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## The Indonesian Land Border Security System: A Strategic Decision Making for National Security

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### Abstrak

Menjaga perbatasan negara identik dengan menegakkan kedaulatan negara. Oleh karenanya menjadi sangat penting untuk memastikan peran pengamanan wilayah perbatasan darat melalui penjagaan yang maksimal sesuai dengan kebutuhannya. Beberapa pelanggaran sering terjadi di wilayah perbatasan darat antara dua negara, sehingga perlu dilakukan penjagaan yang ketat sepanjang perbatasan kedua negara tersebut. Tetapi permasalahannya, batas antar negara itu sangatlah panjang, dan tidak mungkin dilaksanakan Gelar pasukan TNI sepanjang perbatasan tersebut. Disamping kondisi medan di wilayah perbatasan yang sulit, juga banyaknya jumlah prajurit TNI yang dibutuhkan untuk menjaga perbatasan, sehingga hal ini tidak efektif dan efisien untuk dilakukan. Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan data-data pelanggaran di wilayah perbatasan negara antara Republik Indonesia dengan negara lain yaitu Malaysia, Republik Demokratik Timor Leste dan Papua New Guinea, yang terwakili dalam sebaran kasus selama kurun waktu semester 2 tahun 2020 dan semester 1 tahun 2021. Berdasarkan pengambilan data melalui responden/praktisi lapangan yang pernah secara langsung terjun dalam pengamanan wilayah perbatasan serta dengan bantuan metode *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) serta metode *Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats* (SWOT) telah dapat ditentukan sebuah keputusan yang bernilai optimal terkait pengamanan wilayah perbatasan darat yang sesuai dengan kondisi saat ini dan waktu mendatang. Analisis menggunakan AHP menghasilkan alternatif terbaik adalah Gelar Non Tradisional (53%) dengan nilai konsistensi rasio sebesar 0.0136 (1.36%). Demikian halnya dengan analisis menggunakan SWOT yang menghasilkan alternatif terbaik yakni Gelar Non Tradisional dengan nilai skor IFAS 0.12 dan EFAS 0.90. Sehingga, alternatif terbaik yang sebaiknya diambil oleh Pengambil Keputusan dalam rangka terwujudnya pengamanan perbatasan wilayah darat guna memperkuat strategi pertahanan Indonesia adalah dengan menggunakan sistem Gelar Non Tradisional.

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**Abstract**

*Securing the border of a nation is identical with upholding the nation's sovereignty. Therefore, it is very important to ensure the role of securing the land border area through maximum security according to its needs. Several violations often occur in land border areas between two countries, so it is necessary to maintain strict security along the borders of the two countries. But the problem is, the borders between countries are very long, and it is impossible to deploy TNI troops along these borders. Apart from the difficult terrain conditions in the border areas, there are also a large number of TNI soldiers needed to guard the borders, so this is not an effective and efficient thing to do. This research was conducted based on data on violations in the border areas between the Republic of Indonesia and other countries, namely Malaysia, the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea, which are represented in the distribution of cases during the second semester of 2020 and the first semester of 2021. Based on data collection data from respondents/field practitioners who have been directly involved in securing border areas and with the help of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method and the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) method, a decision with optimal value regarding the security of land border areas can be determined. appropriate to current and future conditions. Analysis using AHP resulted in the best alternative being a Non-Traditional Deployment (53%) with a consistency ratio value of 0.0136 (1.36%). Likewise, analysis using SWOT produces the best alternative, namely Non-Traditional Deployment with an IFAS score of 0.12 and EFAS 0.90. So, the best alternative that should be taken by decision makers in order to realize land border security in order to strengthen Indonesia's defense strategy is to use the Non-Traditional Deployment system.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

A state's borders must exist because having a sovereign region with distinct limits is one of the conditions for the creation of a state. If established legal/fixed limits cannot be achieved, at least common boundaries must be agreed upon. Without a boundary line, it will be very difficult to stop and deter crimes and violations that take place in the border region, yet even with a boundary line in place, border infractions still happen.<sup>1</sup> Each nation has its own systems and procedures for securing its borders, which are carried out in line with its own laws and regulations.

The separation of East Timor, which is now the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste also the separation of Sipadan and Ligitan illustrates how the issue of a country's borders is very

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<sup>1</sup> Bangun, B. H. (2017). Konsepsi dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Perbatasan Negara: Perspektif Hukum Internasional. *Tanjungpura Law Journal*, 1(1), 52–63.

important which shows the sovereignty of that country. Securing the land border zone is equivalent to preventing a number of violations that frequently take place along the two countries' borders. The smuggling of illegal firearms, drugs, gasoline, and timber is the most noticeable of these offenses. Therefore, tight guards must be in place throughout the country's border. However, the issue is that the borders between nations are relatively long, making it impractical to station troops along these borders. This is obviously quite ineffective, aside from the challenging border terrain and the need for numerous TNI personnel to be ready for border guard duty.

Indonesia also faces this border issue with a number of its neighbors.<sup>2</sup> Some of them are Malaysia,<sup>3</sup> the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste (RDTL), and Papua New Guinea (PNG) are a few of them. Table 1 below shows an illustration of these areas' borders.

**Table 1: Land border areas that require security**

<b>Border</b>	<b>Borderline</b>	<b>Border length</b>	<b>Number of post</b>
RI-Malaysia	Kalbar, Kaltara, Kaltim	2.062 km	±70
RI-RDTL	Ambeno-TTU, Ambeno-Kupang	269 km	±40
RI-PNG	Skouw-Sota	821 km	±80

Source: *Kemenkopolkam RI, Desk Pengelolaan & Percepatan Pembangunan PLBN Terpadu serta Penegasan Batas Negara, 2020*

This study aims to:<sup>4</sup>

- a) Provide a Decision Supporting System (DSS) or strategic decision-making framework for assessing security in all Indonesian land border areas;
- b) Attempts to help guard Indonesia's land borders in order to uphold state sovereignty.

<sup>2</sup> Rani, F. (2014). Strategi Pemerintah Indonesia Dalam Meningkatkan Keamanan Wilayah Perbatasan Menurut Perspektif Sosial Pembangunan. *Jurnal Transnasional*, 4(1), 1–17.

<sup>3</sup> Mayona, E. L., Salahudin, & Kusmastuti, R. (2013). Directions Strategy and Development Priorities of the State Border Between in West Kalimantan Province. *Jurnal Tata Loka*, 13(2), 119–134.

<sup>4</sup> Whetyningtyas, A. (2013). Peranan Decision Support System (DSS) bagi Manajemen selaku Decision Maker. *Analisis Manajemen*, 5(1), 102–108.

## METHOD

With various alternative decisions offered as a solution for securing land border areas, with the help of AHP and SWOT it is hoped that an appropriate decision will be made for securing land border areas, so that state sovereignty can be better maintained. According to Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2014 concerning Border Area Security Policy, border area security entails upholding a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, preventing the infringement of border zones, as well as preventing the smuggling and theft of natural resources.<sup>5</sup> This is done through security patrols, topographical surveys, and mapping, as well as carrying out territorial guidance along the land border area.

With the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia mentioned above, it is mandatory to increase the security of the land border area which is currently in force. Protecting the border area is synonymous with maintaining state sovereignty. In making this strategic decision, it is necessary to consider technological advances in the future, as well as the availability of the number of TNI troops to guard the borders. Therefore, in order to ensure that the decision being made is appropriate and correct, two different types of methods are used. This method employs the SWOT analysis to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats and the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

- a) Method based on AHP. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method is one of the decision support systems that is applicable and has a consistency value calculation in determining the priority level of criteria and alternatives. AHP works by converting qualitative values into quantitative values. This approach also combines the strength of intuition and logic in relation to a variety of issues, then synthesizes a variety of considerations to produce outcomes that correspond to intuition-based estimates as presented in the considerations that have been made. Thomas L. Saaty was the person who first created the AHP method, which is primarily used to solve issues and reach decisions in situations involving multiple criteria. AHP uses a hierarchical structure to arrange objectives, criteria, and sub-criteria in order to set priority weights as an alternative.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Peraturan Menteri Pertahanan No. 13 Tahun 2014, Kebijakan Pengamanan Wilayah Perbatasan.

<sup>6</sup> Saputra, M. I. H., & Nugraha, N. (2020). Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Dengan Metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) (Studi Kasus: Penentuan Internet Service Provider di Lingkungan Jaringan Rumah). *Jurnal Ilmiah Teknologi Dan Rekayasa*, 25(3), 199–212. <https://doi.org/10.35760/tr.2020.v25i3.3422>.

b) Method based on SWOT. SWOT is a policy analysis that focuses on four factors: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Strengths are based on what are the things that become strengths as reliable capital; weaknesses are based on what are the things that are seen as weaknesses so as to form priorities to overcome these weaknesses; opportunities are based on any opportunities that might be achieved to overcome weaknesses and support strengths; and threats are based on what are the things that can be a threat both in terms of positive and negative things so that it can be used.

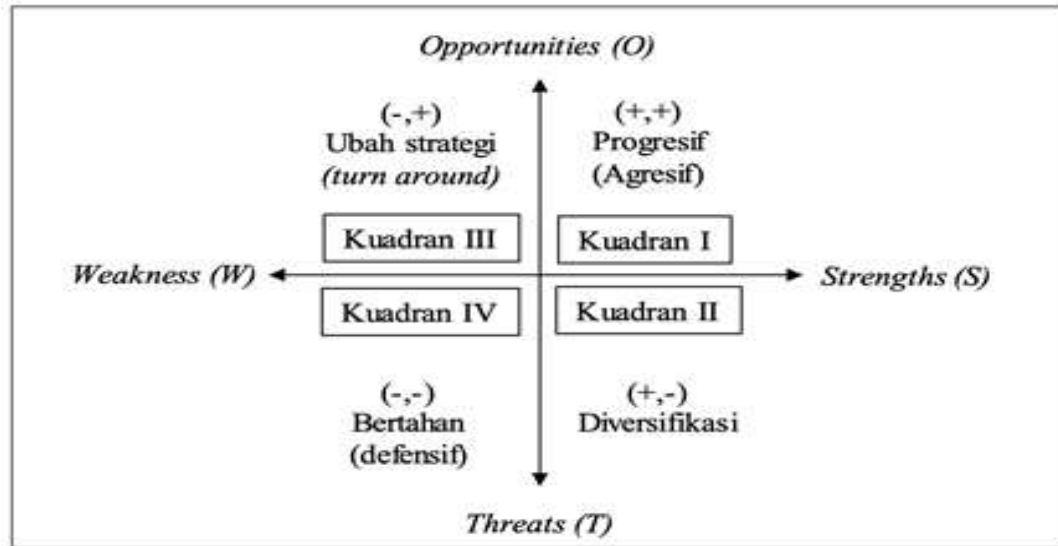
Strengths and weaknesses are internal, controllable, and modifiable factors. Opportunities and threats are external factors that have an impact on the organization or occur outside the organization. We can seize opportunities and defend against threats, but we can't change them. Albert Humphrey developed this method while leading a research project at Stanford University in the 1960s and 1970s that used information from Fortune 500 companies.

There are four main quadrants in a SWOT analysis, and each quadrant has a unique set of strategies. Quadrant I describes that the situation is very good because there are strengths that are utilized to seize profitable opportunities. For this reason, a development strategy (aggressive strategy) can be used. Quadrant II describes the situation where there are strengths that can be relied upon even though there are threats to the organization. Organizations may employ a diversification strategy or an innovation strategy as a result. Quadrant III illustrates that the organization experiences weaknesses in various ways (internally), so that profitable opportunities are difficult to achieve. For this reason, the right strategy to use is a strategy of consolidation, improvement, changing perspectives and eliminating the causes of problems so that threats can be avoided. Quadrant IV describes a very bad organizational situation, because in addition to various internal weaknesses, external threats arise. For this reason, the strategy used is a defensive strategy, for example downsizing, reducing or efficiency in all areas of activity.

The SWOT analysis's strategy entails: a) The SO (Strengths-Opportunities) strategy, which is based on the company's mindset of using all of its strengths to seize and take advantage of as many opportunities as possible; b) ST Strategy (Strengths-Threats), which is based on the company's strengths to foresee threats; c) The WO (Weakness-Opportunities) strategy, which is implemented based on taking advantage of current opportunities by reducing current weaknesses;

and d) The WT (Weakness-Threats) strategy, which is based on defensive actions and aims to lessen the company's weaknesses while also avoiding threats.<sup>7</sup>

**Figure 1: SWOT analysis quadrant**



Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### 1. National Security

Wardoyo explains that in the study of International Relations there are studies on security such as national security, human security, state security etc. International security studies that focus on state actors and military aspects basically discuss what is known as national security.<sup>8</sup> On the other hand, Oatley explains that national security involves more than military defense. At least fundamentally about the survival of society. Pushing the definition a little further, it has to do with creating the necessary political, economic, social and environmental conditions in which society can develop.<sup>9</sup>

The same thing was stated by several security experts who stated that national security is

<sup>7</sup> Rangkuti, Freddy. (2018). Analisis SWOT: Teknik Membedah Kasus Bisnis Cara Perhitungan Bobot, Rating dan OCAI. Cetakan ke 24, Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

<sup>8</sup> Wardoyo, Broto (2015). Perkembangan, Paradigma, dan Konsep Keamanan Internasional & Relevansinya untuk Indonesia. Klaten: Nugra Media.

<sup>9</sup> Oatley, C. (2013). Australia's National Security Framework: A Look to the Future. Australian Defence Studies Centre.

not merely military defense, but also a major part of people's survival, or related to efforts to create political, economic, social and environmental situations in which people live.<sup>10</sup> Another opinion explains that in the UK's national security strategy, it is stated that national security is protection for citizens and freedom, upholding the rule of law, way of life and to protect the country from threats, not just conventional (military) threats, but also including cyber attacks, terrorism, rebellion, nuclear, biological weapons, natural disasters, large-scale, political, economic incidents that can lead to the destruction of the country. It also protects partners or colleagues abroad.<sup>11</sup>

## 2. Boundary

In accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2010, which relates to the National Agency for Border Management, the border area includes the State Boundary as a line that delineates a nation's territory above the bounds of international law. The boundary area is a portion of the State Territory, which is situated inside along Indonesia's international territorial borders; in the case of land-based State Territory Boundaries, the boundary area is in the sub-district.<sup>12</sup> Boundaries and Frontier are the two categories into which borders can be divided. These two definitions have different meanings, but they both have strategic value for state sovereignty and are complementary. The border is referred to as a frontier because it lies in front of a nation, whereas a boundary is used to refer to it because it ties or restricts the nation.<sup>13</sup> Based on how they were created, international boundaries can be divided into different categories. Based on how the border is created, it is divided into two parts, namely:

- a) Artificial Boundaries. Borders whose boundaries are man-made, usually can be in the form of stakes, monuments, canals, canals and others;
- b) Natural Boundaries. Boundaries whose boundaries are formed due to natural processes are mountains, rivers and seas, forests, swamps, and deserts.

The border can be seen as a legal–political unit that serves a variety of distinct and strategic purposes. In the context of this kind of understanding, the border serves as a marker of identity,

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<sup>10</sup> Bondarenko, S., Tkach, I., Drobotov, S., Mysyk, A., & Plutytska, K. (2021). National resilience as a determinant of national security of Ukraine. *Journal of Optimization in Industrial Engineering*, 14(1), 111–117. <https://doi.org/10.22094/JOIE.2020.677837>.

<sup>11</sup> Cameron, Ian (2021). *National Security and the European Convention on Human Rights*. The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International.

<sup>12</sup> Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2010 tentang Badan Nasional Pengelola Perbatasan.

<sup>13</sup> Hadiwijoyo, S. S. (2014). *Perbatasan Negara dalam Dimensi Hukum Internasional*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

national unity, state development, and domestic interests in addition to military–strategic and economic purposes.<sup>14</sup> At least seven different types of functions are served by borders for every sovereign State: a) Strategic Military Functions. To meet the strategic military requirements of the nation, particularly the creation of a defense system to safeguard it from external threats; b) Economic Function. Borders are helpful in identifying the areas where countries control capital flows, trade, foreign investment, the movement of goods between countries, and as a foundation for legally exploring natural resources in particular areas; c) Constitutive Function. When a state has full sovereignty over the territory that is its territory as determined by the border, the border determines the state's constitutive position within the international community; d) National identity's functions. Borders serve as an emotional link to the neighborhood that is present within a territory; e) Functions of National Unity. The border supports national unity by contributing to the development of a national identity. State leaders frequently mix jargon and symbols with notions of territory and borders in order to preserve national cohesion and integrity; f) The nation-state development function. Borders are crucial to a nation's growth and development because they have the power to shape history, determine symbols, and determine a shared identity that is both normative and cultural; g) Achievement of Domestic Interests. Borders serve as physical delineations for the nation's efforts to advance its interests in the fields of politics, society, economy, education, infrastructure development, and energy conservation.

### 3. Strategic Leadership

Thoha, state that a leader should not only assess his own behavior to influence others, but also must understand their position and how to use power to influence others to produce effective leadership.<sup>15</sup> Strategic leadership is the term used for leaders who have vision, have the ability to anticipate, maintain flexibility, and are able to empower others. With the aim to create a necessary strategic change. A strategic leader also has the ability to express or convey the vision he has to the organization or people he leads. With the hope that these people will eventually have the same vision as their leaders. Strategic leaders are both thinkers and capable executors. Because they are able to make strategies or tactics from the vision of the organization, with the aim of achieving the

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<sup>14</sup> Wuryandari, Ganewati. (2019). *Keamanan Di Perbatasan Indonesia-Timor Leste Sumber Ancaman dan Kebijakan Pengelolaannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

<sup>15</sup> Thoha, Miftah. (2016). *Pembinaan Organisasi, proses dianosa dan intervensi*, Manajemen Kepemimpinan. Yogyakarta, Gava Media.



main goals of the organization. They also have expertise in empowering every resource owned by the organization, so that the process to achieve these goals can run as optimally as possible.

According to Supriyatno, there are three levels of leadership in the defense and security sector, namely tactical (leadership at the level of a small group or organization), operational (leadership at the level of policy implementation), and strategic (leadership at the level of decision making and strategic policies).<sup>16</sup> From the explanation above, we can conclude that strategic leaders have a mission to bring the organization they lead in a predetermined direction, by maximizing the planned efforts. of course to become a strategic leader is not easy, because leaders are required to have the ability to understand their organization well. Leaders also need to have the ability to create organizational structures properly, with careful calculations. This strategic leadership does not only apply to the top leaders in an organization, but also to leaders in smaller parts. Thus, it is very possible if in one organization there are two or more strategic leaders.

This research was carried out by looking at and based on several previous studies that were relevant to the research topic/problem so that there were no similarities and the position (state of the art) of the research could be ascertained. As for some previous research that is relevant, among others:

- a) Research conducted by Moeldoko entitled Policy and Scenario Planning for Management of Border Areas in Indonesia: A Case Study of Regional Borders in Kalimantan. This research is motivated by the fact that after six decades of Indonesian independence, border areas are still left behind, poor and marginalized. Border area issues surfaced when there were crises and non-military security conflicts, smuggling of people and goods, cross-border crime crossings in the form of terrorism and protest statements about poverty in border areas. This study uses a qualitative method. The theories used include defense theory, public policy theory, and border theory. The research method used is qualitative. The results of the research show that there are policy "gaps", disharmony between policies, and overlapping policies in the management of border areas;<sup>17</sup>
- b) Subsequent research on Border Issues and the Intensity of Conflict in Africa, was conducted

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<sup>16</sup> Supriyatno, Makmur. (2014). *Tentang Ilmu Pertahanan*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

<sup>17</sup> Moeldoko. (2014). *Kebijakan dan Scenario Planning Pengelolaan Kawasan Perbatasan Indonesia 2030: Studi Kasus Perbatasan Darat di Kalimantan*. Jakarta: Disertasi Program Studi Ilmu Administrasi UI.

by Hennida.<sup>18</sup> The intensity of civil wars in African countries is high. Rebel movements are becoming difficult to overcome, one of the problems is due to the involvement of countries outside of countries that are experiencing conflict. Boundary theory and conflict theory Boundary areas in African countries are weak due to colonial legacies that divide the country's territory by obscuring the reality of the distribution of ethnic groups, economic reasons related to natural resources that exist across national borders, and weak political commitment to strengthening national boundaries;

- c) The latest research entitled *Management of Indonesian Border Security*, written by Muradi.<sup>19</sup> Indonesia has unresolved border issues with 10 countries including Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, India, Thailand, Timor Leste and the Republic of Palau. Apart from that, there has been a lot of tension related to border issues with a number of countries such as the incident in the Ambalat Block between Indonesia and Malaysia, and also regarding the border between Indonesia and Timor Leste. The concept of border management and security. Management of border security literally requires prerequisites and institutions for the effectiveness of security. The active involvement of the local government and the local community can facilitate the effective and sustainable management of border security. Qualitative descriptive research method.

This study was based on information about violations in the border regions between RI-Malaysia, RI-RDLT, and RI-PNG that are at least represented in the distribution of cases that happened over the previous year, specifically semesters two of 2020 and one of 2021. The discussion related to decision-making on the security of the land border area is divided into two mutually reinforcing parts, that is the application of AHP and SWOT to ensure the highest possible standard of decision outcomes. Decision Making based on AHP. In the application of AHP to secure land border areas, three criteria are determined which are complemented by each sub-criteria and three alternatives as a result of the decision, as can be seen in Figure 2.

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<sup>18</sup> Hennida, C. (2014). *Masalah Perbatasan dan Intensifitas Konflik Di Afrika*. In *Global & Policy* (Vol. 2, Issue 1).

<sup>19</sup> Muradi. (2015). *Pengelolaan Pengamanan Perbatasan Indonesia*. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 1(1), p. 25-34.

Figure 2: AHP hierarchy



Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

The criteria include the borders between Republic of Indonesia-Malaysia (RI-MAL), Republic of Indonesia-Democratic Republic of Timor Leste (RI-RDTL) and Republic of Indonesia-Papua New Guinea (RI-PNG). Based on actual data from the second semester of 2020 and the first semester of 2021, the sub-criteria for each border are established. Three different choices are then made with the following objectives in mind: a) Traditional deployment. Deploy regional border security forces as is currently being done, that is, as many troops as possible are deployed at posts along the national border; b) Non-traditional deployment. Border area security forces are only stationed at strong points, but at vulnerable points, facilities and infrastructure are equipped with drones or CCTV installations. If the situation in the border region worsens, the troops will be sent to hotspots right away by land or by airlift; c) Mix deployment. Border area security forces are only stationed at strong points and other vulnerable points, but they are outfitted with complete facilities and infrastructure, including drones. Border Posts continue to be established in places where illegal traffickers frequently pass through. The Task Force gets reinforcements from UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) or Unmanned Aircraft which are capable of making aerial photographs and if necessary Unmanned Aircraft are equipped with weapons.

In order to complete this AHP data, a questionnaire was created for at least ten expert respondents who were directly involved in securing land border areas, so that accurate data can be

collected and used to make the best possible decisions. And in order to improve the accuracy and validity of the data, the collection of questionnaire data from the respondents was divided into three major parts, that is data based on criteria, between sub-criteria of each criteria and data from each sub-criteria for the alternatives that have been given.

**Table 2: Securing land border areas based on criteria**

Criteria	Pair Wise Matrix	Priority Matrix	Alpha Max
RI-MAL	3.1674	0.3221	1.0203
RI-RDTL	2.5113	0.3965	0.9958
RI-PNG	3.5206	0.2814	0.9906
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0067</b>

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

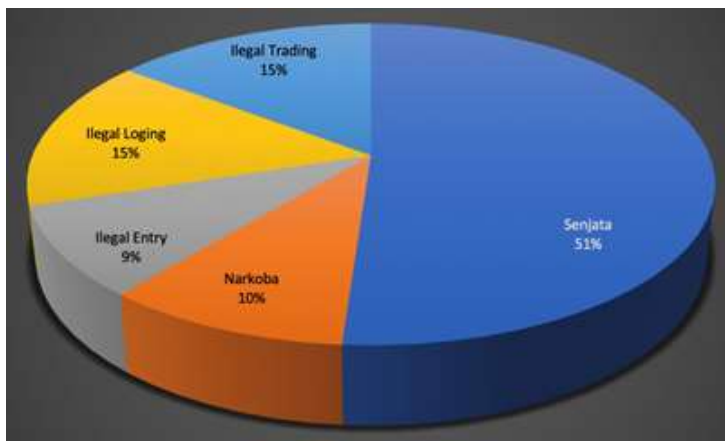
**Table 3: Consistency The ratio of securing land border areas is based on criteria**

	Eigen Value	Index Consistency	Ratio Consistency
<b>Value</b>	3.0067	0.0033	0.0006

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

Data from these respondents reveals that 40% of land border violations incidents occurred in RI-RDTL, with a consistent data ratio below 10% as required by AHP. Meanwhile, AHP data processing based on sub-criteria from each region is described as follows:

**Figure 3: AHP results for securing land border areas in RI-MAL**



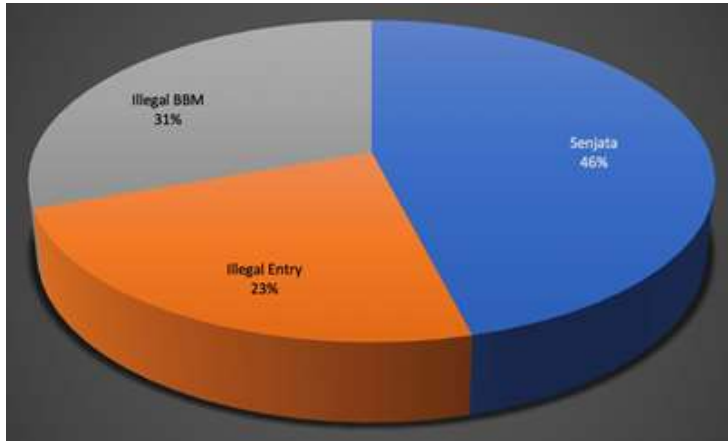
Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

**Table 4: Consistency Ratio of land border area security in RI-MAL**

	<b>Eigen Value</b>	<b>Index Consistency</b>	<b>Ratio Consistency</b>
<b>Value</b>	5.2142	0.0536	0.0478

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

**Figure 4: AHP results for securing land border areas in RI-RDTL**



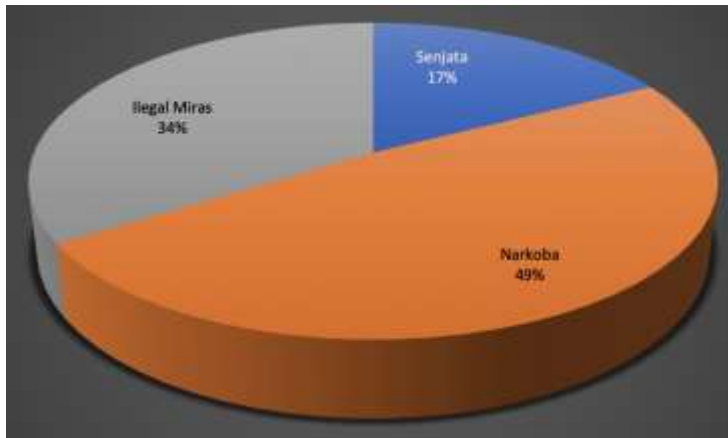
Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

**Table 5: Consistency Ratio of land border area security in RI-RDTL**

	<b>Eigen Value</b>	<b>Index Consistency</b>	<b>Ratio Consistency</b>
<b>Value</b>	3.0020	0.0010	0.0002

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

**Figure 5: AHP results for securing land border areas in RI-PNG**



Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

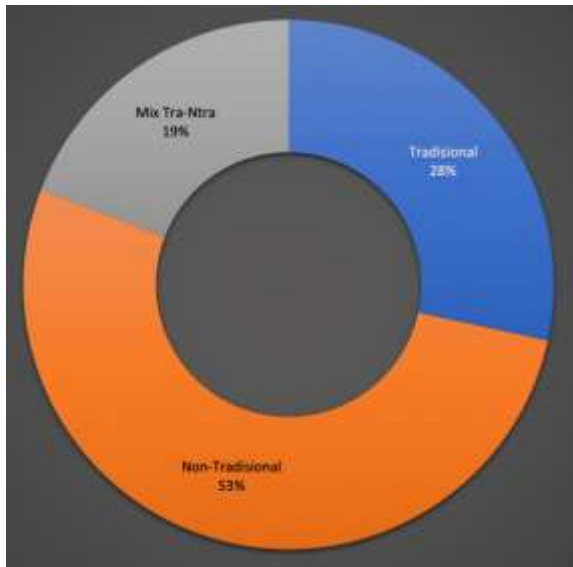
**Table 6: Consistency Ratio of land border area security in RI-PNG**

	<b>Eigen Value</b>	<b>Index Consistency</b>	<b>Ratio Consistency</b>
<b>Value</b>	3.0176	0.0088	0.0015

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

The next step is the processing of the data based on each sub-criteria for each region in comparison to the three predetermined alternatives. Figure 6 below shows all of the respondents' alternative selections.

**Figure 6: AHP results for securing land border areas against Alternatives**



Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

**Table 7: Securing the total land border area against Alternatives**

<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Pair Wise Matrix</b>	<b>Priority Matrix</b>	<b>Alpha Max</b>
Traditional	4.0666	0.2840	1.1550
Non-traditional	1.8903	0.5242	0.9909
Mix	5.2739	0.1918	1.0113
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1572</b>

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

**Table 8: Consistency of the ratio of securing the total land border area to the alternative**

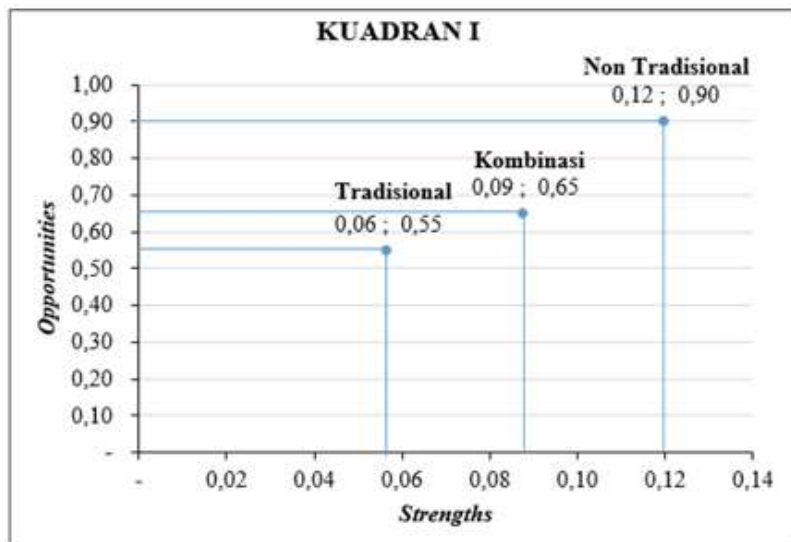
	<b>Eigen Value</b>	<b>Index Consistency</b>	<b>Ratio Consistency</b>
<b>Value</b>	3.1572	0.0786	0.0136

Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

According to all the data processed through this AHP, the decision tendency is in Non-Traditional deployment, with a consistent ratio of 1.36%, less than 10% as required in AHP. While the data distribution shows that Traditional deployment are 28%, Non-Traditional deployment are 53% and Mix deployment are 19%, as shown in Figure 6. Decision Making based on SWOT. In addition to the AHP method, researchers compare decision alternatives using SWOT analysis to make sure that the chosen decision alternative is the best option. The SWOT analysis' output is the formulation of an organization's internal and external strategy. This analysis is founded on a logic that simultaneously minimizes threats and weaknesses while maximizing opportunities and strengths.

To complete this SWOT Analysis data, a questionnaire was prepared which was filled in by ten expert respondents (former Commander of the Land Border Security Task Force) in order to obtain accurate data to produce the right and correct decisions, by comparing the Internal Strategic Factors Analysis Summary (IFAS) and External Strategic Factors Analysis Summary (EFAS) on the SWOT Matrix. From the results of the analysis, it was found that Traditional Deployment produce IFAS scores of 0.06 and EFAS 0.55, Non-Traditional Deployment produce IFAS scores of 0.12 and EFAS 0.90 and Mix Deployment produce IFAS scores of 0.09 and EFAS 0.65.

**Figure 7: SWOT matrix, IFAS and EFAS final score, process aspect**



Source: Data that has been processed by the author, 2023

Based on all the data processed using this SWOT analysis, it shows that the trend of the best alternative is in the Non-Traditional Deployment where the IFAS Score is 0.12 and the EFAS Score is 0.90 which is superior to the other two alternatives, as shown in Figure 7 above.

## CONCLUSION

The best alternative, according to analysis using AHP tools, was Non-Traditional deployment (53%) and had a consistency ratio value of 0.0136 (1.36%), which was much lower than the permissible limit for AHP. Similar results are obtained when using SWOT as a comparison; this analysis identifies the best Non-Traditional deployment option as having an IFAS score of 0.12 and an EFAS score of 0.90, which is higher than the scores of the other two options. Based on the findings of the two analyses, it can be concluded and recommended that using a Non-Traditional deployment system is the best course of action for decision-makers to realize land border security and strengthen Indonesia's defense strategy. In addition, this decision is in Quadrant I, where the decision maker uses a SO (Strengths-Opportunities) strategy which utilizes strength to capture existing opportunities.

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