-district, village and so on). Horizontal relations appear to be a feature of "multi-level governance" border governance, such as the European Union and ASEAN in joint immigration policy arrangements (visas, passports, etc.). While the vertical relationship characterizes the border policy that is prepared bilaterally, between the two countries that have direct borders. Government policies can also be distinguished based on their objectives, between those that contain general and specific objectives (Emanuel Brunnet-Jailly, ibid. P. 637). Policies with general objectives, usually carried out by institutions such as the Ministry of Defense, Police, Immigration Offices, Customs Offices, etc., while policies with specific objectives, are usually carried out by special units such as border patrols, coastal supervisors (such as US Coast Guard, and so on.

- ***The influence of the political factors of the people in the border region (the political clout of borderland communities)***. Aspects of political influence of the community in the border region, including the extent to which local actors have influence in determining the governance of border between countries. In this context, what Brunnet-Jailly calls "the local context" (which has been discussed previously) plays a very important role. This means that border governance must pay attention to the voices of the local community as well as various existing social and community organizations. The idea is that border management will not affect the social network that already exists in the local community. In other words. Border governance must pay attention to the voice of the local community, especially regarding how people want to connect with their relatives "across" there.
- ***Typical cultures of borderland communities***. The distinctive cultural aspects of the people in the border region also refer to what Burnnet-Jailly calls a "local context". It should be noted that a border line usually cuts randomly the same linguistic, custom, religious, socio-economic background, cultural identity, and historical background groups. As Brunnet-Jailly said: "Although international borders divide stateless nations, May communities are still unified by culture-ethnicity, language and / or religion or by the nature of local political institutions" (Emanuel Brunnet-Jailly, ibid. P. 638). This situation can be seen in the Flemish community in Belgium, the Kurds in Iraq and Turkey, and the Basque and Catalan in Spain.

FIG II.
Four Elements of Border Management

Community Culture in Border AreasGovernance that is sensitive to the local context (customs, cultural identity, ethnicity, linguistics, etc.)	State Government policy that has direct bordersHorizontal and Vertical relationships based on purpose
The Influence of Political Society in the Border AreaParticipatory governance by paying attention to the voice of the local community	Market Strength and Trade Flow Balance between the principle of "free trade" with the possibility of illegal job seekers, drug-trafficking, etc.

LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Policies in border management are very important, sensitive and complex. The complexity of border issues requires the active role of the governing regime, by paying attention to the views and reading of actors and their consistency in the interests of sovereignty, population and territory. Border areas are strategic areas and are vital for a country, because geographically they generally have natural resource potential and market opportunities because of their proximity to neighboring countries (Thontowi, 2009).

Experience the History and Culture of Oecusse-Timor Leste People with North Central Indonesia-Indonesia.

The relationship between the Oecusse-Ambeno-Timor Leste community and TTU has a similar and long history with several ethnicities having origins from Timor Leste. The existence of sociocultural similarities between Oecusse and TTU resulted in the social system not so different that this did not limit the movement of people in the border areas to interact. Therefore, the culture border between Oecusse and TTU is relatively non-existent.

During the Portuguese Colonialism (1515 - 1975) the Oecusse-Ambeno area was known as the Vila Taveira (Taveira City), this name was very well known and found in Portugues literature. Taveira's name has a personal relationship that first led the Portugues boat (kora-kora Portugues) arrived at Lifau - Timor Island. Thus Oecusse-Ambeno was the first Portugues colonialism to accept government from Lisbon. In another section, mention that Lifau was the beginning of the spread of Catholic Evangelism on the island of Timor. Based on the history of the Catholic Church, Oecusse was the first to accept the Catholic Religion teachings from the Dominikana Missionaries. Thus Oecusse-Ambeno-Lifau besides being a colonial government center, Portugues was also the center of the spread of Catholicism. This condition lasted until 1767. As the following reasons for internal and external security problems which coincided with the problem of political expansion between Portuguese and Dutch, on October 10, 1769 Portuguese decided to move the capital from Lifau / Ous-cusse to Dili. Before and after (at the same time) the influence of Colonialism in Timor, based on local structures showed that Timor adopted the Monarkhi system. According to J.J. (1996), UNDP (2001: 3) said that since 1777 Timor Island had adopted the Monarkhi system by mentioning that since that time on the island of Timor there were 46 small kingdoms.

Nation is often defined as the unity of the community with its moral consciousness or their awareness of itself as a nation (Brown, 2000: 4). Nationality or nationalism is part of high culture and invested tradition. Therefore, it is not scientific, but is a historical phenomenon that arises in response to political, economic and social conditions (Moesa, 2007: xiii). Nationalism implies the political and social attitudes of groups of a nation that have similarities in culture, language, and region, and similarities in ideals and goals, thereby feeling a deep loyalty to the nation. The key word in nationalism is supreme loyalty to national groups. This loyalty arises because of the awareness of

collective identities that are different from others (Moesa, 2007: 23).

Local communities on the border of East Timor - Indonesia are faced with a variety of legitimate identity structures, including the domination of political, economic and cultural institutions that reflect the competing interests of East Timor and Indonesia, as well as the domination of traditional values built by the forces of history and ethnicity culture that transcends - limited to the territorial state formally.

According to Collins (2005), the foundation of security is social justice and economic prosperity. Achieving economic prosperity and social justice through the provision of education, poverty reduction and freedom from political pressure will make individuals and groups secure their security. Security will be present when people are freed from freedom (freedom from poverty), freedom from want, and free from fear (freedom from fear). Not by establishing stability through force and certain security arrangements that tend to limit people's freedom (Tan & Boutin, 2001).

The presence of countries on the border, also shows the existence of political, economic and cultural contestation with neighboring countries, which directly or indirectly give particular meaning to the local community in constructing their own identity and collective life. Taylor and Moghadam (1994), the desire to have a positive social identity is an important psychological motor behind individual actions in every social interaction. This takes place through a social comparison process which is seen as a way to determine the position and status of social identity.

CONCLUSSION

The constraints in managing multi-sectoral borders, both vertical and horizontal, have not been adequate in the border area of East Timor - Indonesia. There is a shift in the orientation of the development of the border region, and increasing global interaction through free trade, prosperity, social security, social relations, equality and equal economic access. Security constraints of transnational crime (smuggling, trafficking, illegal crossing).

Border area management characteristics based on the participation of local communities (Participatory Local Communities) will be able to organize and supervise the activities and movements of individuals, border devices / institutions that are able to detect and facilitate the movement of legitimate people and goods in maintaining a safe border and meeting national legal requirements and international.

Border areas must be comprehensively understood as socio-cultural realities that cannot be limited by administrative borders. Aside from being a political reality that separates citizens at the border as the same community into two different political identities. The border governance approach must integrate conflicting culturally and politically.

Border area governance should be oriented to the political interests or sovereignty of the State, and be able to accommodate the socio-cultural realities that become the identity of border citizens. Security, economic development, and border area infrastructures are a form of equitable development equitable by not limiting border social relations as social reality.

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