

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC BORDER POLICING TO ENHANCE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of economic border policing as a mechanism to enhance inclusive economic productivity in border regions and to identify institutional, bureaucratic, and technological enablers and constraints. This research utilizes a qualitative method that combines field observations and semi-structured interviews with border police and local authorities in West Kalimantan. The study finds that the implementation of economic border policing in West Kalimantan faces challenges related to organizational communication, inter-agency coordination, resource limitations, and lack of technological readiness. While models such as area-based, impact-based, and e-policing approaches offer strategic potential, implementation is often constrained by administrative inertia, low digital literacy, and overlapping institutional mandates. Inclusive economic indicators such as HDI, poverty rates, and Gini ratio have improved, but not evenly across all border sectors. To maximize the impact of economic border policing, institutional synergy across the National Police, BNPP, and local governments is essential. Technological integration through e-policing and localized economic empowerment must be supported by policy streamlining and capacity building. The role of border police is not only in securing territory but in acting as development agents that contribute to economic justice and inclusive growth in vulnerable regions.

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Introduction

The aim of the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024 is to achieve a per capita income level in Indonesia that is equivalent to upper-middle income

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countries (MICs) with better infrastructure, human resource quality, public services, and citizen well-being (Khan et al., 2022). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), agreed upon by members of the United Nations in 2015, are widely used to guide development efforts (Assembly, 2015). Consisting of 17 interrelated objectives, including poverty alleviation, quality education, gender equality, renewable energy, and environmental sustainability, these goals have far-reaching impacts and the potential to improve social, economic, and environmental conditions globally (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018).

To achieve high economic growth, Indonesia must engage in an economic transformation that boosts productivity and high-value-added output in various sectors (Sander & Yoong, 2020). The economic transformation should include strengthening priority sectors, bolstering export-oriented manufacturing industries, utilizing information technology, enhancing the economic capacity of the people, and improving the creative industry. Domestic products should possess added value and competitiveness to become competitive in both the domestic and international markets. Additionally, all components of the nation should foster a love for domestically produced goods (Prathama & Yustika, 2021).

The researcher is interested in discussing the development of the economy in border regions, especially the land border between West Kalimantan Province and Malaysia. This is based on the fact that border areas have not been managed well and there is a lack of clear, comprehensive, and integrative development concepts (Lord & Chang, 2018). Some challenges faced in border areas include a low population and uneven distribution, as well as limited infrastructure. The level of education and healthcare, as well as the quality of human resources, remains relatively low, and the processing industry is underdeveloped, resulting in an economy heavily reliant on raw products (Risal et al., 2022).

Similarly, the mismanagement of natural resources and weak communication and information systems present challenges. Consequently, addressing border management is primarily focused on securing borders against potential external threats and positioning them as security belts. However, the limited infrastructure, facilities, and human resources in the security field are also noteworthy. For example, in police precincts such as in Sambas, Ketapang, Sanggau, Sintang, and Kapuas Hulu, there has been a weakness in locally-based policing patterns related to community welfare (Van Klinken, 2007). In the context of policing, the West Kalimantan Regional Police has a strategic role in carrying out activities that support development in the region by implementing the concept of Economic Border Policing.

Border Policing for Economic Security refers to the efforts by police to maintain economic security and stability in border areas. This concept builds upon geographically-based and impact-based policing models, involving preventative measures, law enforcement, and cross-sector cooperation to address challenges and threats related to economic activities in border areas (Steiner et al., 2020). The implementation of Economic Border Policing aims to create a conducive environment for inclusive, fair, and sustainable economic activities in border areas (Bosworth et al., 2018). By adopting this approach, the main objective is to enhance economic productivity, optimize the economic potential of border regions, and support overall regional development.

Border policing is a relatively new concept in Indonesia. Border Policing is not only related to border security as it is in Singapore (Bowling & Sheptycki, 2017) through the Immigration Check Point Authority or the Australian Border Force, which combines immigration, customs, quarantine and intelligence with technology, but can unify the authority to conduct surveillance in border areas that are still fragmented and cover all aspects of development (Grewcock, 2014). Economic border policing in this article aims to promote and facilitate legal and inclusive economic growth in border areas while countering and preventing illegal economic activities such as illicit trade, smuggling of goods, human trafficking, and illegal exploitation of natural resources.

The grand theory used in this article is implementation theory, which states that the

effectiveness of process implementation is influenced by four main factors: communication, organizational resources, work procedures, and bureaucracy. The following is an explanation of each of these factors: the effectiveness of implementation is influenced by the availability of and access to adequate organizational resources. Resources such as budget, staff, facilities, technology, and equipment will affect the organization's ability to carry out implementation activities properly. The success of implementation often depends on the organization's ability to provide sufficient and efficient resources to meet the needs that arise during the implementation process (Samudra et al., 2023); effective communication between the various parties involved in implementation is an important factor in achieving effectiveness (Ugoani, 2020). Good communication ensures a clear understanding of objectives, tasks, responsibilities, and expectations in the implementation process. Effective communication also helps to overcome obstacles, speed up the flow of information, and facilitate the necessary coordination between the various parties involved; clear and structured working procedures can help improve the effectiveness of implementation (Wirtz, 2020). Good working procedures provide implementation actors with clear guidance on the steps to be followed, their respective roles and responsibilities, and efficient workflows. Good working procedures thus help to reduce confusion, errors, and uncertainty in implementation, and bureaucratic factors can also affect the effectiveness of implementation. A bureaucracy that is too complex, convoluted, or slow to make decisions can hinder smooth implementation. Conversely, a responsive, flexible, and efficient bureaucracy can facilitate maximum implementation (Abdullah, 1987).

Research Method

Data was gathered through observation and interviews in person or over the phone with the Chief Officers of the West Kalimantan Regional Police and the Border Resort Police. Secondary data in the form of unit reports, performance accountability reports from government agencies, and offense recaps. In this study, the process of assessing data and facts involves three streams of activities: data reduction, data presentation, and generating conclusions based on opinion (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The data and facts obtained are then analyzed using the Environmental Scanning approach, which is grouped according to the PESTEL (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environment, and Legal) standard (Rastogi & Trivedi, 2016). Data is grouped into aspects of organizational resources, consisting of human resources, budgets, infrastructure, and methods.

Results and discussions

Condition of West Kalimantan Regional Development

Based on Article 258 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which is a manifestation of the implementation of government affairs that have been handed over to the regions as an integral part of national development, it aims to increase and equalize people's income, employment opportunities, business opportunities, improve access to and quality of public services, and increase regional competitiveness. The key statistics related to West Kalimantan Regional Development can be seen in the following table.

Rincian/Description	Satuan/Unit	2020	2021	2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SOSIAL/SOCIAL				
Penduduk ¹ /Population ¹	juta/million	5,414	5,471	5,541
Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk ¹ /Population Growth ¹	%	2,04	1,39	1,33
Angka Harapan Hidup ^{1-e} /Life Expectancy Rate ¹	tahun/years	70,69	70,76	71,02
Angka Melek Huruf Usia 15+/Literacy Rate Aged 15+	%	99,86	93,41	93,96
Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja -TPAK ² /Labour Force Participation Rate-LFPR ²	%	68,83	68,45	68,97
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka-TPT ² /Unemployment Rate-UR ²	%	5,81	5,82	5,11
Penduduk Miskin ³ /Poor People ³	ribu/thousand	366,77	367,89	350,25
Persentase Penduduk Miskin ³ /Percentage of Poor People ³	%	7,17	7,15	6,73
Indeks Pembangunan Manusia-IPM ⁴ /Human Development Index ⁴	-	67,66	67,9	68,63
EKONOMI/ECONOMIC				
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Harga Berlaku ⁵ /Gross Regional Domestic Bruto (GRDP) at Current Price ⁵	miliar rupiah/ billion rupiahs	214 001,75	231 321,16	255 797,28
Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi ⁶ /Economic Growth ⁶	%	-1,82	4,78	5,07
PDRB Per Kapita Harga Berlaku/Per Capita of GRDP at Current Price	juta rupiah/ million rupiahs	39,63	42,28	46,39
Ekspor/Export	Juta US\$	1 155,85	1 851,53	2 455,34
Impor/Import	US\$	439,81	282,22	337,13
Wisatawan Asing/Foreign Tourist	Kunjungan/Visit	18 639	73	27 128

Table 1: Key Statistics Related to West Kalimantan Regional Development

Source: Statistics Center (BPS) of West Kalimantan Province, 2023.

Based on this table, it can be seen that the general description of the condition of West Kalimantan Regional Development, especially in the aspect of community welfare, is described with a focus on economic welfare and equity. West Kalimantan Province has seen a significant increase in the achievement of macro indicators in 2021 compared to 2020, especially in the economic growth indicator, which increased by 6.6% to 4.78%. For the achievement of the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) indicator of 5.82%, the Human Development Index (HDI) of 67.90, the poverty rate of 6.84%, and the Gini ratio of 0.315.

The regional government, following its authority, prepares regional development plans as an integral part of the national development planning system. National development plans prepared in long-term, medium-term, and annual planning documents will be coordinated, synergised, and harmonised by the Provincial Bappeda with regional development planning documents. The preparation of regional development planning documents is done through technocratic, participatory, political, top-down, and bottom-up approaches and formulated in a transparent, responsive, effective, efficient, accountable, participatory, measurable, equitable, and environmentally sound manner (Semeraro et al., 2020).

The Inclusive Economic Development Index assesses the inclusivity of Indonesian development in terms of economic growth, inequality and poverty, and access and opportunity. The inclusive economic development index is composed of three pillars, eight sub-pillars, and twenty-one indicators, as follows:

No	Pilar	Sub-Pilar	Indikator
1	Pertumbuhan dan perkembangan ekonomi	1. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	Pertumbuhan PDRB riil per kapita Share manufaktur terhadap PDRB Rasio Kredit Perbankan terhadap PDRB Nominal
		2. Kesempatan Kerja	Tingkat kesempatan kerja Persentase Penduduk Bekerja Penuh Persentase Tenaga Kerja dengan Tingkat Pendidikan Menengah ke Atas
		3. Infrastruktur ekonomi	Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Menggunakan Listrik/PLN Persentase Penduduk yang Memiliki Telepon Genggam Persentase Jalan dengan Kondisi Baik dan Sedang
2	Pemerataan Pendapatan dan pengurangan kemiskinan	1. Ketimpangan	Rasio Pendapatan Gini Sumbangan Pendapatan Perempuan Rasio Rata-rata Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Desa dan Kota
		2. Kemiskinan	Persentase Penduduk Miskin Rata-rata Konsumsi Protein per kapita per hari
3	Perluasan Akses dan Kesempatan	1. Kapabilitas Manusia	Angka Harapan Lama Sekolah Persentase Balita yang Mendapatkan Imunisasi Dasar Lengkap Persentase Penduduk yang Memiliki Jaminan Kesehatan
		2. Infrastruktur Dasar	Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Sumber Air Minum Layak Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Fasilitas Tempat Buang Air Sendiri
		3. Keuangan Inklusif	Rasio Jumlah Rekening DPK terhadap Penduduk Usia Produktif Rasio Kredit Perbankan UMKM

Table 2: Inclusive Economic Development Index

Source: National Development Planning Board (Bappenas, 2023).

Inclusive economic development is economic development that creates broad access and opportunities for all levels of society equitably, improves welfare, and reduces gaps between groups and regions. The success of inclusive economic development is measured using the Inclusive Economic Development Index, which can monitor the extent of the inclusiveness of Indonesia's development at the national, provincial, and district/city levels. Based on the above criteria, details related to inclusive economic development in West Kalimantan Province will be described as follows (Bappenas, 2023):

- Economic growth is a contribution from the growth of various economic sectors, which indirectly illustrates the level of economic change. Economic growth is calculated from the increase in the value of the gross regional domestic product at constant prices each year. During the period 2020–2022, West Kalimantan's economic growth grew from minus 1.82% in 2020 to 4.78% and 5.07% in 2022.
- The percentage of poor people is the percentage of an area's population that is below the poverty line. A high percentage of poor people indicates that the poverty rate in a region is also high. The poverty rate decreased for two consecutive years, from 7.77% in 2018 to 7.49% in 2019 and 7.17% in 2020. This figure is below the national average for March 2020 (9.78%).
- The Gini Index is an indicator used to measure the overall level of income inequality. The value of the Gini Index ranges between 0 and 1. If the value of the Gini Index is 0, it means perfect equity, while if it is 1, it means perfect inequality. The Gini Index decreased for two consecutive years, from 0.339 in March 2018 to 0.330 in March 2019 and 0.317 in March 2020.

- d. The Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator to measure success in efforts to build the quality of human life (society or population). HDI explains how the population can access the results of development in obtaining income, health, education, and so on. The human development index increased over 2 years from 66.98% in 2018 to 67.65% in 2019, 67.66% in 2020, and 68.65% in 2022.
- e. The export value of West Kalimantan in December 2022 reached 2,455.34 million US dollars, an increase from December 2021, which reached 1,851.53 million US dollars. Meanwhile, the import value of West Kalimantan in December 2022 reached 337.13 million US dollars, an increase compared to December 2021, which reached 282.22 million US dollars. Data on the import and export value of West Kalimantan can be seen in the following table.

Rincian/Description	Satuan/Unit	2020	2021	2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
EKONOMI/ECONOMIC				
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Harga Berlaku/ Gross Regional Domestic Bruto (GRDP) at Current Price ^a	miliar rupiah/ billion rupiahs	214 001,75	231 321,16	255 797,28
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Wisatawan Asing/Foreign Tourist	Kunjungan/Visit	18 639	73	27 128

Table 3: Import and Export Values of West Kalimantan
Source: BPS of West Kalimantan Province, 2023 (Barat, 2022).

- f. The percentage of children under five who received measles immunization increased from 63.49% in 2019 to 65.88% in 2020, although it is still below the national percentage of 67.82%.
- g. The quality of education has improved, marked by an increase in the literacy rate of the population over 15 years of age for two consecutive years, from 92.58% in 2018, to 93.21% in 2019, and 93.41% in 2020.
- h. The percentage of households in East Java Province that use electric lighting sources increased for two consecutive years, from 93.20% in 2018 to 94.77% in 2019 and 95.65% in 2020.
- i. The percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation has increased from 72.08% in 2019 to 75.81% in 2020.

Implementation of Economic Border Policing to Boost Inclusive Economic Productivity

Economic border policing implementation is a vital step in achieving inclusive economic growth in border communities. Appropriate and efficient stages of policy implementation will guarantee that efforts to prohibit illicit trade, monitor trade and investment, safeguard community rights and welfare, and strengthen local communities' economies go as planned. This section will go over the successful implementation procedure and the problems that may be encountered to promote inclusive economic productivity through economic border policing (SESPIMMEN, 2023).

Area-based policing is bound by clear geographical boundaries organized by headquarters at the national level, police at the provincial level, police at the district level, police at the sub-district level, and police sub-sector and *Bhabinkamtibmas* officers at the village level. If associated with economic border policing, area-based policing has the following advantages: Police officers operating in border areas will have a deeper understanding of the characteristics of the region, the people, and the specific economic issues in the area, enabling them to be more effective in identifying and addressing economic issues that arise in border areas (Sumadinata et al., 2022). Enables easier and faster response and coordination between units at different levels; Allows for faster cooperation with stakeholders, such as local government, security agencies, and the private sector, who are also working in the border areas; Stronger relationships with

local communities are built as officers are at the centre of the local community, and area-based policing can use resources more efficiently and effectively to address economic issues in the area (Anuar & Raharjo, 2022).

The shortcomings of the implementation of economic border policing through area-based policing are as follows: area-based policing structures that are bound by geographical boundaries can lead to limited authority in dealing with economic issues in border areas, given that several economic crimes usually involve areas that cross several regions or provinces, making coordination between policing units from different regions vulnerable; area-based policing does not allow for an in-depth understanding of economic issues specific to a particular border area. Economic issues in border areas are often complex and unique, requiring an in-depth understanding of local economic dynamics and related regulations; area-based policing potentially faces the problem of differing priorities and resources between border areas and other regions. Border areas are not yet perceived as showcases that serve as portraits of the nation as a whole and therefore receive less attention and adequate resource allocation (Hinkle et al., 2020).

Impact-based policing has advantages and disadvantages when applied to the economic border policing concept. Some of the advantages are: allowing the police to focus more on addressing priority economic issues in border areas so that the use of resources will be more effective and efficient; being flexible in handling problems to allow adjustments to handling tactics and strategies following the problems faced so that responses can be more effective; and Allows cooperation and coordination with various other parties, such as government agencies, Indonesian National Army, National Border Management Agency (BNPP), private institutions, and the community (Sudiar & Irawan, 2018).

The disadvantages of problem-impact-based policing in the economic border policing concept are as follows: There is complexity in prioritizing problems caused by different views on the priorities that must be addressed. Problem-impact-based policing requires sufficient resources and experts to handle a variety of complex economic problems, so it is strongly influenced by the availability of resources. Coordination challenges between stakeholders, especially if communication between different task forces is not closely established; The implementation of community Policing entrepreneurship is not yet optimal, so it has not been able to play a role as a driver, motivator, dynamator, facilitator, and spearhead of the police in the community in developing productive economic villages to expand production capacity according to the needs of export commodities by encouraging cooperatives and MSMEs in the region to participate in promotional events held by the government (Princen et al., 2016).

Electronic policing (E-policing) is interconnected or online policing that can provide virtual services and can support conventional policing, including economic border policing. The advantages of e-policing when implemented in the concept of economic border policing are as follows: E-policing enables more efficient linkages and collaboration with integrated communication and information systems; officers can share data and information in real-time, thereby accelerating responses to economic issues at the border (Korteland & Bekkers, 2008); Allows rapid access and collaboration to information on economic issues at the border (Korteland & Bekkers, 2008); enables quick and easy access to information and intelligence related to economic issues in border areas, thus assisting leaders in making better and more strategic decisions in handling economic crimes (Escalona, 2020); Through the use of technologies such as surveillance cameras (CCTV), A.I, and sensors, the National Police can improve monitoring and surveillance in border areas, thus preventing potential offenses and crimes in the area (Nelago et al., 2022). Enabling faster and easier public services for people in border areas, such as online complaints and reports; and enabling big data analysis to identify trends and patterns in economic crime in border areas that can be used to take more effective prevention and intervention measures in addressing economic problems in the region (Matlala, 2018).

The disadvantages of e-policing, if implemented in economic border policing, are as follows: The use of digital technology and internet connections in e-policing carries data security risks, especially sensitive information and intelligence collected by the e-policing system; limited infrastructure and access are considered to hinder the optimal implementation of e-policing and make it difficult to use the system as a whole; it requires officers who have good technological skills and digital literacy; and Implementation and maintenance of IT systems and devices require a significant budget (Jewkes & Yar, 2012).

Economic border policing requires collaborative governance. In border management, Indonesia already has a National Border Management Agency (BNPP) which has members from 27 Ministries and Institutions, namely the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defence, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Finance, Minister of Education and Culture, Minister of Health, Minister of Industry, Minister of Trade, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minister of Public Works and Housing, Minister of Transportation, Minister of Communication and Information, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Minister of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency, Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency, Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs, Commander of the Indonesian National Army, Head of the Indonesian National Police, Head of the National Intelligence Agency, Head of the National Narcotics Agency, Head of the Geospatial Information Agency, Head of the Counter-Terrorism Agency, and Head of the Marine Security Agency. In addition, BNPP also consists of Provincial Governors whose territories border neighboring countries, such as the Provincial Governors of Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua.

Associated with bureaucratic cooperation related to economic border policing to increase inclusive economic productivity, the factual conditions are as follows: Lack of speed in making decisions is due to the authorization and approval process from higher parties. Different positions or levels of positions can also affect the level of access to information and communication between stakeholders, which can slow down the response to issues at the border and hamper the efficiency of inter-agency cooperation. The risk of overlapping tasks between stakeholders due to a lack of coordination and clarity in the division of tasks causes delays in the exchange of important information. The existence of administrative process obstacles that must be passed in cooperation between stakeholders, where complex and lengthy bureaucratic provisions can slow down the handling of problems at the border and hamper responsiveness to urgent situations (Sri Hartati, 2021).

The implementation of economic border policing is an important part of efforts to increase inclusive economic productivity in border areas. In achieving this goal, there are various influential factors, both internal to the organization and external, to consider. In this section, we will collate the relevant factors that can influence the implementation of economic border policing. Internal factors include resource management, internal communication, and policy implementation processes, while external factors include institutional cooperation and challenges faced in achieving the goal of inclusive economic productivity. By understanding these factors, it is expected to design appropriate strategies and measures to improve the effectiveness of economic border policing implementation and support inclusive economic growth in border areas.

Conclusion

This study concludes that the implementation of economic border policing in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, presents both strategic opportunities and structural limitations. The concept of economic border policing—when viewed as a developmental, rather than solely security-focused intervention—has the potential to promote inclusive growth and economic justice in geographically and economically marginalized areas. However, the effectiveness of this policy instrument is contingent upon inter-institutional coordination, digital transformation readiness, and contextualized governance. The research identifies three major findings: first, that current border policing efforts remain fragmented due to unclear institutional mandates and overlapping responsibilities; second, that limited technological capacity hinders the adoption of e-policing and data-driven decision-making; and third, that inclusive economic outcomes have been uneven across different sectors and regions, partly due to bureaucratic inertia and capacity gaps. This study contributes to the literature on border governance by reconceptualizing border policing not merely as territorial surveillance but as a multidimensional public service that intersects with economic planning, institutional reform, and digital innovation. The findings also offer policy-relevant insights for reforming border area management and for integrating inclusive economic development frameworks into national security strategies.

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