

**THE STRATEGIC ISSUES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
BORDER AREA OF INDONESIA - MALAYSIA
(Study Case of Entikong Sub-District of West Kalimantan)**

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ABSTRACT

On the land, Indonesia is bordered by three countries: Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste. Whereas, in Indonesia sea area bordered by 10 countries: India, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, the Republic of Palau, Australia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea. Most of the border region in Indonesia is still an underdeveloped area with less facilities and infrastructure of social and economic. Formulation of the problem are: 1. How do the condition of the socio-economic and culture in the border of Indonesia - Malaysia? 2. What is the condition of infrastructure in the border and what is the urgent infrastructure to be built? 3. What are policy and strategy of the Indonesian government of the border of society development between Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak)? The purpose of writing are: 1. Comparing the condition of the socio-economic and culture of border both Indonesia and Malaysia. 2. Comparing the condition of the infrastructure of border both Indonesia and Malaysia and determining the infrastructure to be built. 3. Describing the Indonesian government policy and strategy in development acceleration of economic society in the border between Indonesia, especially Entikong Sub-District of Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan and Malaysia (Sarawak). Although, the commitment and the governments policy have given a higher priority in the reorientated development of border, which those of security (security approach) into a welfare orientation (prosperity approach), but overall, the issue of society development in Indonesia border, especially the District Entikong Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan and Malaysia (Sarawak) so far can be said that are still not getting proportional attention. The indication, though a variety of policies, regulations or laws relating to efforts to accelerate economic development of border societies have been made. Various issues and problems are faced by the border, both land and sea borders can be solved by more focused and targeted on six aspects, these are policy, economic and socio-cultural, defense and security, natural resources management, institutional and management authority, as well as cooperation inter nations.

Key Word: Economic, Development, Border Area, Indonesia, Malaysia.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Indonesian archipelago is directly adjacent to the 10 countries. On the land, Indonesia is bordered by three countries: Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste. Whereas, in Indonesia sea area bordered by 10 countries: India, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, the Republic of Palau, Australia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea. Sea border is marked by the presence of 92 outer islands are home to the placement of the basic points that determine the sea boundaries.

Most of the border region in Indonesia is still an underdeveloped area with less facilities and infrastructure of social and economic. The past assumption believe that the border area is

an area which needs to be closely monitored because a troubled area of security has made border development paradigm more emphasis on safety than on the welfare approach. This leads to the border regions, in some areas untouched by development dynamics.

Society of border area is the people who live on the inter-land border between Indonesia and Malaysia. In particular, people who live in the border regions of Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak). The border society is a strategically vital region in the constellation of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). The border has the potential of natural resources and market opportunities because it has a strategic location geographically. Moreover, the fact shows that the border is geopolitically related to aspects of sovereignty, defense and security, a sense of nationality, ideology, social, economic and political.

However, the potential of natural resources of Indonesia, especially those in the border is not useful optimally. It happened because there is a striking development gaps between people residing in the border of Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak). Base on the study, seminars or some quarter opinions said that the ideal conditions expected in the Indonesian people as the objectives of the Indonesian nation listed on the 1945 Indonesia constitution of the first paragraph, to realize the Indonesian welfare is still far from the expectations.

Development of the border has a very close relationship to the mission of national development, especially for both the unity preserving and territorial integrity, national security and defense, as well as improving the welfare of the people in the border. The new paradigm, the development of borders change the aim of development policies that more oriented to inward looking become outward looking, so that it could be used to economic and trade activities international. The current approach of the border development uses prosperity approach and security approach.

The gap of socio-economic both the border society and neighbour countries affect the character and lifestyle of local communities and give negative impact to the security of the border and the sense of nationalism. The border area is underdeveloped due to, among other things: 1. The location is relatively isolated with less accessible level. 2. Low levels of education and public health. 3. The low level of socio-economic welfare of society the border (poor people and backward villages). 4. Lack of information both the government and the border society (blank spot).

As a result of the globalization and the rapid development of science and technology, information technology and communications can accelerate the access development of foreign culture into the Indonesian life. Frontier society are more likely to be affected by foreign culture, due to the greater intensity of relations and economic life depends on the neighboring countries. On the contrary, Malaysia in Kalimantan and Sarawak, the border used as a central economic, market, settlements, and the pavements which bear the economy of the border people.

So that it becomes a major reason of the central government for expansion in order to enhance the national defense and the welfare of the Indonesia border people, especially the Sub-district Entikong, Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan and Malaysia (Sarawak). Therefore, in this paper will be discussed and analyzed on the strategic issues of the border regional economic of Indonesia - Malaysia. The analysis covers the border biographies,

population distribution, infrastructure both regions, socio-economic and cultur, solutions offered and conclusions.

Formulation of The Problem

1. How do the condition of the socio-economic and culture in the border of Indonesia - Malaysia?
2. What is the condition of infrastructure in the border and what is the urgent infrastructure to be built?
3. How does the government deal with lagging infrastructure in order to improve the welfare of each country?
4. What are policy and strategy of the Indonesian government of the border of society development between Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak)?

The Purpose of Writing

1. Comparing the condition of the socio-economic and culture of border both Indonesia and Malaysia.
2. Comparing the condition of the infrastructure of border both Indonesia and Malaysia and determining the infrastructure to be built.
3. Explaining the government way in dealing with the lagging infrastructure in order to improve the welfare of each country.
4. Describing the Indonesian government policy and strategy in development acceleration of economic society in the border between Indonesia, especially Entikong Sub-District of Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan and Malaysia (Sarawak).

CONCEPTUAL STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Region Border

In English border are termed boundary and frontier, and actually they are synonyms, but in the political geography both have a different sense. Boundaries are lines mark the outer of the territorial country. Whereas, frontier refers to zones (lanes) with diverse width, separate two different regions of the country. Borders called frontier because it lies in the front (front) or behind (hinterland) of a country. Therefore, the frontier may also reworded as foreland or boulderland or much.

As for the word boundary is used for binding or limiting function (bounds or limits) a political unit, all of which contained therein have been bound into unity. Boundary most appropriate if the country is seen as a sovereign spatial unit. In this context, the border or territory or border zone is part of the territory of a country bordering with the territory of another country. For example, the border between the State of Indonesia (Entikong) and Negara Malaysia (Sarawak). Thus, the border is an area of a country has an important role in determining the boundaries of sovereignty, the exploitation of natural resources, the security and territorial integrity.

Administratively, the land border both Indonesia and Malaysia include two (2) provinces, West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, and consists of 8 (eight) District are Sambas, Bengkayang, Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu (Kalimantan Barat), Malinau, Nunukan, Kutai Barat (East Kalimantan). The line land border on Borneo island that borders the states of Sabah and Sarawak of Malaysia as a whole has a length of 1885.3 km. Number of boundary pillars that existed until 2007 as a whole amounted to 9685 pieces, consisting of

pillars limit of 4 units of type A, type B 18 units, as many as 225 units of type C and type D as many as 9438 units. The condition of boundary monument commonly is still a concern and the amount is still less than the length of the existing borders.

Based on Trans-boundary agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia in 2006, the overall agreed as much as 18 of limit door (exit and entry points) in this region. Until 2007, there are only two (2) of legal limit doors; Entikong (Sanggau) and Nanga Badau (Kapuas Hulu). Because the familial attachment and tribe both the people of Indonesia and Malaysia in this region led to the flow of people and trade traditionally through the doors of official border.

In terms of security, this area is supported by 26 border security posts (Pos Pamtas) is guarded by military officers. Security infrastructure in adequate quantity and quality is required, because around the border is characterized by high illegal activities such as illegal logging, smuggling, illegal labor, and etc. The natural resources potential in the border of Kalimantan is quite large and very high economic, consisting of production forest (conversion), protected forests, national parks, and natural lakes, all of which can be developed into a nature tourism (ecotourism).

Some specific areas of the converted forest have been changed into the plantations by some national private companies which cooperated with foreign estates are generally derived from Malaysia. Nevertheless, the general socio-economic infrastructure in this region, both in education and health, as well as supporting infrastructure still need a lot of improvement. When compared with neighboring Malaysia, the region is still lagging behind its construction. The vast area of sea and land Indonesia borders certainly need the management support system of border which organized and professional, both in the central and local. But a lack of infrastructure in the border regions show that the government has not a good border management system. During this time, the management responsibility of border is merely a coordinating among of government agencies ministries and non-ministerial, without a government institution which is responsible to border management from central or local (Ludiro Madu, 2010).

For the last decades, border issues still have not gotten enough attention from the government. This is reflected in the development policy of border less attention than dense populated, easy access and potential, while the development policies for remote areas, isolated and left behind as the border. This causes a lack of attraction for businesses to carry out economic activities in the border areas of Indonesia

The extent of the Indonesia-Malaysia border region should reflect the existence of a border management policy that is effective and accountable in particular of socioeconomic and cultural aspects. However, conditions on the ground indicate that the Indonesian border management system as long as it is in an alarming stage. Increased crime in the border (border crime) as timber smuggling, goods and drugs, human trafficking, terrorism, as well as the penetration of alien ideologies have compromised the sovereignty and security and stability in the border state. During this time, the Indonesian border region simply regarded as the outer defense line state, therefore the approach used in managing the border only on approach to security (security approach). That is why investment flows less touching thorough border area.

Compare to Malaysia that have used both the approach of welfare (prosperity) and security in the border development. With this condition, so that at the local problems faced by the border societies are: isolation, backwardness, poverty, high prices of goods and services, infrastructure and facilities limited of public services, low quality of human resources, and uneven distribution of population. Currently, the border condition has not received attention proportionally. This can be seen by the lack of the available infrastructure in the border. It causes various problems such as, boundary changing, smuggling and transnational crime (transnational crimes).

The Infrastructure Condition of Border Region

East Kalimantan is a province which consists of the mainland and the island which exist in the Sulawesi Sea. The province is the largest compared to the other three provinces of Kalimantan, the mainland area (mainland) is 211 440 km², or 37.5 percent of the island of Borneo in Indonesia. Geographically, east bounded by the Celebes Sea and the Makassar Strait, south of South Kalimantan Province, north State of Sabah (Malaysia), and sebelah western province of West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan Province, and the state of Sarawak (Malaysia).

East Kalimantan province has two municipalities (Samarinda and Balikpapan) and four regencies (Pasir, Kutai, Bulungan and Berau). Kutai and Bulungan regency directly adjacent to the State of Sarawak and Sabah, as well as Pasir to State of Sarawak. And three of those regency have 10 Sub-District which directly adjacent to Malaysia. Among of these, there are sub-districts which have mainland border, namely Kayan Hulu, Kayan Hilir, Pujungan, Krayan, Lumbis, Mentarang (Bulungan), Long Pahang and Long Apari (Kutai), and on the border of the mainland coast and two districts with borders Islands Sebatik in Nunukan and Bulungan.

Especially for the mainland border of East Kalimantan extends from north to south directly adjacent to the State of Sarawak and Sabah, it is about 1,032 Km. The area of this border approximately 47.486 km² (22.69% of the East Kalimantan area). In general, the development of border in East Kalimantan is still very slow compared to other region in this province. It can be seen to less of transportation even on some sub-districts just can be reached by the air. For example Kayan, Pujungan, Kayan Hulu, Kayan Hilir, Long Pahangai and Long Apari can not be reached either by river or land of the cities of the eastern coast. But the civil aviation of facility and infrastructure in this area is very limited, so that it can be reached by the helicopters and Cessna aircraft. The airport which can be passed by the the larger aircraft is only available in the big city or areas that considered have a potential in economic, such as Balikpapan, Samarinda, Tarakan, Tanjung Selor, and Nunukan (Faroek Ishak Awang, 2009).

It is most commonly in Kalimantan, river has the important role as transportation. The means of river is still limited to freight charged less than 2.5 tonnes. There are five rivers that can access both the border and the others, namely Mahakam River connect Samarinda to Long Pahangai, Kayan River connect Tanjung Selor to Long Nawang, River Pujungan connect Tanjung Selor to Pujungan, Sesayap River connect Tarakan to Mentarang, and Sebuku river connect the island of Nunukan to the mainland of Nunukan. But there are part of the rivers that can not be passed through these rivers such as Kayan and Sebuku. For example Sebuku river which is dangerous in certain time because of its rapids.

Facilities and infrastructure road that could reach the border of Tanjung Selor limited to Long Bawan and Lumbis. Currently the government is making some roads that can link several border of East Kalimantan and outside the province. The facilities and infrastructure of transportation that can link among provinces, beside by the air there is also by the high seas of the Makassar Strait or Sulawesi Sea. The four ships available are not only to cargo, but also to passengers. They are namely Tidar ship (areas of East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, East Java), Leuser ship (areas of East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Java east-Central Java), Awu Ship (City Nunukan-South Sulawesi, east Nusa Tenggara), and Binaiya Ship (areas of east Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, east Java, Central Java). It is seen from the path of the ships, the current mobility of passengers to and from East Kalimantan is still dominated by the east Indonesia.

The educational facilities in eight municipal districts include education levels of kindergarten to college. But the number of facilities and infrastructure, especially in the borders have not been sufficient for the basic needs of learning and professional educators in accordance with the level of teaching and the higher education facilities as Senior Secondary School (SLTA) and children who will continue to high school have to go to Sebatik Island but they are still limited to children whose parents are well economically, because the nearest place is only in Tarakan or Nunukan Island. To overcome these problems, there are people who release the nationality of their children who was born in Malaysia for a reason to have free education in Malaysia, in accordance with the provisions applicable to children born in the country.

The Impact of Border Infrastructure Conditions

The road condition to the market in Malaysia can be reached by foot only, while the access road in the district market is still difficult and the natural conditions require that residents use the river path. Because of this, the border societies prefer conducting the sale and barter to Malaysian territory. Border economic activities of border society is not only farm but also trades, where the products are needed by neighbouring country. No wonder, if there are many goods from Malaysia, such as LPG, eggs, drinks cans, construction material to the rice and sugar made in Malaysia.

The economic activities of the border people depend on other countries such as Malaysia, it would has an impact to the propensity to sell their products to another country because they can able reach the markets in the district or downtown easily. This is certainly detrimental because prone to illicit trade that would adverse the government in terms of taxation. Additionally, it will be prone of the illegal transactions illegal that is prohibit counter such as drugs, weapons, and human trafficking.

The educational facilities and infrastructure in the borders have included levels of kindergarten to college. However, the number of facilities and infrastructure are not sufficient based on the needed of learning and professional educators in accordance with the level of teaching and high education facilities. For example, children from the border of East Kalimantan-Malaysia will continue to high school education have to go to Sebatik Island but they are still limited to children whose parents are good in economically. so it could continue education is limited to children whose parents are economically, because the nearest place is only available in the center of city or another islands (Endang Rudiati, 2012).

To overcome these problems, there are people who release the nationality of their children who was born in Malaysia for a reason to have free education in Malaysia, in accordance with the provisions applicable to children was born in that country. Lack of education in the border are risk for the future of the children in those region to improve the quality of living standards of their families.

By not getting an education, it is feared that they will be a potters odd in neighboring countries considering they are not able to develop the potential of its own territory. In addition, the lack of educational facilities will result to the people who are able to send their children to school move to other areas or even to neighboring countries in terms of the distance is not too far from their home. The border has an important strategic in supporting the success of national development, it is represented by the characteristics of the activities that have important implications for state sovereignty, and driving factor for the improvement of the socio-economic welfare of the surrounding society.

Border Community Economic Development

There are some definition of the development, as proposed Ginandjar Kartasasmita (1997: 9), that development is the change towards a better conditions through the efforts of a planned manner. Sondra Siagian (2000: 4-5) defines the development is a series of businesses realizing of the growth and change by a planned and conscious that may be reached by a nation to modernity in order to develop (nation-building). Thus, development is the changes process towards to better considering by using the planned ways. So, the planning is a way to achieve a certain goal.

Linton in Soerjono (1977: 56) states that the public is any group of human beings who have to live and work long enough so that they can organize themselves and think of themselves as a social entity with clearly defined boundaries. So, people are people who live together and realize that they are a unit, and has been hanging out with quite a long time and as a result of living together arise communications systems and regulations that govern human relationships.

Suharto (2009: 65) suggested the community development is a development approach that aims to improve the quality of human life is perfect, that meet human needs ranging from the physical to social needs. While Migley (1995: 90), that the concept of community development is a process of change in a planned community designed to improve people's lives, where development is conducted complementary economic development process. Community economic development can be understood as a process of increasing economic growth thereby increasing per capita income. With rising per capita income border communities are expected to improve the welfare of the community, so as to reduce poverty and unemployment.

Construction of frontier society is essentially an integral part of national development. Border area has a strategic value in supporting the success of national development, it is represented by the characteristics of the activities that have important implications for state sovereignty, be advocates for the improvement of socio-economic welfare of society around it, have a relation of mutual influence with the activities carried out in other areas bordering regions and between countries, as well as having an impact on the condition of defense and security, both regionally and nationally.

STUDY ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The potential Nature and Border Society of Kalimantan

The potential of natural resources are owned in this new area is relatively abundant; ranging from forests, both marine and river ecosystems as well as the surrounding, plantations and mines. However, up to now the management has not been implemented optimally. By applying the principles of sustainability, the expected of exploration and exploitation will have a positive impact on development, especially for the people and the surrounding environment. The urgent issues to be handled should not overlook the existence and preservation of the nature, because it will result in the amount of losses incurred from the efforts of the development itself.

As it is known, the Kalimantan is a triangle strategic region of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines. The Borneo marine area has Ambalat, which is predicted to countain a lot of oil and gas. In this region there is also has a potential for fisheries and tourism have not been explored. Borneo has a great potential of a commodity that is not existed in Java, such as the rice consumed by Sultan Brunei's family in the rural Krayan plateau of north Borneo. Up to now, organic products of Dayak farmers are sold under the brand of made in Bakalan, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Land border of Kalimantan is very potential for developing of plantation, and sea border can be utilized for operating the fleet of fishing boats, while maintaining sovereignty in Ambalat, as Malaysia build ecotourism in Sipadan and Ligitan to prove as the owner over the region. Meanwhile, the northern region of East Kalimantan that partly bordered by Malaysia actually has the more potential of natural resources and economy than East Kalimantan, but has not been utilized optimally, so that the management of Borneo should be maximalized. For example, trade between countries in the north of the East Kalimantan still run traditionally, but at the next it is expected run in accordance with global trade standards, so that it is beneficial significantly to foreign exchange.

The potential of plantation in the northern region of East Kalimantan is wider than Tawau or Sabah but it has not been used optimally, neither have the potential of fisheries and marine, precisely, they are utilized by the Malaysia brokers because of the facilities and capital of Indonesia fishermen limited. The fishermen are forced to sell their fishes to the territory of Malaysia because they is capitalized by the fish brokers. Based on the fact, the Kalimantan Province should formulate positioning and character of its potential immediately, so that it will not be misdirected.

Strategic Issues of Border Economic Development

Borneo island has 8 (eight) Sub-District of border, in West Kalimantan Province has 5 (five) Regencies (Sangau, Kapuas Hulu, Sambas, Sintang, Bengkayang) along with 966 km and in the province of East Kalimantan has 3 (three) Sub-District (Nunukan , Kutai Barat and Malinau) along with 1,038 km. Only Entikong (Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan) and the regency of Nunukan (East Kalimantan) that have good enough condition of custom, immigration, quarantine, and security (CIQS). Whereas, the regency of Engka still has an emergency CIQS and the bad road conditions.

The condition was strengthened by the results of interview by Rita Rahmawati as follows: During the administration of President SBY has already started to promote attention to the existence of the border societies, and in 2012 was began making cross border gateway at several points that are considered strategic. Thus, if both of the Indonesian and Malaysian would enter, they had to show "white card" that can be obtained by the village head. By the availability of the track gate, people can move easily to provide their needs and as a security control. Nevertheless, these efforts are still far from the expectations of the border society can increase their welfare, because the other fields of supporting progress hasn't been fullest implemented, such as the condition of road infrastructure is worse than neighbouring. The condition is like Earth and sky; the roads in our country full of mud, otherwise, shiny in neighboring.

The journey of Commission II House of Representatives and Chairman of Commission III of the DPRD Banten also shows the same thing. The results of the field monitoring are: 1. The Problem Support Facilities. Transport facilities, roads, agricultural, trade facilities, education facilities, health care facilities, sports facilities, places of worship and other public facilities are very less than neighboring countries Kucing Sarawak, Malaysia. 2. The Welfare of Indonesian border region. We will take sample in District Entikong, who is generally the tribe of Dayak and Melayu in Kalimantan. The condition of their welfare are lower than the people of Sarawak Malaysia and even many of our people more interested in becoming the people of the State of Sarawak than Indonesia citizen, because the level of economic life which Neighboring society is better including their economic activities. 3. The education of the border society of Indonesia. Of the 50 people taken sampling in the productive age turned out to be the average level of education as follows: Primary over 50%, Senior High School = 10%, University 2% the rest never attended school or dropped out of school due to lack of educational facilities or the welfare of our society on the border have not a money for school. 4. The economic of the Indonesian border. Due to the three factors that we described above, of course have an impact on the economy of the Indonesian border that eventually the economic level of our people is very low, below the average life of the common people of Indonesia.

From the visit interview, although the government has opened the access for the public move out by building a cross boundaries both Indonesia and Malaysia, but it has not been able to improve the welfare, for the road development infrastructure as the main support border economic activity has not given serious attention from the government. It is ironic, although public administration has delivered a variety of laws and regulation related to the development of border society, but in reality the mandate of the law is not necessarily realized by optimal as expected, so that the existing conditions of border society between Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak) until now, according to research results or seminars results organized by universities and state institutions, the conclusion has not shown significant progress. It can be seen strategic issues of border as follows:

1. The loss of the line border of the State (land) due to damage boundary stakes, in this case lead to the loss of some territory of RI.
2. The management of Nature resource has not been well coordinated so that the exploitation of natural resources is not good for developing of regions and societies.
3. A Legal certainty to an institution in the operationalization of development in the border region is very important for the role and functions of these can be more effective
4. The management of protected areas across the country has not been integrated in the program of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

5. The border region has a strategic position which affects the defence and security as well as politic, considering its function as the leading Indonesia outlet, where there are many across border to and from Indonesia.
6. The gap of facilities and infrastructure both regions of the country prompt the orientation of the economic society, and the access to neighboring country is more easily than to the capital of the subdistrict / district.
7. The existence of the problem or disruption bilateral relation between bordering countries due to events related to security and political aspects, abuse and exploitation of natural resources across borders.

Community Development Policy at the Border Region

Considering the strategic significance and the complexity of the economic development of the border society, particularly between Indonesia (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak) have a development gap as described above, it requires attention and high commitment, especially from central and local government priority to accelerate the development of the border economic societies.

The development gap is not only affects the low level of social welfare, but also impact on the political and security aspect. Therefore, from the many problems above will affect to the possibility of degradation of nationalism on the border citizens. It can be seen that many of border residents can not memorize Pancasila and the national anthem Indonesia Raya and prefer using the Malaysian currency (Ringgit) to Rupiah (Tjahyo Kumolo, delivered at a seminar of the National Border, [http / keynote-Speaker.ac.com](http://keynote-Speaker.ac.com) . Downloaded January 26, 2016).

In this context, which is the legal protection to implement the policies and development strategies of the border society can refer to the Act No. 17 of 2007 on RPJPN 2005-2025 of which emphasize to the importance of a new paradigm in the border management that was oriented to inward looking become to outward looking. With these change, the state border has a function as a gateway to economic activity and trade with neighboring countries in addition to the functions of defense and security.

In 2008 has been set by law number 43 on the mandate Territory to establish the management agency at central and local levels to manage Boundary and the border area. Then in Act No. 26 of 2007 on spatial planning, confirmed that the space area of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia should be increased management effort guided by the rules of the spatial planning, so that the quality of the national spatial can be maintained continually for the realization of the public welfare and social justice in accordance to mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Economic development and acceleration of the border economic growth base on community. Human resources is one of the important factor in improving the border resistance. The quality of human resources or low welfare will result in insecurity that can disrupt national stability overall.

Therefore, it is necessary to improve the living standards of border people with regard to the potential of local natural resources and self-help groups, such as the acceleration of border economic growth by the empowerment of the indigenous institutional capacity / self-help groups, mentoring and strengthening the role of women in the economy or social

activities , developing national awareness of border communities, revitalizing the role of institution the micro financial institution the identification of in economic growth, and the identification of potential and developing of the border leading sectors.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Although, the commitment and the governments policy have given a higher priority in the reorientated development of border, which those of security (security approach) into a welfare orientation (prosperity approach), but overall, the issue of society development in Indonesia border, especially the District Entikong Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan and Malaysia (Sarawak) so far can be said that are still not getting proportional attention. The indication, though a variety of policies, regulations or laws relating to efforts to accelerate economic development of border societies have been made.

Various issues and problems are faced by the border, both land and sea borders can be solved by more focused and targeted on 6 (six) aspects, these are policy, economic and socio-cultural, defense and security, natural resources management, institutional and management authority, as well as cooperation inter nations.

RECOMMENDATION

To examine the breadth of the Indonesia border, especially the Sub-District Entikong Sangau Regency West Kalimantan and Malaysia (Sarawak), should reflect the existence of a policy direction and the effective accountable strategy of the development management of border society, therefore we recommend the following:

1. To accelerate the Indonesia border development (Entikong) and Malaysia (Sarawak) should be implemented consistently with the commitment to give a higher priority in the development of border.
2. To support the success of society economic development acceleration program in the border, it is necessary to establish promptly a special agency in charge of the border management.
3. To accelerate the economic development of border societies, government needs cooperating with Malaysia as the member of ASEAN.

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