**Government Accountability in Border Management at Riau Province**

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**Abstract.** Borders are an inseparable part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which must be defended at all costs because they are related to state sovereignty. Border areas often experience various problems, one of which is infrastructure development, thus requiring special management so as not to cause ongoing problems. This study aims to determine how government accountability in border management in Riau Province. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The results of the study show that accountability carried out by local governments in border management in Riau Province is still experiencing various obstacles. Weak accountability in law enforcement causes accountability constraints in the process of resolving border management problems in Riau Province. Accountability of programs and policies carried out by the government in managing border areas is hampered due to limited funds for border area development accompanied by a lack of awareness from relevant agencies to coordinate.

Keywords: Accountability, Management and Border

Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, part of its territory has a larger water area than the mainland with around 35.03% of the land area and 64.97% of the area in the form of water. As a large country consisting of many islands, Indonesia has many border areas, both land borders and sea borders (Nadalutti, 2015). It is known that Indonesia is bordered by 10 countries, both land and sea areas, namely Kalimantan, Papua and Timor Island as Indonesia's land border areas which are spread over four provinces and fifteen regencies which are directly adjacent to Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste. Meanwhile, for maritime border areas, Indonesia is directly adjacent to the Philippines, India, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Palau, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, Timor Leste and Australia which are spread over ninety-two islands including the outermost islands of Indonesia. (Hadrian, 2020).

This border area is a strategic area in maintaining the territorial integrity of the country so that special management is needed with a comprehensive policy to realize the country's goals, namely welfare, especially for border areas. (Djalal, 2015).

Therefore, border management is carried out by a special agency in charge of border management, namely the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) which was formed by the Government of Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2010, followed up by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 31 of 2010 concerning Organizations. and Work Procedure. The formation of the BNPP is part of the follow-up mandated in Law No. 43 of 2008 which is in the context of managing state boundaries and border areas both at the national and regional levels. The main task of BNPP is to manage national boundaries and improve the welfare of people in border areas by establishing border development program policies, setting budget needs plans, coordinating program implementation and evaluating the implementation and supervision of border management.

Broadly speaking, accountability problems in border area management often occur due to several factors involved in it. These factors include jurisdiction and state sovereignty, political, social, economic and defense security. In addition, in the territory of Indonesia, there are three main issues in terms of managing border areas between countries, namely the determination of boundaries both on land and at sea, security of border areas and development of border areas. For this reason, there are two objects that are part of the scope in handling border management, namely border management between state and territory management. Boundary management basically consists of various strategic steps to secure borders on land and at sea, establish and define state boundaries with other countries as well as for cross-border management reform, while border area management is basically related to various strategies undertaken to improve people's welfare. local through balanced and sustainable regional development (Mangku, 2016).

Riau Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has direct maritime borders with four countries, namely Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. In addition, Riau Province is included as part of the Republic of Indonesia's Sea Border Priority Areas with Singapore, Malaysia and Vietnam which are located in several City Regencies, including Meranti Islands Regency, Bengkalis Regency, Dumai City, Pelalawan Regency, Rokan Hilir Regency and Indragiri Hilir Regency. Thus, to address the challenges in managing the border areas owned, the Riau Province Border Management Agency was formed through Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2013 concerning the Establishment and Organizational Structure of the Riau Province Regional Technical Institutions. (Bappeda Provinsi Riau, 2016).

As one of the richest provinces in Indonesia, Riau Province has abundant and diverse natural resource potential. These resources are dominated by mining for oil and natural gas, rubber, palm oil, as well as coastal and marine waters that can be used as a source of life to improve the economy for the local community. Such a geographical position makes Riau Province included in a strategic border area to be developed. Riau Province has 22 sub-districts that are directly adjacent to the border area and these 22 sub-districts are included in the BNPP agenda as priority locations.

There are 22 sub-districts in Riau Province that are priority locations for BNPP in the 2015-2019 National Border Management Master Plan. Some of them are located in the Meranti Islands Regency and Rokan Hilir Regency. When viewed from the table, Meranti Islands Regency is a regency that has a total dominant priority location because it has geographical conditions that are in shipping and international trade routes in the Malacca Strait and borders Malaysia and Singapore, while Rokan Lihir Regency is made a priority location because of various main issues. border, namely welfare and security issues related to border conflicts that occur directly with Malaysia and North Sumatra.

In addition, the Meranti Islands Regency has a relatively low level of education and welfare of the population with a high percentage of poor households reaching 33.85%, especially the Rangsang Barat sub-district with a percentage of poor households reaching 40%. Meanwhile, Rokan Hilir Regency is listed as a Regency with relatively low infrastructure development, such as Pasir Limau Kapas Subdistrict as the only Subdistrict that does not yet have road access. In addition, other problems also exist with the Border Management Agency which was abolished in 2016 by the Rokan Hilir Regency Government after it was established in 2014.

Based on the explanation above, it can be illustrated that there are still problems related to the accountability of the Riau Province government in border management which has not been able to significantly improve the welfare of the community. For this reason, this study will discuss how the Government Accountability in Border Management in Riau Province with the aim of knowing the accountability of the Riau Provincial government in managing border areas.

The border is a very important area, which can show the sovereignty possessed by a country and society so that it must be defended absolutely because of course it becomes a proud context for the people in the border area (Harahap, 2018). Therefore, it requires proper management so that the security of the border area is guaranteed and the welfare of the border community is guaranteed. Meanwhile, according to Mardiasmo, accountability (Imawan et al., 2019) can be interpreted as an activity in the form of an obligation to report regularly and be responsible for a success or failure that occurs in an organization in achieving the mission and goals that have been set. There are several types of accountability according to Sheila Elwood, namely legal accountability, process accountability, program accountability and policy accountability (Agitia, 2019).

Methodology Research

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, namely research that seeks to describe the object or subject under study in accordance with what it is, as well as explain the variables studied. In obtaining the necessary data and information, the authors use primary data, namely data obtained through observations and interviews, and secondary data, namely data obtained through collecting or processing data that is in the nature of documentation studies such as references or regulations related to government accountability in border management in Riau Province.

According to Sugiyono, data collection techniques can be obtained through observation, interviews, documentation and triangulation (Imron, 2019). In this study, the data collection techniques used were interviews, observation and documentation. Then the data will be processed using descriptive analysis in accordance with the objective conditions encountered in the field which examines Government Accountability in Border Management in Riau Province.

Results and Discussion

**Akuntabilitas Hukum**

In analyzing the accountability of the Riau Province government related to border management, this study uses one of the concepts, namely legal accountability. Legal accountability means that there is guaranteed compliance with other laws and regulations used in border management in Riau Province.

Territorial boundaries in Indonesia are regulated in Article 5 of Law No. 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory, namely the boundaries of the State territory on land, waters, seabed and subsoil and the air space above it is determined on the basis of bilateral and/or trilateral agreements regarding land boundaries. , maritime and air boundaries and based on statutory regulations and international law (Irewati, 2014). In Law No. 43 of 2008 it is also stated that the central government and regional governments are each authorized and have the responsibility to regulate the management and utilization of the country's territory and border areas (Ulfa et al., 2018).

In managing border areas, the Provincial Government has the authority to implement government policies and establish other policies in the context of regional autonomy and assistance tasks, and coordinate development in border areas. In addition, it also conducts development of border areas between regional governments and/or between regional governments and third parties, as well as supervises the implementation of border area development carried out by Regency/City Governments (Wibowo, 2021).

Based on the provisions mandated by Law No. 43 of 2008, the government established a special agency for the management of border areas which was established through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2010 which was followed up by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 31 of 2010 based on the mandated provisions. by Law No. 31 namely the National Border Management Agency.

Border management is delegated to BNPP based on the principle of deconcentration. For this reason, one of the main tasks of BNPP is to coordinate border planning and implementation by establishing intra-service collaboration with BNPP members and between agencies and outside agencies. BNPP also has a duty in the international system to build international cooperation with neighboring countries (Rusdiyanta, 2017).

Riau Province is one of the richest provinces in Indonesia, especially Bengkalis Regency as the largest contributor to petroleum natural products in Indonesia. As one of the richest regencies, the population welfare program should be implemented properly, including those living in border areas. However, Bengkalis Regency has one sub-district whose area borders the State of Malaysia which is also a priority location on the BNPP agenda, namely North Rupat District (Al Hafis, 2018). Currently, it is known that a lot of land along the coast has been purchased by businessmen and foreign nationals, such as from Malaysia and Singapore. This will certainly have an impact on long-term development and threaten the existence of indigenous people if buyers carry out business development and development.

This phenomenon shows that the accountability of the district government is weak in terms of law and regulation enforcement so that foreign nationals can control their territory by taking advantage of the relatively low economic situation of the population (Itasari, 2020). In addition, unclear national boundaries also occur on Rupat Island, where the island continues to experience abrasion, the North Rupat District area being the most affected. This continuous abrasion threatens the sovereignty of the State of Indonesia, where the country's borders will shift, especially the area is bordered by the Malacca Strait, Malaysia and Singapore.

Abrasion or even a reduction in the coastline has also occurred in one of the sub-districts in the Meranti Islands Regency, namely the coastal area of Rangsang Barat District. The West Rangsang sea area experiences coastal damage rates ranging from 6.6 meters to 8.9 meters per year. This change in coastline causes a change in the area of ​​sea waters, causing unclear real boundaries of an area with other countries. In response to this, the Riau Provincial Government has coordinated with the central government to carry out further handling because it includes the issue of state sovereignty security (Rani, 2012).

Based on the concept of international law, the issue of territorial boundaries due to changes in the coastline caused by abrasion as happened in North Rupat District and West Rangsang District, Riau Province is regulated by international sea law by withdrawing 12 miles from the outer base line which is the tidal point. lowest to determine the territorial sea of a country (Windradi & Wahyuni, 2020). This is regulated in Article 5 of UNCLOS and Law No. 6 of 1996, with the exception of marine areas that have opposite shores between coastal States (Siburian et al., 2020).

In addition to the problem of abrasion which is an issue in border management in the Riau Province, there are also other problems in Bengkalis Regency such as the center for drug trafficking and is included as an area where illegal migrant workers enter and leave because the location is not far from neighboring countries, namely Malaysia. Problems like this of course require strong policies and legal accountability so that regional development becomes a priority in terms of development or community empowerment in border areas.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that accountability in law enforcement in border areas still has problems from the perspective of international law and law enforcement against illicit narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of goods. Problems like this certainly have an impact on society and the country, one of which is the lack of quality human resources as a result of illegal actions that continue to occur and human development that is running in place. The Indonesian government has set criminal sanctions for illegal acts that occur, one of which is regarding Customs, namely Law no. 17 of 2006. However, until now these efforts have not run optimally because of the weak accountability applied in law enforcement itself.

Due to the complexity of the problems that have occurred, it proves that so far the management of border areas has not been effective because the implementation of authority in the field of managing state border areas under the coordination and supervision of BNPP, especially in terms of legal accountability has not been integrated. So that efforts are needed that have more impact on these problems, such as the need for socialization to the people of the border area to be able to sort out which behavior is appropriate or not appropriate to do. In addition, there is a need for supervision and improvement related to the functions and duties of law enforcement agencies in order to avoid fraudulent behavior by law enforcement officers, as well as the need for equitable development by the Riau Provincial government for border areas so that their territory is not isolated and has a good economy.

**Akuntabilitas Proses**

Process accountability is accountability related to the procedures used in carrying out tasks, whether they are good enough or not. Process accountability in this case is related to how the border management process is carried out by the government in Riau Province, to determine the suitability between the functions and tasks that have been determined and their implementation. In this case, it can be seen through the process of determining regional boundaries with other countries or with fellow regions under the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the concept of international law there are three processes to determine the boundaries of a country's territory (Kase, 2020). First, Self Determination is the determination of the borders of a country, namely having the right to self-determination to establish an independent country by determining its own form of government. Second, the principle of Uti Possidetis Juris which is intended to assert claims to property in a territorial sovereignty and is intended to declare property that is factually temporary in civil law to become legally permanent status from the sovereignty of property rights in a state territory. Third, the border agreement, namely the determination of state borders which are jointly determined by an existing government, because there are parts of the border whose position is not clear.

Meanwhile, the process of determining national boundaries is carried out in two ways according to Law No. 43 of 2008 concerning state territories, namely the determination of state boundaries is carried out through bilateral and/or trilateral agreements, if two or three countries declare recognition of the same area. or the possibility of overlapping recognition of the same area. And the determination of state boundaries is carried out unilaterally if there is no recognition of the same area or there is no possibility of overlapping recognition of the same area (Manik, 2018)

Meanwhile, the Government of Indonesia determines regional boundaries based on the Law on regional formation which is later clarified in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 76 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Affirmation of Regional Boundaries. In the Permendagri it is explained that the affirmation of regional boundaries can be done by using the cartometric method (Mangku, 2016).

The condition of the people in the border areas is always underdeveloped and isolated from the development of the outside world, one example is the Meranti Islands Regency, Riau Province. Meranti Archipelago Regency is an archipelagic area with very limited infrastructure and a relatively high percentage of poor people. This condition occurs in West Rangsang Subdistrict which is directly adjacent to neighboring countries, namely Malaysia which has the highest percentage of poor households and the largest number of underdeveloped villages in Meranti Islands Regency. This can be seen through the level of education which is relatively low where most of the educated family heads did not finish elementary school with a percentage of 30.19% and graduated from elementary school with a percentage (26.42%) (Hadrian, 2020). The low level of community education can cause the mindset and participation of the community to act in development to be very limited.

One of the causes of the low level of public education in Rangsang Barat District is due to uneven development, whether it is about educational facilities or human resource development. In 2010, the educational facilities in Rangsang Barat District were recorded to have only 12 Kindergartens, 25 Elementary Schools, 5 Junior High Schools, and 3 Senior High Schools. As for religious education, there are 4 Ibtidayah Madrasas, 6 Tsanawiyah Madrasas, 2 Aliyah Madrasas and 28 Early Early Madrasahs and 1 Islamic Boarding School. Meanwhile, until now there is no Vocational High School in Rangsang Barat District. Meranti Islands Regency is included as the youngest district in Riau Province so that to build infrastructure and develop human resources requires a lot of budget, moreover the area often experiences budget rationalization.

In addition, all villages in Rangsang Barat District are coastal villages so that the ecosystem in this area is dominated by peat swamp land and mangrove areas because they are located in coastal and marine areas. However, the mangrove area suffered a lot of damage due to being used by the community as a livelihood. Meanwhile, villages located in coastal areas have at least one unit of facilities and infrastructure, including basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and clean water, which hampers the economic development of the community in Rangsang Barat Subdistrict. radio and television transmitters or transmissions as well as relatively minimal telephone facilities. Public health center facilities are still low, also makes Rangsang Barat District have a percentage of 4.4% of children under five who are in a condition of poor nutritional status and 11.7% who are undernourished. (Gevisioner et al., 2013).

In connection with the condition of the border area community in the Meranti Islands Regency, it is proven that the accountability of the settlement process that occurs in the management of the border area is still being carried out by the Riau Provincial Government. The central or provincial government should be more concerned with border areas such as building infrastructure that can be used by the community to move the wheels of their economy. In addition, the policy of allocating funds for equitable regional development based on the size of production in the context of decentralization cannot be implemented properly for areas where most of the area is a conservation area. The Riau Provincial Government must make several efforts in the process of solving problems that occur in the border area, one of which is through synchronizing development planning in formulating border area policies by considering regional potential conditions and local institutions that involve the active role of the community and all stakeholders.

**Akuntabilitas Program**

Program accountability is accountability related to considering whether the stated objectives can be achieved properly, or whether the local government has considered alternative programs that can provide optimal results with minimal costs. In this case, it relates to the accountability of programs that are run or determined for the management of border areas by the Riau Provincial government or the Regional Border Management Agency.

BPPD will coordinate with BNPP to implement development programs that are the main priority. BPPD in carrying out its implementation function is based on principles such as the implementation function that complements the coordination function of BPPD still has links with development programs determined by BNPP through the determination of master plans and action plans. BPPD also implements residual programs, meaning that BPPD can take over the implementation of development programs in border areas if there are no technical/sectoral Government Agencies that implement them, including budgeting for the financing of the program. Then the implementation of the program in the border area applies the temporary principle, which means that the implementation of the program is only temporary. The implementation of development programs in border areas by BPPD also applies the pilot principle, which is a program that has never been carried out by other technical/sectoral agencies. As well as the application of the principle of capability in the implementation of development programs, which means that it is technically supported by the capacity of the BPPD apparatus, both internally and with support from technical/sectoral agency apparatus (Tampomuri, 2020)

The implementation of the program in border area management carried out by the Provincial BPP, in coordination with the Regency/City BPP as the level of government that is closer to the community. Regency/City BPP in the management of state territory and border areas based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2 of 2011.

The Regional Border Management Agency in the Meranti Islands Regency is one of the bodies with special authority in the Riau Province that carries out program accountability related to border area management. As one of the regional implementing elements in the field of borders, BPPD, Meranti Islands Regency carries out regional autonomy in the field of borders. In the Meranti Islands Regency Regional Regulation No. 26 of 2011, the main tasks of the Meranti Islands Border Management Agency are to establish policies for border development programs, determine budget needs plans, coordinate implementation and carry out monitoring evaluations in the Meranti Islands. In addition, the Regional Border Management Agency for the Meranti Islands Regency carries out functions, namely the preparation and placement of an action plan for the development of state boundaries and border areas in the Meranti Islands Regency, coordinating the determination of development policies and implementation, as well as managing the national boundaries.

The Regional Border Management Agency for the Meranti Islands Regency has several priority locations in carrying out its functions, namely Rangsang Barat District, Rangsang District, Rangsang Pesisir District, Merbau District, Merbau Island District and Tasik Putri Uyu District. In the preparation of programs and policies in the border area, the Regional Border Management Agency of the Meranti Islands Regency has several excellent programs (Izwan, 2015) namely, such as abrasion containment, embankments, floodgates, and cross-border ports, improvement of road and drainage infrastructure and electrification. In addition, there are clean water programs such as the construction of retention ponds as well as flood deterrents, increasing human resource management/bureaucracies and border area management by establishing UPTs in border districts, improving health, education, agricultural and fishery skills. The BPPD of Meranti Islands Regency also provides guidance to the mental, moral and cultural community for defense and security, so that the community remains alert to defense and security disturbances, especially those that occur at the border guard by equipping several marine security facilities such as marine security posts and patrol boats.

The superior program implemented is certainly beneficial for the people of the Meranti Islands Regency, in addition to their area being not isolated, the community can also be equipped with good skills with the aim of increasing their economy both in the agricultural and fishery sectors (Priangani, 2014). In addition, the community is equipped with education which will certainly create a quality community both in terms of mindset and action. Public health will be better maintained with the availability of clean water and can avoid flooding that occurs due to high tides. It will be easier for the public to understand how to stay alert to defense and security disturbances, especially in the maritime border area, with the construction of a marine security post that will conduct regular patrols.

In carrying out the program, the Regional Border Management Agency of the Meranti Islands Regency involves the administrators involved in the management of the border area. The BPPD of Meranti Islands Regency coordinates with relevant agencies such as the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regional Government, Meranti Islands Regency DPRD, related companies and the community (Muhammad, 2017). With this coordination, it is hoped that the success of programs carried out for management in border areas is carried out well in order to support sustainable development in border areas.

However, the implementation of the program encountered various obstacles, such as the lack of facilities and infrastructure in carrying out the functions of the Border Management Agency, such as in operating BPPD, the Meranti Islands Regency does not yet have a permanent office, they use shop houses as temporary offices. Obstacles also occur in regulatory provisions in implementing the functions of BPPD in Meranti Islands Regency, where BPPD does not have strong authority, especially related to program funding, so it can only wait or form strong and equal synergy in carrying out development in border areas. The lack of financial support from the Regional Government has also hampered the program run by the Meranti Islands Regency BPPD because the limited budget for the implementation of activities in the border area affects the optimization of problem solving in the border area.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that program accountability has been carried out by the Regional Border Management Agency of the Meranti Islands Regency through several superior programs including coordinating with the government related to border area management. However, the implementation of programs in border areas has a lot of overlap between sectors and institutions and coordination is not running due to different ego-sectors and priorities. For this reason, the Central Government or Provincial Government should pay more attention to border areas so that they can be managed properly by supporting programs run by the border area government, so that economic improvement and community welfare are evenly distributed to the border areas.

**Akuntabilitas Kebijakan**

Policy accountability is accountability related to the accountability of local governments to the wider community in implementing the policies that have been determined so that the community can carry out assessments and supervision and be involved in decision making. In the management of border areas, policy accountability is used to determine whether the policies implemented are in accordance with the needs and desires of the community, especially for the people of the border areas.

Various policies have been set by the central government in terms of border management, such as the establishment of the National Border Management Agency as an agency that has special authority in managing border areas in Indonesia. This agency was formed through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2010, followed up by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 31 of 2010 concerning Organization and Work Procedures. Border areas are also contained in Law No. 43 of 2008. Then in terms of the process of determining regional boundaries for regions, the Government of Indonesia determines regional boundaries based on the Law on the formation of regions which was later clarified in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 76 of 2012 Regarding Guidelines for Affirmation of Regional Boundaries. In the Permendagri it is explained that the affirmation of regional boundaries can be done by using the cartometric method. The Regional Border Management Agency is established through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2 of 2011 which is stipulated through the respective regional regulations. Meanwhile, Government Regulation No.26/2008 stipulates border areas as national strategic areas and according to Law No.23/2014 the central government has full authority in managing border areas (Mirza & Aisyah, 2020).

BNPP's policy in managing regional boundaries and border areas is contained in BNPP Regulation No. 1 of 2015, with the Border Management Master Plan stipulated in BNPP Regulation No. 1 of 2015 which stipulates the priority locations of border areas as many as 187 lokpri spread over 41 regencies/cities in 13 provinces. Then the annual plan carried out is in the form of the 2019 National Border Management Action Plan contained in BNPP Regulation No. 6 of 2019 (Purwanto & Dewa Gede Sudika, 2016).

The current dynamics of policy changes related to border area management raise pros and cons in the community, there are 23 laws and regulations as public policy products that are closely related to border management but have not been able to resolve existing problems (Putri, 2019). Policy changes that occur do not pay too much attention to the needs and desires that occur in the community, which can be seen from the increasing number of isolated border areas established through the BNPP agenda, which previously only had 187 lokpri to 222 lokpri (Razma & Sucipta, 2018)

Rokan Hilir Regency is one of the priority locations in the BNPP agenda for Riau Province. The dynamics of regulations related to development in border areas have led to conflicting policies in Rokan Hilir Regency. The government of Rokan Hilirr Regency has set policies that are ambiguous and contradictory to the community. One of the policies that contradicted the community was the abolition of the Border Management Agency after the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2016, which previously formed the Border Management Agency through Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 (Muchbid Albintani, 2017)

The dynamics of this regulation began with the establishment of the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) to the regional level through (Nasution, 2019). So that the Riau Provincial Government issued Riau Province Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2014 concerning the Organization of the Inspectorate, Regional Development Planning Agency and Riau Province Regional Technical Institute followed up with Riau Province Governor Regulation No. 21 of 2015 concerning Details of Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Management Agency Regional Borders, by compiling the Renduk PBWNKP. Then, the Regency Government issued Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 concerning the Border Management Agency of Rokan Hilir Regency, however, it was liquidated through Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2016 concerning Formation of Regional Apparatuses of Rokan Hilir Regency after the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Regulations

The dynamics of these policies have brought about changes in the management of border control in Rokan Hilir Regency, which means that between policies can eliminate the institutions that manage borders. Meanwhile, the government has formed a body that has this special authority as one of the strategies to strengthen authority and institutions in border areas. But the Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 concerning the Border Management Agency of Rokan Hilir Regency seems to have been liquidated as a result of the issuance of Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus. The central government's policy on regional apparatus is the justification for the liquidation of the Rokan Hilir Regency Border Management Agency in accordance with the duties and functions it carries out within the framework of budget effectiveness and efficiency.

The reason for the abolition of the Border Management Agency in Rokan Hilir Regency was due to budget constraints and budget reductions that occurred. In 2015 Rokan Hilir Regency received a budget of Rp.2.27 trillion, while in 2016 it increased by more than Rp.2.6 trillion and experienced a significant decrease in 2017 to Rp.1.5 trillion. So that the development of border areas is delayed even without attention due to the limited funds that occur. Through these problems, it is necessary to question the seriousness of the Rokan Hilir Regency government in policy accountability for managing the border area and what the next steps are for border management after the abolition of the Border Management Agency, whether the border regulatory agency can be combined with other work units or not.

In overcoming such conditions, the central government or provincial governments should carry out further monitoring and evaluation of the asymmetric policy strategies carried out in the field of state/regional finance, including in fund allocation policies or budgets. Because budget dependence has negative implications for development in border areas so that the management of areas at the border cannot be realized properly.

Conclusions

Local government accountability in border management in Riau Province is still experiencing various obstacles. First, legal accountability in border areas still has problems from the perspective of international law and law enforcement, one of which is the illicit trafficking of narcotics. Second, the accountability of the settlement process is still weak in the management of the border areas carried out by the Riau Provincial Government. Third, program accountability has been carried out by the Regional Border Management Agency of the Meranti Islands Regency through several superior programs but is still experiencing problems in coordination between related agencies. Fourth, the accountability of policies stipulated in the management of border areas is still contrary to the needs of the community, one of which occurs in Rokan Hilir Regency.

For this reason, the Central Government or Regional Governments are expected to be able to pay more attention to border areas so that they can be managed properly, one of which is to support the programs run by the government of the border areas, the policies made are adapted to the needs of border communities and the appropriate allocation of funds for regional development border.

**Ankwledegment**

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