

GOVERNANCE IN OVERCOMING  
SOCIAL PROBLEMS AT STATE  
BORDERS IN ENTIKONG  
DISTRICT, SANGGAU REGENCY,  
WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE  
*by*

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**GOVERNANCE IN OVERCOMING SOCIAL PROBLEMS AT THE COUNTRY  
BORDER IN ENTIKONG DISTRICT, SANGGAU REGENCY, WEST KALIMANTAN**

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<sup>5</sup>  
**Abstract**

This study aims to examine governance in overcoming social problems at state borders in Entikong District, Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan Province. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, where data is collected and analyzed using an interactive model. The results showed that in overcoming social problems in the Entikong area, the government built infrastructure by constructing the Entikong area and its supporting facilities, superstructure development, and community empowerment through human resource development and community cultural development through local wisdom.

Keywords: governance, social problems, national borders, development, empowerment

**TATA KELOLA PEMERINTAHAN DALAM MENGATASI MASALAH SOSIAL PADA  
PERBATASAN NEGARA DI KECAMATAN ENTIKONG, KABUPATEN SANGGAU,  
KALIMANTAN BARAT**

**ABSTRAKSI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tata kelola pemerintahan dalam mengatasi masalah sosial pada perbatasan negara di Kecamatan Entikong Kabupaten Sanggau Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, dimana data yang dikumpulkan dan dianalisis menggunakan Model Interaktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam mengatasi masalah-masalah sosial di wilayah Entikong pemerintah membangun infrastruktur melalui pembangunan kawasan Entikong beserta sarana pendukung, pengembangan suprastruktur, dan pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pembangunan sumber daya manusia, pembangunan budaya masyarakat melalui kearifan lokal.

Kata Kunci: tata kelola pemerintahan, masalah sosial, perbatasan negara, pembangunan, pemberdayaan

### **Preliminary**

Development policies and regional development at the border of different countries result in inequality between the two border areas. This can be seen at the Indonesia-Malaysia border in Entikong, Sanggau Regency. Economic growth in the Sarawak region is better than in West Kalimantan Province, causing many social problems to arise in the border area. The social problems that occur require more serious handling in the border sub-districts.

The management of border areas in Indonesia cannot be separated from the political and government conditions in Indonesia itself. Border Area Management in Indonesia is generally developed by the Border Management Agency. Meanwhile, sectorally, it was developed by several departments and non-departmental government agencies, as well as non-government institutions fostered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Whatever the reason, the border remains a matter of concern because the border area is full of various problems, therefore, a different perspective and approach are needed on the border to broaden the interpretation of the multi-interpreted and ambiguous character or characteristics of the border area. In other words, the border is not only seen as a fixed or certain thing (given) with various problems and how to handle them but as a dynamic and developing construction which on the one hand has practical benefits and on the other hand results in losses, so it must be considered on an ongoing basis. The concept of thinking about the border should consider the border area space as space where the community (society) resides rather than as a national border space (John Agnew, 2008).

Community interaction on the island of Borneo (Kalimantan) has been going on for a long time even before the VOC occupation. In 1520 Magellan visited the island of Borneo to see rich and densely populated cities, fertile and prosperous countries, powerful princes, and magnificent palaces (Henry Keppel and James Brooke, 1847). In the Entikong-Sekayam border sub-district, the Malays, Dayaks, and Chinese have interacted with each other since ancient times. Social interaction occurs through marriage, trade, agriculture, and so on. After the independence of Indonesia and Malaysia, their interactions were separated by the administrative areas of the two countries. (Ayu W Johannes; 2019).

The ethnic community in Entikong District is very heterogeneous, including ethnic *Dayak, Malay, Javanese, Chinese, Banjar, and Bugis*. Because the ethnic groups are very diverse, the religions they follow are also diverse. However, religious tolerance in this region is very high. In the field of population, of the 19.230 residents who are required to have an ID card, there are still 1924 (11.42%) residents who do not have an ID card, then the development of Family Card ownership in Entikong District is only 4476 (72.72%) and there are still 1221 (27.28%) who do not have a Family Card.

The low level of welfare in Entikong creates social problems such as poverty, prostitution, overpopulation, and higher crime rates in the Indonesian territory of Entikong. from data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS-*ina*) in 2020 there are 24 criminal acts according to the Entikong Sector Police. The low level of community welfare in Entikong needs to be

taken seriously by the central and regional governments because it can cause social problems in border areas. In addition, the Entikong border area is an entry point for drug trafficking originating from abroad because there are still rat roads between the Indonesia-Malaysia border. This happens because several villages in Entikong are directly adjacent to villages in Malaysia.

Community interaction in Entikong District is still not going well, especially in villages that are far from the sub-district center. In the Entikong border area, there are 3 villages that are far from the sub-district center. The description of the distance between the Camat and Village Offices can be seen as follows:

Table 1. Road Distance Between Camat Office and Village Office, and Type of Transportation Facilities in Entikong District

No.	Villages	Distance (kilometers)	Type of means of transportation
1.	Nekan	13,5	Land
2.	Semanget	6	Land
3.	Entikong	1	Land and Water
4.	Suruh Tembawang	42	Land and Water
5.	Pala Pasang	30	Land and Water

Source: Entikong District Office, 2020

From the table above, it can be seen that the distance by land between the sub-district office and the furthest village office is in the village of Suruh Tembawang with a distance of 42 km which can be traveled by land with a distance of about 90 minutes, while in the rainy season the journey to the center of Suruh Tembawang Village takes time. about 4 hours by road, and traveling by boat along the river takes 4-5 hours, then Pala Pasang Village with a distance of 30 km which can be passed by land and water transportation facilities, then Nekan Village with a distance of 13.5 km by land, and

Semanget Village with a distance of 6 km by road.

Socio-economic activities of the community in Entikong District, both in the agricultural sector and in the trade sector, are still largely traditional. The Entikong sub-district mostly functions as a supplier of basic food needs as well as a place for handicraft production for the Sarawak region, Malaysia. The people of Entikong prefer to sell their agricultural and handicraft products to the Sarawak area because the selling price is higher, such as pepper, cocoa, langsung, etc. travel time is 4 hours by road or to Pontianak

City with a distance of 6 hours by road from the center of the Entikong sub-district. Travel time can be increased by a few hours if the staples are transported from the farm/production location in the village.

The National Border Post (PLBN-*ina*) in Entikong is the most

densely populated PLBN in West Kalimantan, with around 945 passers per day. This number includes Indonesian migrant workers, travelers, and illegal Indonesian migrant workers as well as foreigners. For more details, see the following table

Table 2. Cross-Border Activities 2018

No.	Month	Departure		Arrival		Quantity
		Indonesian citizens	Foreign nationals	Indonesian citizens	Foreign nationals	
1.	January	22.178	995	15.321	785	39.270
2.	February	17.625	1.447	10.096	1.548	30.716
3.	March	18.852	1.361	9.312	803	30.328
4.	April	16.647	876	9.315	800	27.638
5.	May	14.513	1.059	10.437	1.294	27.303
6.	June	21.139	2.142	13.979	1.991	39.251
7.	July	26.088	1.086	9.757	1.006	37.937
8.	August	20.090	1.255	7.967	1.407	30.719
9.	September	2.595	1.376	7.621	1.243	12.835
10.	October	16.562	810	7.856	873	26.101
11.	November	2.866	1.035	7.475	1.254	12.630
	Amount					314.728
	Average traffic per day					945

Source: Gutmen Nainggolan, 2019

Based on this, it shows that the number of cross-border activities in Entikong PLBN was 314,728 people in January-November 2018, with an average number of 945 people per day. The highest number of passers-by are Indonesian citizens each month, both departing and arriving. This shows the large number of Indonesian citizens crossing to Sarawak, Malaysia

compared to Indonesian citizens returning to Indonesia from Sarawak.

Socio-economic conditions and cross-border data indicate that the welfare level of the people in Sarawak is better than that of West Kalimantan. Many workers from Indonesia cross to Sarawak every day from 05.00 to 17.00 in the afternoon. Most of those who cross at dawn are workers from Entikong crossing to areas in Tebedu, Serian,

and other cities near the national border in Entikong, to go to work in Malaysia. The queue to enter the PLBN opens at 05.00 in the morning, where workers and travelers queue in front of the gate of the PLBN to cross to Sarawak, Malaysia. The queue at 05.00-08.00 is a busy time for border crossers every day, while the other side of Tebedu looks deserted at the same time.

Some of these phenomena make the border area an important area to be taken seriously by the local government and the Entikong sub-district government as the closest government element to the people in the Entikong Region. Regional development in border areas and improving community welfare as well as improving public services need to be taken seriously.

#### Literature Review

In social theory, a border approach is generally used in the context of the idea of a network consisting of several important components, namely: mobility, movement, changing conditions, and physical characteristics. Some of these components are important keys in understanding the context of border areas (Rumford, 2006: 3) such as an inventory of problems, especially those that arise in border areas, (Djoko Marihandono; 2011), social problems related to alcohol at the border (Kristin Finklea; 2019), and governance. governance in overcoming border problems (Ane Permatasari; 2014).

Social problems are related to the existence of social interactions (Gillin and Gillin: 1945), increased human movement in border areas (Akaha and Vassilieva, 2005), social irregularities (Elly and Usman 2011), and deviations from norms (Soekanto, 2012) causing a lame bond. social. (Gillin and

Gillin: 1945) among people in the border areas of the country. The border sub-district area is a strategic area related to state sovereignty both in terms of territory and citizens that require special management. The phenomenon of borderless (Allen and Hamnett, 1995; Ohmae, 1990), as well as reborders, leads to better control over the movement of workers, refugees, and terrorists (Andreas and Snyder, 2000), so it is necessary to divide the scope of management through Allocation, Delimitation, Demarcation, and Administration (Stephen B. Jones: 1945)

#### Research Methodology

This study describes the state of governance in social problems in the Entikong State Border through qualitative descriptive methods. Data is sorted, manipulated, and categorized to make it simpler so that it is easy to read and understand (M. Nazir 2014). In analyzing the data, the writer uses Miles & Huberman's (1992) Interactive Model.

#### Finding and Discussion

Development in the Entikong Border Area began to be carried out during the era of President Joko Widodo's administration through the construction of the front porch of Indonesia. This is in line with the Nawa Cita of President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla (2014-2019) to build Indonesia from the periphery and make cross-border posts as the front porch of Indonesia, which makes Indonesia proud as a great nation. The construction activities worth Rp152.49 billion were carried out on an area of 80,0003 m2 with a building area of

19,493 m<sup>2</sup> in the core, sub-core, and supporting zones. The consortium's scope of work includes structural, architectural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and electronics. In the first phase, the work focused on the construction of the main building, cargo, utilities, and checkpoints. Among them are the PLBN Building, Inspection Building, Confiscated Goods Warehouse, Mosque Area, Parking Area, Dormitory Area (*Wisma PLBN*), and also the Pancasila Monument which will be restored and beautified. Construction of the State Border Post (PLBN) in Entikong, Sanggau Regency.

West Kalimantan is very strategic because Entikong is a large strategic gateway for the traffic of economic activities between Indonesia and Malaysia and vice versa. In addition, the revitalization of the PLBN was also built to increase the effectiveness and/or mobility of people, logistics, and goods from the two countries which is relatively high.

Pemerintah Indonesia menyelenggarakan berbagai program pembangunan dan pengelolaan di wilayah perbatasan Entikong guna mengatasi masalah-masalah social yang terjadi. Tata kelola pengembangan perbatasan diimplementasikan melalui pembangunan infrastruktur, pengembangan suprastruktur dan pemberdayaan masyarakat pada wilayah perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia di Entikong.

### **Infrastructure Development in the Border Area of Entikong District**

To improve the connectivity of the Entikong PLBN access road, a 42 km road widening, and repair is also being built from the Sarawak-Entikong-Balai Karang-Kembayan Boundary. Road widening is carried out from 6 meters to 7.5 meters in

accordance with national road standards. The total road widening contract is IDR 449 billion, starting from 2015 until the end of 2018. In addition, residential infrastructure in the Entikong area has also been developed, especially the Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM-ina) of 90 liters/second, among others, to serve 2.850 house connections. Procurement and installation of communal septic tanks with a capacity of 38 units to increase sanitation services. (www.liputan6.com)

Then in the second phase of development, border development is focused on the Entikong PLBN support zone related to the development of settlements around the PLBN area. The supporting zones include market development, fulfillment of clean water and sanitation needs, which began in 2017 by absorbing a budget of around Rp. 420 billion. (www.pu.go.id).

The development of border areas is not only cross-border posts, but also border parallel roads, access roads to cross-border posts, and the development of settlement infrastructure in border areas such as the construction of environmental roads, drainage, waste management, drinking water, and others. The development of the PLBN is not only an entry gate but also the embryo of a regional economic growth center that can improve the welfare of border communities.

### **Superstructure Development in the Border Area of Entikong District**

With a large number of border areas, Indonesia has an interest in maintaining sovereignty from threats from other countries and prospering the lives of its people at the border. As the front porch, the face of the Indonesian border should reflect a safe and prosperous condition. However, the past

paradigm that saw the border area as a backyard and the outermost area made its development less attention to the government and the community. At that time, Indonesia, which was centralized, was more concerned with the development of the central region. As a result, the development of border areas generally lags behind other regions of Indonesia.

The deplorable condition of Indonesia's border areas will be more clearly seen when compared to the border areas of other more developed countries. Of the three countries bordering on land with Indonesia, Malaysia is considered more advanced in managing its border areas. The Indonesia-Malaysia land border stretches for 2,004 km which is located in 16 sub-districts in West Kalimantan and 14 sub-districts in East Kalimantan. Therefore, Indonesia makes several policies from various government affairs to deal with problems that often arise at the border. In terms of regulations, the central government issues policies in the form of Laws, Government Regulations to Regulations of the Head of the Border Agency, namely:

- 1) Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning;
- 2) Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory;
- 3) Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Planning;
- 4) Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency;
- 5) Presidential Regulation Number 31 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Kalimantan Province;

- 6) Regulation of the National Border Management Agency Number 1 of 2011 concerning the Great Design of Management of State Boundaries and Border Areas of 2011-2025;

In addition, in terms of governance along border areas, the Indonesian government emphasizes the role of sub-districts in handling border affairs in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Districts. To deal with social problems that occurred in Entikong, the Indonesian government issued several integrated inter-ministerial policies in managing the land border area with Sarawak, Malaysia. This policy is important because if it is not handled properly, social problems that occur can result in Indonesia losing its sovereign territory, the collapse of the sense of nationalism of border residents, a massive transfer of citizenship from Indonesian citizens to Malaysian citizens, political tensions between countries, and the most extreme is the conflict that ended in a war between two countries, as almost happened in the 1962 Indonesia-Malaysia Confrontation.

The Government of Indonesia is giving more serious attention to border areas as reflected in the inclusion of border areas as one of the National Priorities in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN-*ina*) 2004-2009 and 2010-2014, in which several sub-districts in the Indonesia-Malaysia land border area become the location of the National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN-*ina*). One of the government's significant actions in managing border areas is the establishment of the (BNPP). This agency coordinates 18 ministries and state



institutions to develop border areas. Thus, the problem of coordination between departments and a clearer division of authority can be accommodated. There are three approaches used by BNPP in issuing policies in managing border areas, namely security, welfare, and environmental approaches.

In the security approach, government policies have long been implemented, in which the TNI, which is also included in the BNPP coordination circle, takes the largest role. The TNI accommodates defense and security in two dimensions, namely traditional and non-traditional/non-military defense. In traditional defense, the TNI presents two task forces, namely by establishing three Boundary Security posts (Pamtas) and Joint Joint Command Posts (Gabma). Pos Gabma is a form of military cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in guarding their borders.

Even though the media have rumored that there will be a transfer of boundaries, according to TNI officers, this has not happened, because the boundary points are determined by coordinates, not physically, and now since 2017 the top stakes have been equipped with internet chips. The use of this technology greatly helps the movement of TNI soldiers on duty at the border. So, when the stake shifts or someone takes it, it will send a signal to the Ministry of Defense, Kodam, or border security post (Pamtas). This tool provides initial information and is very helpful for TNI operations in saving working hours. There are 2 types of border stake security. First, the chip uses an internet base, whose network is managed by itself using Telkom's facilities. Second, using satellite, because many border

areas are still not covered by the internet. The infrastructure there is difficult because the terrain has stakes in the ravine. If someone takes or moves a stake, the sensor chip sends a signal so that the border patrol team can immediately visit it.

Meanwhile, for non-traditional defense, the TNI carries out various programs that help the welfare of the community, such as the TNI Masuk Desa (TNI come to Village) program, starting from helping to build access roads to remote border villages, to holding social services in the form of free medical treatment and the provision of basic necessities. Thus, it is hoped that the community will feel helped, and the image of the TNI at the border which is considered a barrier can be eroded.

Government policy through a welfare approach, the government's role is represented in the following activities: 1) Development of the Entikong Border Subdistrict into a small town as the Malaysian government developed Tebedu subdistrict into a small town which is part of the Serian City area; 2) changes and improvements to sub-district institutions in border areas so as to facilitate the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of sub-district heads in handling social problems in border districts; 3) development of MSMEs in border sub-districts and development of selected products such as pepper, which can absorb a lot of local workers; and 4) development of tourist attractions in Entikong District. Moreover, Entikong District has many tourist spots that can be developed such as rivers and hills.

Then the policy through the third approach, namely the environment, the environment is a newly introduced approach

to accompany the previous approach, especially the welfare approach. This approach seeks to maintain environmental sustainability and minimize the impact that can <sup>12</sup> caused by development activities in the border area which is the gateway for economic and trade activities with neighboring countries. However, the application of this approach has not been very visible. Indeed, there is a stipulation of a protected forest in the forest around Suruh Tembawang, the Indonesia-Malaysia border in West Kalimantan. However, along the riverbank towards Suruh Tembawang, there are actually many palm forests. In addition, the determination of this protected forest does not take into account the needs and culture of the local community. Shifting cultivation is considered to be damaging to the environment, while oil palm forest entrepreneurs are actually given Forest Management Rights (HPH-*ina*).

The acceleration of development carried out <sup>8</sup> the border area is expected to continue to pay attention to the protection and maintenance of the environment to maintain the resilience of the environment in the area. Environmental development policies that are carried out need to empower local wisdom that will guard environmental resilience so that they can go hand in hand between development for welfare and maintaining environmental resilience for community welfare as well.

### **Community Empowerment in the Border Area of Entikong District**

The development of border areas between countries is expected to provide the principles of community development in the region. These various principles are in accordance with their functional characteristics, namely catching up with the surrounding area or synergizing it with the development of areas bordering neighboring countries. In addition, the policies and strategies that have been developed by the government are aimed at safeguarding or securing the country's border areas from excessive exploitation of natural resources; including community exploitation and exploitation for the interests of neighboring countries. Through this strategy, the community's economic activities can develop optimally.

Entikong District is located in Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. This area is bordered by Tebedu District, Serian Division, Sarawak State, Malaysia. With an area of 506.89 km<sup>2</sup>, this sub-district is inhabited by 19.230 residents (2020). The population is spread over five villages, namely Nekan, Semanget, Entikong, Suruh Tembawang, and Pala Pasang.

Table 3 Names of Villages and Hamlets Directly Bordering Sarawak

No.	Villages	hamlet name	Neighborhood Border
18	Nekan	-	-
2.	Semanget	Panga	Kampung Kujang Saing dan Pang Amu
3.	Entikong	Entikong Sontas Serangkang	Kampung Entubuh/ Tebedu Kampung Entubuh/ Tebedu Kampung Temung
4.	Suruh Tembawang	Gun Tembawang Gun Jemak	Kampung Sapit Kampung Sapit
5.	Pala Pasang	Pala Pasang Mangkau Entabang	Kampung Sadir Kampung Tepui Kampung Tepui

Source: Entikong District Office, 2020

On the Malaysian side, there is the Tebedu Sub-district (Small Area) which shares a boundary line of about 44 km with Indonesian territory. With an area of 421 km<sup>2</sup>, Tebedu is inhabited by 11,434 residents. They are spread over 29 villages/longhouses.<sup>21</sup> From this data, it can be seen that the population of Entikong residents is higher than that of Tebedu residents. However, the large population does not necessarily make the Entikong community more socially resilient than the Malaysian Tebedu residents.

Human capital describes the quality of human resources in the Entikong District community such as the level of knowledge/education, health, and the ability to work. In terms of education, 2021 data shows that the comparison of the number of students and teachers at the elementary school is 2048 students and 158 teachers, then the ratio of the number of students and teachers at the junior high school level is 814 students and 56 teachers, while the comparison at the high school level is 572 and 35 teachers. The number of elementary and junior high school students and teachers

is spread out in each village while high school students and teachers are only in the center of the Entikong District.

Although there is an increase in education, this condition is still not ideal, because more than half of the residents are still educated in elementary school and have not graduated from elementary school. In fact, the level of education is very important as capital to build community competitiveness in developing the Entikong sub-district. This means that the labor market for skills and expertise is of poor quality in Entikong District.

One of the factors that determine the success of community empowerment is the government that regulates and carries out various functions to fulfill the interests of the community.

The Entikong residents themselves are sheltered by the Entikong District government which is divided into five villages. Each village is still further divided into several hamlets and neighborhood units (RT-ina). Such a system is actually good because the supervision of the interests of the citizens is layered. In addition, each village is

also managed by the village head, village secretary, and heads of affairs.

However, in its implementation, there are still some obstacles that must be faced.

First, the lack of quantity of Civil Servants working in the Entikong District Office. Currently, the positions of Head of Section for Tramtib and Head of Section for People's Welfare are still vacant, as well as the Head of the Finance Section is also vacant and no one has taken office. So that the employees at the Entikong District Office are only the Camat, Sekcam, Head of Government Section along with 4 staff.

Second, the long-distance and limited transportation from Pala Pasang and Suruh Tembawang villages make the service of making civil registration documents such as Identity Cards, Family Cards, and Birth Certificates hampered.

The acknowledgment from the village head, Suruh Tembawang, to researchers in 2019 stated that he usually goes to the sub-district city once a month, and when he is in the sub-district city, he will stay there for a long time to facilitate administrative affairs that are mostly carried out in the sub-district. Thus, public services are not optimal. However, it is hoped that this obstacle can be overcome with a parallel border road that has been built since 2015, although it is still often damaged, especially during the rainy season.

The advantageous thing is that the status of Entikong District as a border area makes the central government pay a lot of attention. This form of attention, for example, makes Entikong District one of the 26 National Strategic Area Centers. In addition, Entikong is also designated<sup>12</sup> as a priority location (LOKPRI) I in the Grand Design of

Management of State Boundaries and Border Areas for 2011-2025. This institutional support from the central government can be a great political capital for the social resilience of the Entikong community. In addition to attention in the form of economic assistance and infrastructure development such as border markets, the government also pays attention to aspects of defense and security. This is closely related to the character of the border which is close to other areas so that it is often a gateway for the entry of various security threats from outside, both military and non-military in nature.

In addition to the above, the government is now also paying attention to the lives of rural communities, with a pattern of development through empowerment, namely by allocating a development budget for rural areas, a real step that has never existed before. The village has now become stronger after the government also provided a Village Fund by providing the instrument "transfer funds" to the village. Villages that already have authority become more powerful because they can manage their own budget (village income and expenditure budget/APBDesa) with one source from the Village Fund (in addition to the other six sources).

Various changes have now appeared in at least two years of implementing this Village Fund program. There are five main things that have been felt in the field.

- 1) villages in the Entikong sub-district are throbbing again in the excitement of various development and empowerment initiatives, such as the initiation of village markets or the establishment of village-owned enterprises (BUMDesa-ina).

- 2) budget transparency as part of the accountability of village government administrators.
- 3) Self-reliance and mutual cooperation are seen as solid because all programs, such as the construction of connecting roads between hamlets and others, must be carried out independently, and cannot be given to third parties.
- 4) the cost of development is very cheap because it is carried out by villagers with a spirit of togetherness without having to sacrifice quality.
- 5) the emergence of various efforts to strengthen the capacity of citizens and sustainable empowerment based on local culture and knowledge.

In addition to strengthening village capacity, the government is also rejuvenating people's gardens; gardens that have never been rejuvenated. As a first step, rejuvenating oil palm plantations of the people. After oil palm, smallholder plantations will also be replanted for rubber, coffee, cocoa, and nutmeg plantations.

However, what should be observed is the effectiveness of the central government's programs and assistance in improving the quality of life of the Entikong border community. It is often the case that the assistance provided is not in accordance with the needs of the residents so that the assistance is less effective. This can happen because the determination of policies, programs, and assistance from the central government to Entikong is more often formulated based on what Jakarta thinks is good, whereas the perspective of the Entikong community is not necessarily so. In other words, the policy is still top-down. If the policy is formulated through a bottom-up approach, listening to the aspirations of local

residents and officials, it is hoped that the policies implemented will be more targeted.

Border communities have developed social conditions and are ready to accept development progress. In addition, several local wisdoms have been identified that can support the socio-cultural development of the community. Some of these local wisdoms include; 1). The culture of planting trees at the birth of a child. Parents carry out tree planting activities when there is a birth in their family. This culture is still developing, this condition provides a positive value in helping reforestation in border areas. 2). The deliberations between the customary leader and the community will carry out logging activities every time. This habit gives a positive thing that logging should not be arbitrary. 3). Keeping the traditional medicinal herbs of the ancestors by planting medicinal plants in the yard of the house. This provides a habit of reforestation in the residential area so as to provide environmental sustainability around the population. 4). Developing Malindo (Malaysia-Indonesia community) social activities towards a more tangible direction in increasing empowerment and equality of public relations because the people of the two countries are still "*Saudara of Mara*" (one lineage).

### **Kesimpulan**

Governance in overcoming social <sup>24</sup>blems in the Entikong border area is carried out through the first; infrastructure development through the development of the Entikong area and supporting facilities, including access to facilities and infrastructure to the Entikong border area, secondly; superstructure development includes security, welfare, and environmental

approaches. and community empowerment through the development of human resources, development of community culture through local wisdom that can support the socio-cultural development of the community.

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