

Enhancing Immigration Functions at the Motaain Cross-Border Post and Its Relation to National Resilience

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ABSTRACT

Border security is very important to maintain state sovereignty, especially at the Motaain Cross Border Line (PLBN) which borders Timor Leste. This research analyzes the application of social control theory to improve immigration functions in tackling transnational crimes, as well as its relationship with the theory of national security and resilience. The method used is a qualitative approach with a case study at PLBN Motaain, involving interviews with immigration officials and security forces. The results show that the application of social control through strict supervision and cross-agency cooperation increases the effectiveness of crime prevention such as smuggling and illegal immigration. Strengthening the technology-based immigration system also strengthens the mitigation of threats to border stability. Immigration plays a strategic role in maintaining social, economic and national security balance. However, there are obstacles such as limited surveillance infrastructure and weak cross-border coordination. Improving immigration policies, strengthening the surveillance system, and enhancing bilateral cooperation with Timor Leste are needed to ensure more effective border security.

Keywords: Immigration, Social Control, Border Security, Transnational Crime, National Defense, PLBN Motaain, Immigration Surveillance.

INTRODUCTION

The *Motaain Cross Border Post (PLBN, Pos Lintas Batas Negara)* plays a vital role as the main gateway connecting Indonesia and Timor Leste. More than just a physical crossing point, it serves as a symbol of the close diplomatic relations and bilateral cooperation between the two countries. According to Y. Amtiran et al. (2022), this creates opportunities for closer collaboration in various fields, including education, tourism, and trade, thus improving the welfare of people on both sides. The facilities available at *PLBN Motaain* are designed to support smooth cross-border activities. These include a thorough document inspection process, efficient customs services, and strict security measures to ensure that all activities take place in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, *PLBN Motaain* is also a center of cultural exchange that allows people from both countries to get to know and understand each other's traditions and habits

(Oki et al., 2017). Thus, this *PLBN* not only contributes to the mobility of people and goods, but also strengthens the social and economic ties between Indonesia and Timor Leste.

PLBN Motaain is also a place where the cultures and identities of both countries interact, creating a dynamic and harmonious atmosphere. With various programs and activities involving local communities, the *PLBN* has the potential to become a center of cultural exchange that enriches the lives of people on both sides. Through collaborative initiatives, it is expected that these economic and cultural relationships will continue to develop, creating new opportunities for social and economic growth in the border region (Sugiarti & Hum., 2020). This shows that *PLBN Motaain* is more than just a physical facility; it is also a bridge that strengthens friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and Timor Leste. Good connectivity and accessibility are important factors in the development of border areas (Lay & Wahyono, 2018). The existence of *PLBN Motaain* provides significant economic benefits for the local community. With easy access to trade, local products can be marketed to neighboring countries. This increase in trade volume provides opportunities for small and medium businesses to develop, thus having a positive impact on the economy of the communities around the border. With increased interaction between countries, it is also expected that there will be a transfer of knowledge and technology that can strengthen local competitiveness and improve the quality of life of the community (Almaden & Veloso, 2017).

Not only a trading center, *PLBN Motaain* is also a place for social and cultural interaction between the people of Indonesia and Timor Leste. With the existence of a place of interaction, people in both countries can communicate, exchange experiences, and strengthen relationships through various social and cultural activities. These activities also have the potential to increase tourism in the area, attracting visitors from various regions who want to experience the unique culture and traditions of each country (Suwartiningsih et al., 2022). This creates greater understanding and tolerance between them. The existence of *PLBNs* contributes to infrastructure development in border areas, where public facilities such as roads, markets, and other public services are developed to support the economic and social activities of communities. This contributes to a more inclusive and sustainable development of the region. According to Rojas Ramírez & Molina Vargas (2018), this infrastructure development not only improves accessibility but also encourages local investment and creates new jobs for the local population.

As the gateway in and out of the country, *PLBN Motaain* has a strategic function in maintaining border security. In addition, it serves as an information center for local communities regarding applicable regulations and procedures, thereby raising awareness of the importance of security and order in the border region (Chakraborty & Sardar, 2015). Its existence enables the supervision of cross-border activities, especially in preventing illegal acts such as smuggling of prohibited goods, human trafficking, and illegal immigration. Various obstacles faced include limited manpower, limited budgets, unsupportive facilities and logistics, illegal fees, and lack of coordination between related agencies (Larantika et al., 2024). *PLBN Motaain* is an important

surveillance center in counteracting transnational crime. With an optimal surveillance system, authorities can identify suspicious activities that have the potential to threaten national stability. Through collaboration between various government agencies and the community, the effectiveness of surveillance at *PLBN Motaain* can be improved, creating strong synergy in maintaining state sovereignty (Singler, 2021). This step is part of an effort to improve security in the border region. The *PLBN* is also a forum for cooperation between various agencies, both at the national and international levels, to deal with cross-border issues. This collaboration includes training and information exchange to increase the effectiveness of surveillance and prevention of crimes that occur in border areas. As explained by Asproth et al. (2014), with an integrated approach, it is expected to create a better communication network between related agencies so that responses to threats can be carried out quickly and efficiently.

The immigration function at *PLBN Motaain* is very important in regulating and supervising the movement of people across the border between Indonesia and Timor Leste. Immigration plays a role in ensuring that every individual entering or exiting Indonesian territory has a valid official document, such as a passport, visa, or other crossing document. Jade (2023) explains that as the front guard in maintaining state sovereignty, the Directorate General of Immigration is responsible for the supervision and service of people's traffic in and out of Indonesia, for which selective policies are implemented to ensure the security and order of the country's borders. In addition, immigration is also responsible for detecting and preventing the entry of people who have the potential to endanger national security, as well as ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations in the migration process (Rachmawati & Djalaludin, 2017). This function also includes checking a person's legal status to prevent the entry of individuals who could potentially pose a security threat. Thus, immigration at *PLBN Motaain* not only focuses on administrative aspects but also plays a crucial role in maintaining regional stability and security through close monitoring of all cross-border activities (Goldberg et al., 2017). With a good record-keeping system, immigration authorities can identify who is crossing and how long they have been in the region, reducing the risk of immigration violations such as overstays or misuse of residence permits. The system also allows authorities to conduct more in-depth data analysis, aiding in informed decision-making and responsiveness to changing migration dynamics (Wakai et al., 2021).

Public awareness of immigration rules is also an important factor in maintaining order at the *PLBN*. Socialization of cross-border regulations and education on the consequences of violations can help build collective compliance. Local communities can also be involved as partners in border surveillance. By involving local communities, it is expected to create a strong synergy between government agencies and citizens to maintain security and order in the border area (Marques et al., 2020). The effectiveness of border management through strict social control can contribute to national stability. With a good surveillance system, the synergy between the government and the community can be improved, so that the challenges in the border region

can be better addressed. The importance of this collaboration not only strengthens security but also encourages economic development in border areas, which in turn improves the welfare of local communities (Ogbonna et al., 2023). Maintained border security will have a positive impact on the country's overall resilience.

The application of social control theory can improve immigration functions through strict regulations, effective supervision, and consistent law enforcement to prevent violations. This theory can be a foundation in creating effective surveillance mechanisms, where active community participation is key to identifying and addressing potential threats (Costello, 2017). Strategic measures include strengthening the border surveillance system by upgrading checkpoints, training officers, and using technology such as drones. This efficient system will not only help in preventing smuggling and illegal immigration but also strengthen diplomatic relations with neighboring countries through better security cooperation (Sinaga et al., 2022). Cooperation between immigration and security agencies, including the *TNI* and *Polri*, is also important for synergy in dealing with immigration issues. One form of cooperation between immigration and related agencies is through curative cooperation as an effort to deal with problems that arise (Faqih et al., 2023). In addition, the application of identification technologies such as biometrics and integrated data-based applications can strengthen border crossing surveillance. These innovations are expected to not only increase the effectiveness of surveillance but also create a safer environment for local communities and encourage economic growth through increased legal trade (Anadi, 2017). With a comprehensive social control mechanism, it is expected to minimize cross-border crime at *PLBN Motaain*, improve law enforcement, national stability, and the sense of security of the people in the border region.

In addition to social control theory, security theory and national resilience theory approaches are also relevant in discussing the role of immigration in border management. Security theory explains how a country must deal with threats in both traditional (military) and non-traditional forms (transnational crime, human trafficking, and smuggling) (Lori & Schilde, 2021). Meanwhile, national resilience theory emphasizes the importance of balance between political, economic, social, cultural, and defense and security aspects in maintaining state sovereignty. Security is often associated with efforts to maintain political stability, security, and public order from various threats that can interfere (Simanjuntak et al., 2024). In the context of *PLBN Motaain*, improving immigration functions not only contributes to border security but also becomes part of the national strategy in strengthening the country's overall resilience. The importance of collaboration between various government agencies and local communities in implementing immigration policies cannot be ignored, as this synergy will increase the effectiveness of border surveillance and management (Mardhani et al., 2020).

Border security remains a critical aspect of national sovereignty, particularly in regions like the *Motaain Cross Border Post (PLBN)*, which serves as a vital gateway between Indonesia and Timor Leste. Previous studies, such as those by Amtiran et al. (2022), highlight the socio-

economic benefits of cross-border collaboration, including enhanced trade and cultural exchange. However, research by Missbach (2014) underscores the persistent challenges of porous borders, such as transnational crimes and illegal immigration, which threaten national security. While these studies provide valuable insights into the dynamics of border management, they often overlook the specific role of immigration functions in mitigating these threats through social control mechanisms. This gap necessitates a deeper exploration of how immigration policies can be optimized to bolster border security and national resilience.

The urgency of this research is underscored by the increasing complexity of transnational crimes, such as smuggling and human trafficking, which exploit weaknesses in border surveillance systems. As noted by Lori and Schilde (2021), non-traditional security threats require innovative approaches that integrate technology and cross-agency cooperation. Despite these calls, practical implementations at *PLBN Motaain* remain limited, as evidenced by the lack of advanced surveillance infrastructure and weak coordination between agencies (Larantika et al., 2024). Addressing these issues is critical to safeguarding national interests and ensuring the stability of border regions, which are often hotspots for illegal activities.

This study introduces novelty by applying social control theory to immigration functions, a perspective rarely explored in existing literature. While Costello (2017) discusses social control in broader criminological contexts, its specific application to border immigration remains underexamined. Additionally, the research integrates security theory (Buzan) and national resilience theory to provide a holistic framework for understanding the interplay between immigration policies and border security. By focusing on *PLBN Motaain* as a case study, the study offers localized insights that can inform policy adjustments tailored to the unique challenges of the Indonesia–Timor Leste border.

The purpose of this research is twofold: to analyze the effectiveness of social control theory in enhancing immigration functions at *PLBN Motaain* and to elucidate its relationship with border security and national resilience. By employing a qualitative case study approach, the study aims to identify best practices and systemic weaknesses in current immigration policies. The findings will contribute to the academic discourse on border management and provide actionable recommendations for policymakers, particularly the Directorate General of Immigration, to strengthen surveillance and coordination mechanisms.

The benefits of this research extend beyond academic circles, offering practical value for government agencies and border communities. By improving immigration functions, the study can help reduce transnational crimes, enhance bilateral cooperation with Timor Leste, and foster socio-economic development in border regions. Furthermore, the research underscores the importance of community involvement and technology adoption in border security, aligning with global trends in migration management (Singler, 2021). Ultimately, this study seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice, ensuring that border policies are both resilient and responsive to emerging security challenges.

Based on the explanation above, this research is conducted with the aim of analyzing the application of social control theory in improving immigration functions at *PLBN Motaain* and elaborating on its relationship with border security and national resilience. This research is also expected to contribute to the academic aspect of immigration studies and provide policy suggestions that can be used by the Directorate General of Immigration in strengthening immigration control in border areas.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method focused on PLBN Motaain as a strategic area in immigration control and cross-border crime prevention. This approach was chosen to gain a deep understanding of the application of social control theory, security theory, and national resilience theory in improving immigration functions and analyzing their impact on national resilience. The research focuses on collecting data from reliable sources, such as books, scientific journals, official documents, and case studies from other countries that have successfully implemented similar approaches. The Indonesia–Timor Leste border region was chosen as the object of research due to the complexity and security challenges it faces, including the potential for illegal cross-border activities.

Data were collected from various policy documents, immigration regulations, national security reports, and relevant academic publications. The documents analyzed included Indonesian immigration regulations, policies related to border management, as well as reports from government agencies and international organizations that address security challenges at the border. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive and thematic approaches to identify important patterns. Through this method, the research aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of social control-based immigration policies in tackling transnational crimes at PLBN Motaain and to examine how strengthening immigration functions can contribute to Indonesia's national security.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Application of Social Control Theory in Border Immigration

The application of social control theory in the immigration system at PLBN Motaain is carried out through various mechanisms of supervision, regulation, and law enforcement. Social control in this context aims to limit and prevent illegal activities that occur at the border, such as smuggling of goods, human trafficking, and the entry of illegal immigrants. In Hirschi's perspective, social control consists of four main elements, namely attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. At PLBN Motaain, attachment is shown through coordination between immigration officers, security forces, and the surrounding community in maintaining border stability. Commitment to law and order is reflected in strict immigration policies and the

implementation of a transparent cross-border licensing system. In addition, the involvement of officers in routine surveillance and border patrols strengthens efforts to prevent cross-border crime. Confidence in the importance of immigration regulations is fostered through socialization to the public and capacity building of officers in understanding immigration rules and procedures. However, the main challenges in applying social control theory at PLBN Motaain are limited resources, lack of advanced surveillance technology, and geographical factors that make it difficult to optimally monitor all cross-border routes.

Application of Security Theory in Immigration at the Border

Border security is a crucial aspect in maintaining the stability of a country. In the perspective of security theory developed by Barry Buzan, security includes not only military aspects, but also economic, social, political, and environmental aspects. At PLBN Motaain, the role of immigration in the security system can be seen from efforts to identify, monitor, and control human traffic entering and leaving Indonesian territory. One of the main strategies in improving security is the implementation of a biometric-based crossing system, the use of intelligence data to detect at-risk individuals, and increased surveillance of illegal routes that are often used by cross-border criminals. In addition, cooperation with security forces such as the TNI, Polri, and Customs has been strengthened to create a comprehensive security system. However, there are several challenges faced in the implementation of immigration-based security policies, such as the practice of misuse of travel documents, weak coordination between agencies, and budget constraints in the procurement of more modern surveillance technology. Therefore, the long-term strategy is to improve synergy between agencies, develop a more integrated immigration information system, and adopt a risk-based approach to security.

Application of National Resilience Theory in Immigration in the Borderlands

National resilience has broad dimensions, including political, economic, socio-cultural, and defense and security aspects. In the context of immigration, national resilience is closely related to border stability and human traffic management that can affect the social and economic balance of a country. PLBN Motaain as one of the international entrances has a strategic role in maintaining Indonesia's national resilience, especially in dealing with non-traditional threats such as illegal immigration, human trafficking, and infiltration of radical groups. Based on the theory of national resilience, one of the main pillars in maintaining state stability is the strengthening of the immigration system which functions as the front guard in filtering individuals entering Indonesian territory. The current implementation of immigration policies at PLBN Motaain has led to the strengthening of national resilience through various strategies, such as restrictions on crossings for individuals with high risks, supervision of cross-border economic activities, and strengthening regulations related to residence permits for foreign nationals. However, there are still some obstacles in implementing this policy, such as the rampant practice of illegal crossings through rat lines, weak monitoring infrastructure, and challenges in conducting border diplomacy with neighboring Timor Leste. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen bilateral cooperation

between Indonesia and Timor Leste in addressing border issues, as well as increasing the capacity of immigration officials in detecting potential threats to national security.

Immigration Relations, Border Security and National Security

The relationship between immigration, border security and national resilience is close and mutually influential. Immigration functions as an instrument of social control that plays a role in regulating human mobility and preventing the entry of threats from abroad. In the context of border security, strict and effective immigration policies can reduce the risk of transnational crimes, such as narcotics smuggling, human trafficking, and acts of terrorism that utilize border routes as entry points into Indonesia. Meanwhile, strong national resilience requires an immigration system that is able to identify, monitor, and manage cross-border mobility efficiently. Thus, immigration is not only an administrative instrument, but also a strategic tool in maintaining the security and stability of the country.

In comparing immigration control systems in various countries, it was found that countries with high levels of border security generally implement technology-based surveillance systems, such as the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in analyzing border crossing data, strengthening satellite-based surveillance, and cross-country cooperation in intelligence data exchange. Indonesia still has a lot of homework to do in improving the immigration system, especially in border areas such as PLBN Motaain which is often a hotspot for cross-border crime. Therefore, steps that need to be taken in the future include strengthening regulations related to border control, increasing cooperation between agencies in integrated security operations, and developing more sophisticated surveillance technology to increase the effectiveness of controlling the crossing of people and goods. With the optimization of the immigration system, border security can be better maintained, which in turn will contribute to Indonesia's overall national resilience.

CONCLUSION

This research confirms that the application of social control theory in immigration has a strategic role in improving supervision and law enforcement at *PLBN Motaain*. The function of immigration is not only limited to the regulation of human traffic but also acts as an instrument in preventing cross-border crimes, such as smuggling of goods, human trafficking, and infiltration of illegal actors. In the context of national security, immigration also contributes as the frontline in dealing with non-traditional threats that can destabilize the country. However, this study also identifies the main challenges in optimizing immigration functions, including limited human resources, inadequate infrastructure, and less than optimal coordination between related institutions. As a contribution to future research, further studies can focus on developing immigration policy models that are more adaptive to the dynamics of modern security threats, especially in the utilization of artificial intelligence-based technology and the integration of border surveillance systems. In addition, further research can explore more effective border

diplomacy approaches in enhancing bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Timor Leste. Thus, the results of this research are expected to be the basis for strengthening immigration policies that are more responsive and sustainable in supporting national resilience.

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