

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG



PROCEEDING



INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

**"Social Sciences as a solution
to Nation Problems"**

November 21st, 2012 Pangeran Beach Hotel,
Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

In Cooperation with :



PROCEEDING

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES

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to Nation Problem”*

DITERBITKAN OLEH :
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*"Social Sciences as a solution
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INTRODUCTION

Hans Antlov in Hadiz dan Dhakidae (2006:xvi), have evaluated contemporary social scientists in Indonesia have contributed to a failure of nation building project. They do argue that social scientist only can evaluate critically a relation and social, politic and economic proces from outside the power circle and thus give contribution to open and plural development of a society. The above excerpt becomes a kind of "a sting" towrds social scientist those not only defense their neutrality but also actively contribute to give a color to nation change and even human civiliation globally.

The idea is significant with a rational behind a collaboration that develop by Faculty of Social Science Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia and School of Social Science Universiti Malaysia Sabah in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. As two nations those growing and facing various contemporary challenge, it is relevant to both academic institutions to intensify dialogue and exchange idea to a more concrete matters in a future.

Through this relationship, a discourse of academias would be able to provide objective and critical comprehension of fenomenon of the nations and explore alternative solutions as a part of achieve a goal of nation building. As a first step both institutions arrange a scientific forum through international seminar which by do so there is a space to deliberate social science recent discourse and findings in the institutuons. Meet with a streuture and specialiaion of social science that develop by the universities, this seminar use a symposium formate with emphasize to geography, history, sociology and anthropology, international relation, ethnic and nation studies. Nation as a object of discourse could be approached by various other social science such as political science, public administration, legal studies and education as a core business in UNP as a Teacher's Training College (LPTK)

The main topic of the seminar is simplified by a phrase of "*Social Sciences as a solution to Nation Problems*". Seminar is promoted to facilitate sharing and exchange experiences and thought in Social Science among

participants. The discussion would facilitate academic discussion regarding nation problems and identify the role of social sciences in looking for solution between both countries, Indonesia and Malaysia as well as related countries. However as a academic forum the event will provide contribution to enhance social sciences, particularly in geography, history, sociology, anthropology, international relations, public administration and civic education.

As a dissemination tool besides as academic accountability of the seminar, Faculty of Social Sciences through a seminar committee publishes report and seminar result that documented the discourse of the seminar. It conducted and identified new progress of social sciences by a proceeding that arranged categorically based on focus of a topic and also take into account a subject matter as a analitical background of the papers.

PENGANTAR

Seorang Indonesianis Hans Antlov dalam Hadiz dan Dhakidae (2006:xvi) mengevaluasi perkembangan kontemporer Indonesia menyatakan bahwa:

“(Di Indonesia-pen) sebagaimana kita ketahui, proyek pembangunan bangsa otoriter itu gagal, dan ilmu-ilmu sosial juga berperan di sini. Pertumbuhan demokrasi berkaitan erat dengan kemampuan mereka yang berwenang dalam menganalisis struktur masyarakat, hubungan kekuasaan, dan lembaga-lembaga negara..... Para peneliti dan sarjana mulai menentang sistem dengan menuntut hak mereka untuk bebas dari ideologi negara. Mereka menyadari bahwa hanya dari luar kekuasaanlah ilmuwan sosial dapat secara kritis menilai hubungan dan proses politik, sosial, dan ekonomi, dan karenanya memberikan sumbangan pada pembentukan masyarakat yang lebih terbuka dan beragam (plural-pen)”

Kutipan di atas menjadi semacam “sengatan” kepada para ilmuwan sosial yang bukan hanya mempertahankan netralitasnya, tetapi mestinya juga terjun secara aktif dalam memberi warna pada perubahan kebangsaan dan bahkan peradaban kemanusiaan secara global.

Ide ini sejalan dengan rasional di balik kerjasama yang dirancang oleh Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Padang dengan Fakultas Sains Sosial Universiti Malaysia Sabah di Kota Kinabalu Malaysia. Sebagai dua bangsa yang sedang tumbuh dan dihadapkan dengan aneka permasalahan kontemporer, sudah seyogyanya kedua lembaga akademik ini mengintensifkan dialog dan pertukaran pemikiran bahkan kepada hal-hal yang lebih konkrit di masa mendatang.

Melalui ini ia akan dapat memahami secara objektif dan kritis pelbagai macam perkembangan fenomena kebangsaan dan memberi alternatif solusi untuk semakin mendekatkannya dengan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan bangsa (*nation building*) itu sendiri. Karena itu, sebagai langkah awal dirancang sebuah forum ilmiah, dimana di dalamnya disediakan ruang untuk memperbincangkan

perkembangan pemikiran ilmu-ilmu sosial yang muncul di kedua lembaga. Sesuai dengan struktur dan spesialisasi keilmuan sosial yang dimiliki oleh kedua Universitas, maka seminar ini mengambil format simposium dengan penekanan kepada ilmu geografi, sejarah, sosiologi, antropologi, hubungan internasional dan kebangsaan. Tema kebangsaan dapat didekati dengan pendekatan ilmu sosial lain seperti ilmu politik, administrasi negara, ilmu hukum (*legal studies*), dan tentu saja ilmu pendidikan sebagai *core business* UNP selaku Lembaga Pendidikan Tenaga Keguruan (LPTK)

Dengan latar belakang demikian digagaslah sebuah seminar dengan format simposium ilmu sosial yang diberi tajuk yang sederhana yaitu "*Peranan Ilmu Sosial dalam Mencari Solusi Terhadap Masalah Kebangsaan*". Proses pencarian solusi dilaksanakan melalui tukar pikiran dan diskusi ilmiah tentang problematika dan upaya indentifikasi dan aktualisasi peranan ilmu sosial dalam mencari solusi permasalahan kebangsaan untuk kedua negara, Indonesia dan Malaysia, serta negara-negara lain yang berhubungan dengan kawasan tersebut. Sebagai sebuah forum ilmiah diharapkan seminar ini dapat memberi sumbangan kepada pengembangan ilmu-ilmu sosial terutama geografi, sejarah, sosiologi antropologi, hubungan internasional dan masalah kebangsaan.

Sebagai sarana diseminasi lebih lanjut dan dalam konteks akuntabilitas akademik seminar, maka Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Padang melalui panitia penyelenggara dengan ini menerbitkan laporan pelaksanaan dan hasil seminar yang mendokumentasikan secara lengkap perbincangan yang terjadi dan mengidentifikasi perkembangan ilmu-ilmu sosial berbentuk prosiding yang disusun secara kategorikal berdasarkan fokus topik dan tanpa meninggalkan pula disiplin ilmu yang secara teoretikal melatarbelakangi analisis dalam setiap makalah.

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LOCATION, BORDER, REGION, AND THE EFFECT IN LIVING NATION AND COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed to explain about the meaning of location, border and region concepts which have an effect on societies, countries and nations. Mostly, interpretations on locations, borders and regions could deliver disputes such as between and even within countries. What is the meaning of location, border and wide concepts? Why is it important? Is there any policy issued about location and border of a region? How do location and border affect in nation and society? What can we recommend as solutions? These questions are used to guide discussions in this paper.

Key Word: Location, Border, Wide, Effect, Solution

I. PRELIMINARY

The first time western nations came across the archipelago waters, territorial sea boundary has not become an important issue, because the sea was still a territory free waters. However, boundary issues to be anything serious when Western nations began to gain victories in conflict with local forces. Western nations then determine the boundaries of the sea without considering the interests of local communities in both economic and political.

Most of the conflicts in the countries of the world due to the unclear boundaries, both land boundary, and boundary waters. Boundaries are not obviously caused a prolonged conflict for the country concerned, among others; Israel - Palestine, India - Pakistan, Indonesia - Malaysia, Australia, Vietnam - Cambodia. To date, the conflict has not been realized in the form of a real, this is due to the coordinated development of border areas between countries with sub-regional economic cooperation.

In particular, Indonesia as an archipelago stretching along the equator, consists of thousands of islands has its own character and style. Indonesia as a maritime country should have to protect the territorial integrity of the natural resources contained within its boundaries. All the islands and the sea around the islands in Indonesia should be a

unified whole. Therefore, the Indonesian people should be aware that the position or location of strategic territory, territorial boundaries that overlap with its neighbors, as well as the vast territory that stretches from Sabang to Merouke, is a challenge for Indonesia to maintain the integrity and stabilitas state.

Coordinating the management of border areas involving many agencies, both at the central and local levels have not been well established. As observed in the border area between East Malaysia to Borneo with Malaysia Socioeconomic Cooperation Committee Indonesia (Malindo Socio-Economic KK) and Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines East Asean Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), and with the development plan Integrated Economic Development Zone (KAPET) Sanggau in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan KAPET Sasamba.

Based on the above facts, it should be an explanation of the importance of the location of a country, clear boundaries, and the laws that govern the boundaries of a country, whether the limit on sea, land and air. How efforts to resolve conflicts between countries in order to ensure the stability of the state and the nation. Security and defense policy at the border, should be increased to achieve safe conditions along the borders between countries are able to ensure the fulfillment of national interests at the border. Therefore, the implementation of state defense on the border has a role and a function to maintain the existence of Indonesia from any threats and harassment.

II. THE DISCUSSION

A. Location, Wide, Borders, and its Impact the Life of The Nation

1. Location

The location of is the position or lie within the state on the map or globe based on the reality on the field. Location, boundaries, and broad is a unity that can not be separated, because each other mutual support. Aspects of the position of a country can affect the physical, social, political, and economic development of a country. Similarly, the wide, a country that possess a wide area provides an opportunity has abundant natural resources. Beyond the limits of a country or region is essential for the existence of state power and law. Instead location, boundaries, and area can be a threat if the state can not afford to manage the integrity of its territory.

In the life of the nation, the state is "A politics Geographic Region" which country are the basic components (basic component) of political life which has its own

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uniqueness. Uniqueness is a reflection of the geographical conditions of each area of physical, social, economic, or cultural. The uniqueness of a region or a country is closely related to the interests of the state and the nation, as a space to move in the political life of other countries in the world.

Location and form factor are the principal factor in analyzing a country's "Space is the integrating factor in geography" Location factor is the most important factor among other factors, due to the location of the state of a country can be interpreted, potential and development possibilities. Location factors can be evaluated from the absolute location and relative location.

The absolute location based on location a country's astronomical. The location is astronomically a place or state in terms of latitude and longitude. The latitude is an imaginary line on a map and globe there connecting point the west with an eastern point parallel to the equator. Number 180 ° latitude consists of 90 ° north latitude and 90 ° south latitude. Lines of longitude are imaginary lines on a map and globe connecting the north pole to the south pole. The line consists of 360 ° longitude is divided into west longitude (180 °) and 180 ° west longitude. The location a region or country astronomical longitude based on the division of time is closely related to the earth. Being the location of a region or country based on latitude closely related to the distribution of the earth's climate as a tropical climate, sub-tropical, moderate and polar climate.

Climate affects the activity and vitality of the population, and the possibility of agricultural activities, livestock, construction of network traffic. In fact, almost all the countries located in temperate sub-tropical or temperate (middle latitude) is developed. On the other hand lies in tropical developing countries or who are less fortunate. Why is that? Under Koppen climate classification climate "Af" in tropical mean temperature and high humidity is also high, because they will accelerate soil erosion damage and other factors. Meanwhile, the extreme climate in the polar regions will limit normal life activities.

Another fact, that most of the mine spread in temperate regions, and there is also a huge industrialization in temperate regions. It was concluded that the location of astronomical closely related to a country's climate and as a determinant of economic and political structure of a country.

Maritime is the location of a place or a country is seen in its relationship with the sea. The layout maritime and continental locations affect the character and interests of a country, both politically and economically. Almost all developed countries except Russia are strong maritime countries such as Europe, America, Japan, and Australia. The reality in the field of maritime countries can be classified to, (1) states lithoral (coastal state) such as Chile, Norway, Peru, (2) states peninsula (the peninsula) such as Malaysia, India, Italy, Spain and other (3) states insular (island) such as Britain, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and others.

Countries are closely related to maritime security and defense politics of a region or country. Maritime nation focuses on the power of the sea with the Navy fleet, and strong trade anyway. In addition, the continental countries generally focuses on land and air forces. Indonesia, almost all the territory bounded by the sea, except for the northern part of Borneo, and Papua eastern. Based on the fact maritimited Indonesia is approaching 100%, a region or a country that has such a large maritimited Indonesia has advantages and disadvantages.

Those advantages include: (a) Indonesian ports hinterland has rich natural resources, easily visited by foreign merchant ships, (b) all the places in Indonesia maritime climate, rainfall throughout the year and daily small amplitude), (c) marine wealth large, (d) the occurrence of seasonal cruises that utilize wind power to drive the boat, and (e) Indonesia is one of the seven countries that recognized International Law (Exclusive Economic Zone) 200 miles from the coast. The shortage of large maritimited is difficult to maintain the islands (archipelago states), the largest in the world against the threat from within and outside the country.of Indonesia.

Vicinal location are based on the location of the country around him. Vicinal location are closely related to political developments and security neighboring countries. In peacetime each state can be mutually beneficial, but when there is a conflict of each country will be threatened. Visinal What needs to be analyzed to see the possibilities of problems border dispute, invasion, infiltration, and economic dominance. Disputes between Cambodian (Khmer) with Vietnam, India and Pakistan (Kashmir), Israel and Palestine.

Neighboring countries that take unilateral advantage both social and economic, attempting to influence smaller countries and weak, like Russia annexed Latvia, Lithuania, and Belarus. However, neighboring countries and friendly mutual benefit

through cooperation (lateral, bilateral, regional, and international) to progress the development of each country. As ASEAN (South East Asia), EEC (in Western Europe), SARC (South Asia) and other forms of cooperation.

Location or a central location and is the location of a country peripheral associated with centers of activity, both political and economic. The strategic location for a country benefiting light of military and economic as narrow straits (the Malacca Strait, the Bosphorus), canal (Panama and Suez Canal, a canal in Russia and Europe), islands or places that have a central function (Malta , Singapore, Aden, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, etc.)

2. Wide

Area of the state is an important indicator to measure the level of development of a country life. Broad region greater benefit when compared with a narrow region. However, not all the vast region to guarantee the creation of a good economy, it needs to be supported by good human resource anyway. As Siberia's vast, but relatively few people and climate extremes are not likely to develop the economy well.

On the other side of the country that have a wide area to give the possibility, among others: (1) allows for the spread of population and industry, (2) has a wealth of natural resources more, (3) is likely to be a large and powerful country in the political and economic , (4) it is difficult to overrun.

In contrast, the vast country also has a weakness, among others, (1) communication and control difficult and less effective, allowing the emergence of separatist movements bigger, as China's Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, Russia's East Siberia, (2) difficult to manage natural potential and residents. For example, the Siberian region of swampy difficult to regulate network traffic, Canada most of the population is in the south, while the north is empty, Brazil, the majority of development progress in the area of the plateau, while the area of the Amazon basin and the majority of the population behind many empty .

Based on the spacious, some countries can be categorized as follows: (1) Giant size (Russian with a $\pm 22.403,000 \text{ km}^2$), very large size (\pm Canada with an area of $9,976,177 \text{ km}^2$), large size (China with an area of ± 9.561 million km^2 and the United States with an area of $9,363,387 \text{ km}^2 \pm$), medium size (Australia with a $\pm 7,704,159 \text{ km}^2$), small size (\pm India with an area of $3.287,590 \text{ km}^2$ and Indonesia with an area of

2,027,057 km² ±, excluding sea), and miniature size (Monaco, Vatican City with an area of only ± 2 km² - 3 km²). The total area or ideal state is difficult to determine, however, Carlson states "The ideal size of a state with the various resources, the standard of living of the people, the level of technological, scientific, and the affectiveness of the of the transportation and communication system "

3. Border

Borders is a sign of the outermost boundary that limits the area controlled territory of a country. Limits may be a clear line or a path to a certain area or zone. Boundary line (linear boundary) is often used because it is more definite, easily within the administration. However, the boundary line too *Zakelijk* in the maintenance and regulation of traffic, transportation and socially border area residents, especially in the event of conflict between the countries at the border, such as West Germany with East Germany, North Korea and South Korea, Israel and Palestine.

Boundary zone (zone boundary) which limits based on socio-economic and ethnic zones. Social Limits economically more advantageous because it gives freedom to the residents of the border area to exchange and carry out daily life. Zonal boundary is usually a path unclaimed areas, such as the boundary between Tibet with Nepal which is an area of bamboo forest and pine forest, Pyrenia Mountains region between France and Spain. Weakness zonal boundary is less definitive administrative measures, often leading to conflict among countries that border.

In practice, it is difficult to determine the limits are better among linear boundary zonal boundaries. When the zonal boundary conflicts often punctuated with linear boundary and vice versa. The decision determining zonal limits and linear depending on the international situation, particularly the relations and national interests of the countries that border. Countries that border can be a zone of peace, and also the status of the conflict zone since there are often conflicts in adjacent territories.

State border is not a static, but always changing and shifting as a result of the changes and shifts in local political life and the world. For example, emerging new states, boundary changes due to political pressure, the onset of which is ideological boundaries, shifting the border of war (the borders of Israel, Palestine and the Arab countries). Fredrik Ratzel said that "Shifting boundaries of a country is influenced by the development of the capabilities and power of the state"

Boundary changes related to the function of the limit itself, among others, (1) the limit in, serve the interests of the administration, law enforcement, control of natural resources, and for the benefit of military strategy, (2) the outer limits, serves as a defense and security in relation to foreign policy, supporting national integrity and the rights of bilateral, multilateral, and internationally, both measures of economic, political or military. Some people think negatively that the limit function to shut down, for example; iron curtain country borders or bamboo blinds oriented as a barrier to the outside world. However, the function of national borders each state varies depending on the adopted ideology, philosophy and goals of each country. Therefore, the importance of the state border surveillance and security needs for each country borders.

Classification boundary by its nature, among others, (1) the natural boundary (natural boundaries) such as mountains, rivers, seas, lakes, swamps, deserts, (2) the cultural (cultural boundaries) border separating the two countries are anthropo-geographical have different properties, such as ethnic, historical, and economic, (3) mathematical or geometric boundary is determined by a mathematical calculation can be either straight lines or curves. Setting the boundaries without considering the physical and cultural, but by agreement and the agreement between the two countries. As border states in the United States, Alaska to Canada, and borders the countries of Australia, (4) the complex boundary borders based on many factors (ethnic, mathematical and geographical situation) such as Mexico with the United States (A physical-geometric-boundary)

It can be concluded that the borders of a state, whether natural, cultural, or geometric, has advantages and disadvantages. If a country can maintain the integrity of the defense and security boundaries of each state border, the border will undoubtedly be a zone of peace are beneficial to each country. Conversely, if a country's borders are not clear and each state does not maintain the integrity, the border would be a threat to countries in the border may even lead to war.

4. Location and Boundary Issues NKRI

As explained previously, the location, area, and boundaries are the decisive factor for the possible development of a region or country. But it is not uncommon location, wide and border the object of dispute among several countries. Disputes are caused by

various factors both physical factors, social and political factors. The many causes of the conflict, the border issue became the main topic discussed in a national forum and Internasioanal. Like, protracted Israel-Palestina conflict, India-Pakistan, Vietnam-Cambodia, Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore-Australia. The following are some of the problems that occurred in the Indonesian border, and how the Indonesian government to make a strategy or a solution for conflict resolution border.

Indonesia State Act 1945 Section 9A of Article 25 A decisive territory of the Republic of Indonesia as an archipelago, boundaries and rights are determined by state law. To avoid the problems needed to be agreement (agreement) between the neighboring countries. United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea (UNCLOS) of 1982, to determine boundary line measurements of the archipelago from the outermost outer islands. The withdrawal line includes the territorial sea delimitation, additional zones, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf boundary.

Territorial Sea Boundary (BLT) is a seabed boundary and the land beneath it. The area that lies below sea level up to 12 miles of desert land along the base of the territory to the edge of the continental shelf beyond the fringe.

Extra Zone Limits (BZT) is a boundary line is located next to the sea beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea of a maximum width of 24 miles of the territorial sea is not to exceed the baseline limit should not exceed 24 miles, in order to prevent violations of the customs laws, fiscal, and immigration. Limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea. ZEE width should not exceed 200 nautical miles from the baseline.

Continental Shelf Boundary (BLK) is the area under the sea which includes the seabed and subsoil there from the area below sea level located outside the territorial sea along the edge of the edge of the continental shelf sea. The line outside the continent to the ocean floor may not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines or not exceeding 100 nautical miles from the line depth (isobath) 2500 m, except for the elevation of the seabed, such as the court (plateau), slope (rise), peak (caps), the height of the flat (banks) and rounded peaks (spurs).

In connection with the above explanation, NKRI legally entitled to the International Sea territorial sea (12 nautical miles), an additional zone (24 nautical miles), the exclusive economic zone (200 nautical miles) and the continental shelf (350

nautical miles or even more). The width of each zone is measured by reference to the so-called baseline (baseline).

Geographically, Indonesia is an archipelagic country located between two oceans, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Indonesia consists of islands totaling +17,504 island with an area of 5.8 million km² ± waters and shoreline length ± 81 900 km². Indonesian sea borders with 10 countries, namely Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, India, Thailand, Vietnam, the Republic of Palau, Australia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea. On land, Indonesia borders with three countries, namely Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and the length of the land border totaled 2914.1 km.

Indonesia must be firm in dealing with other nations steps in expanding its territory. Indonesia is a manifestation of the sovereignty of the nation should be preserved in any way. Government of Indonesia and neighboring countries have agreed to resolve border dispute through negotiations. Attempts to defend the territory of Indonesia is the responsibility of the entire nation of Indonesia. To maintain the integrity and sovereignty of Indonesia should maintain a synergy between government agencies, central government, local government and the private sector, and government and the community should be strengthened

The issue claims between Indonesia and Malaysia on potential boundary, known after the first technical meeting on the law of the sea between Indonesia and Malaysia in 1967. Both parties have agreed (except Sipadan and Ligitan treated as the status quo). Dated October 27, 1969 the signing of an agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia, which are referred to as the Indian Boundary Agreement Indonesia - Malaysia. Both countries ratified on 7 November 1969, following the ratification of Malaysia made a new map that would include the island of Sipadan, Ligitan and Batu Puteh (Pedra Blanca) into the territory of Malaysia.

New maps created confusing Indonesia Malaysia and Singapore and eventually Indonesia and Singapore Malaysia does not recognize the new map. Then on March 17, 1970 signed back Consent sea borders Indonesia and Malaysia. In 1979, Malaysia made a new map of the continental and maritime borders unilaterally, Malaysia makes its own maritime border with Ambalat maritime block entering into the territory that is by promoting the coordinates 4 ° 10 'north past the island of Sebatik. Indonesia protested and said they did not recognize the claim, by reason of referring to

the Boundary Treaty Indian Indonesia - Malaysia Agreement 1969 and sea borders Indonesia and Malaysia in 1970. Indonesia seen as a continuous effort from the Malaysian side to expand the territory of Indonesia. The case was increased profile after Pulau Sipadan and Ligitan, also in Ambalat block, expressed as part of Malaysia by the International Court.

In response to the decision of the International Court of Indonesia feel cheated. On the map of Indonesia baseline Homeland 4/PrP/1960 Law, Sipadan-Ligitan does not belong to Indonesia, but it is beyond the territorial sea boundary Indonesia, however, the two islands did not belong to Malaysia. Legally Sipadan-Ligitan case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Sipadan Ligitan not actually belong to Indonesia, but did not belong to Malaysia. It was like the game of marbles, marbles Sipadan and Ligitan is a contesting.

Block Ambalat dispute resolution (water) could take a while. even take up to tens of years. This statement was presented by Hasan Wirayuda when a Minister of Foreign Affairs. This statement is reasonable, because the government has done 13 times talks the two sides, and are now preparing to enter negotiations fourteenth. The government understands that public expectations towards completion Ambalat so great, but asked that people be patient.

Disputes between states impossible will happen, if not something promising potential inherent in the question. Ambalat is a vast sea blocks covering 15,235 km² located in the Celebes Sea and the Makassar Strait or near the extension of the land border between Sabah, Malaysia, and East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Naming sea block is based on the importance of ocean exploration and underwater, particularly in the field of oil mining.

Starting from the experience of the limits of the Republic and the government needs to be an integral ranging from aberbagai levels, ranging from local governments to the central government, military, and police to strengthen the defense of the Homeland limit. Inventory islands of the Republic of Indonesia is prone to maritime disputes; Pulau Rondo (NAD), Pulau Nipa (Riau), Sekatung Island (Riau), Anambas Islands (Kep.Riau), Berhala Island (North Sumatra), Marore Island (Sulawesi), Island Miangas (Sulawesi), Marampit Island (Sulawesi), Fani Island (Papua), Fanildo Island (Papua), Bras Island (Papua), Batek Island (NTT) is a 12 outer islands are the focus of attention of the government since 2003. Experience defeat arguments in ICJ *Seminar Internasional Ilmu Sosial, FIS UNP, Pangeran Beach Hotel, 21 November 2012*

(International Court) December 17, 2002 is a valuable lesson on the existence of the islands on the border.

Problems boundary between Indonesia and Malaysia are not allowed to drag possible. Best Solution to resolve disputes Ambalat Block, the government of Indonesia should use peaceful means through diplomacy between the two countries, so as to prevent the use of violence or war. The use of diplomatic means is also determined by Article 33 of the UN Charter that is through negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitrase, court settlement, or settlement through regional agencies or other means chosen by each country.

Negotiation is a dispute resolution technique that does not involve a third party. Basically, the discussion focuses on the negotiations conducted by the parties, namely Indonesia and Malaysia. The different perceptions held by the two countries are expected to be obtained the way out and causing an understanding of the core issues become easier to solve. When a solution was found on both sides, it will continue on concessions from one party to the other party.

Mediation is a form of settlement with the involvement of a third party, in this case the third party to act as agents of mediation (mediator). A mediator has an active role to find the right solution to facilitate the agreement between the parties to the dispute.

Inquiry is when there is a dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia, then to resolve the dispute, the two sides can establish a commission or an international body to seek out and listen to all the evidence relevant to the issues in dispute. So far, between Indonesia and Malaysia trying to follow the path of peace, and seeks to avoid and reduce confrontation both sides.

Other efforts are Indonesia-Malaysia border penegasaan cooperation between the two countries each represented by a state mapping agencies (Indonesia and Malaysia) to Indonesia is the Honorary Chairman of TNI Pussurta Secretary Ministry of Defence, while for Malaysia is the National Mapping the Honorary Chairman Secretary General Ministry of Land and Regional Development, as outlined in the MoU on "Joint Demarcations and Survey" on 26 November 1973.

Meanwhile, Indonesia border design problem-solving strategies to defend the sovereignty of the archipelago, among others: (1) remap the Indonesian border crossing

points, (2) prioritize road construction along the land, (3) establish a new territory in the border, (4) to build a military base near the border, (5) promoting the return of transmigration, (6) giving tax incentives to companies that enter into a new area, (7) elect a strong leader, authoritative, and decisive, (8) to strengthen international diplomacy and (9) establish a nationalist education system. Principles of a planned strategy needs to be reviewed and refined and can be realized.

III. CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the description above, a few things can be taken the following conclusion;

1. The location of a country can affect the physical, social, political, and economic of the country.
2. Area of a country that has a wide area provides an opportunity to have abundant natural resources.
3. Boundary of a country or region is essential for the existence of state power and law.
4. Location, boundaries, and area can be a threat if the state is not able to manage the integrity of its territory.

B. Suggestions

1. Problem solving Ambalat Block, Indonesia still have to stick to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and other regulations as a sound basis which entitles the Republic of Indonesia as an archipelagic state in order to avoid claims of Malaysia over the area.
2. Need to clarify again the position and rights of each country's exploration over the area waters.

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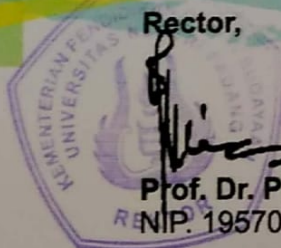
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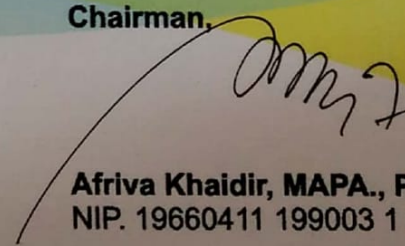
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