

THE COMPILATION OF STRATEGY DIRECTION AND PRIORITY FOR DEVELOPING INTER NATIONS BORDERS REGIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF WEST KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

The West Kalimantan Border Regions are more left behind than the ones surrounding. Very minimum facilities and infrastructure tend to be a huge obstacle for the advancement of the regions. The government's development planning which concentrates to the security affairs not to the region's prosperity shows a tendency that most of border regions are the forgotten ones. The plans for developing the west Kalimantan border regions have been compiled since 2002, however, most of them have not emerged into a realization. It is caused due to a requirement of huge amount of finance and limited availability of the finance source. The purpose of this research is to determine the strategy direction and priority for developing internations border regions in the province of West Kalimantan based on the condition of 15 (fifteen) districts which directly have a border with Malaysia (Sarawak), they are District of Paloh, District of Sajingan Besar, District of Jagoi Babang, District of Entikong, District of Sekayam, District of Ketungau Hulu, District of Ketungau Tengah, District of Putussibau, Keadamin, Puring Kencana, Empanang, Badau, Batang Lupar, and Embaloh Hulu. The analysis applied here is a descriptive analysis with an approach of qualitative and quantitative data using SWOT analysis and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). The determination of a priority of region development is using variables connected with the development of West Kalimantan Region, which are variables of social, economy, and physic. The result of this research shows that facilities and infrastructure become a significant priority to develop. The priority of improving facilities and infrastructure comes as a result of AHP analysis with the highest level of priority among the other factors that is 31%. This condition is similar to the theory explaining how significant the facility of infrastructure service to achieve a development of one region is.

Keywords : border, development, priority, strategy

A. INTRODUCTION

The border region of Kalimantan is one of land border regions which straightly borders to Country of Malaysia. Kalimantan has 2 provinces which straightly border to the neighbor countries, they are West Kalimantan which straightly borders to Sarawak and East Kalimantan which borders to Sabah. The development of West Kalimantan border region is one step ahead compared to the one of East Kalimantan due to the intense relation between West Kalimantan and Country of Malaysia compared to the one of East Kalimantan with most of conservation forest as its border region.

The border region of West Kalimantan compared to the surroundings including the province of West Kalimantan is still listed as an underdeveloping region. This matter deals with a problem of development around the region. The region lacks its facilities and infrastructure to be more developing. The government's development concentration, which relies on the security, not prosperity as found in other regions, makes an overview saying that border regions are the negligent ones. The problems of the border region of West Kalimantan may be revealed on the following table

Table 1. The Problems of The Border Region of West Kalimantan

Aspect	Problems
Physical	Generally most of border regions are located in isolated and hinterlands with unreachabe nature conditions.
Region's infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lackness of region's infrastructure support, such as street network, electricity power, clean water, and telecommunication as the factors of running economy activities in most border regions.• Lackness of serious attention to the available infrastructure to cause the border region of West Kalimantan to be an underdeveloped region.
Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The gap between the people at most border regions and the ones at neighbour countries causes the tendency of living of the border regions of Kalimantan to move to the neighbour countries.• Low level of the people's prosperity causes the tendency of illegal activities conducts, such as <i>illegal logging, illegal trading, traficking and other illegal activities</i>
Politic	The tendency of the people to move to the neighbour countries due to low access of information and communication causes nationalism values of Republic of Indonesia to fade gradually.

Source : various sources

B. RESEARCH REGIONS SCOPE

The research regions scope is the border region of west kalimantan covering 15 (fifteen) subdistricts which straightly border to Sarawak, a part of 5 (five) subdistricts. Those subdistricts cover Paloh and Sajingan Besar at Sambas subdistrict; Jagoi Babang and Siding at Bengkayang subdistrict; Entikong and Sekayam at Sanggau subdistrict; Ketungau Hulu and Central Ketungau at Sintang subdistrict; and Putussibau, Kedamin, Puring Kencana, Empanang, Badau, Batang Lupar, and Embaloh Hulu at Kapuas Hulu subdistrict.

C. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Method of analysis applied in this research is descriptive method with qualitative and quantiative data analysis approach. The qualitative data analysis approach is applied to overview conditions of border regions, to determine the potential of problems and strategy guidance of development of the border region of West Kalimantan with SWOT analysis. The quantitative approach for this research is used to determine the priority of developing the border region of West Kalimantan with Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) as an analysis tool.

D. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Characters of Indonesia's Border Regions

a. Physical and Infrastructure Characters

By seeing to aspects of physical and infrastructure according to Alkadri and Hamid (2007), we explain the characters of current Indonesia's border regions as follows :

1. Bad condition of physical borders at most border regions due to the disappearance of border signs and its terrible conditions.
2. Generally most of border regions are located in isolated and hinterlands with unreachabeable nature conditions.
3. Most forests around the border regions are nature forests and classified as conservation areas or protected areas with their high contents of biodiversity.
4. Relatively limited infrastructure condition around most border regions and the need of serious maintenance for the infrastructure.
5. Inter border service agency (PPLB (Pos Pelayanan Lintas Batas)) is still incapable and incomplete in its service to cover most coverages of border regions.

2. Character of Social and Economy

Some characters of most Indonesia's border regions taken from aspects of social and economy are as follows (Alkadri dan Hamid, 2007):

- a. Low quality of human resources, mainly in education.
- b. imbalance spread of people number in sea border regions, especially in most outer islands where there are no people at all.
- c. Quite high turnover of manpower and people from and to most border regions.
- d. Generally most people in border regions have a family relation with the people at border regions of neighbour countries.
- e. There is a wide enough gap of income between people in border regions and the ones in neighbour countries.
- f. Fairly high illegal trading and smuggling activities around border regions
- g. A little value added to products which originate from natural resources.
- h. Most people around border regions earn for a living as farmers, gardeners, and fishermen.
- i. A traditional trading system around people in border regions due to incapable economy infrastructure such as banks and markets.
- j. Most income is used to meet family primary needs
- k. Low people's economy activities and effectivity around border regions.
- l. Relatively low budget for developing most border regions.

3. Character of Defence

According to the overview of defence, some characters of Indonesia's border regions may be explained as follows (Alkadri dan Hamid, 2007):

- a. Existence of goods smuggling and illegal transfer of Indonesia migrant workers..
- b. The intense risk dealing with people's nationalism due to lackness of information from the origin country, Indonesia.
- c. Low law supremacy enforcement due to lackness of law enforcement officials (especially border regions' police officers).

- d. Intense information and communication process from the neighbour countries makes most people living in the border regions know more about the neighbour countries than about their own country.

E. STRATEGY GUIDANCE AND PRIORITY OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE BORDER REGION OF WEST KALIMANTAN

1. Analysis of Economy Potencial in Plantation and Farming

Based on the economy discourse, it is found out that the base potential of the border regions of west kalimantan is farming and plantation. The base potential owned by each subdistrict can be seen from the table as follows :

Table 2. Base Potential in Sector of Farming and Plantation

No	Districts	Sub district	Farming	Plantation
1	Sambas	Sajingan Besar	rice	Rubber and cocoa
		Paloh	rice	Coffee and pepper
2.	Bengkayang	Jagoi Babang	Second crops	Coconut
		Siding	Second crops and vegetables	Rubber and cocoa
3.	Sanggau	Sekayam	-	-
		Entikong	Second crops and vegetables	Rubber
4.	Sintang	Ketungau Hulu	rice	rubber
		Ketungau Tengah	Second crops	Rubber
5.	Kapuas Hulu	Kedamin	rice	Rubber and cocoa
		Puring Kencana	rice	-
		Badau	Second crops	-
		Batang Lupar	Rice and fruit	rubber
		Embaloh Hulu	rice	Rubber and cocoa
		Putussibau	Vegetables and fruit	rubber
		Empanang	rice	rubber

Source : The result of LQ calculation from Data of Plantation and Farming Production, Districts of Border regions in West Kalimantan, 2006

2. Analysis of Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure Around Border Region of West Kalimantan

Analysis of Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure around border regions of West Kalimantan is conducted to figure out the feasibility of facilities and infrastructure around border regions of west kalimantan based on the existing standard. To find out the facilities and infrastructure for supporting the development of border regions in West Kalimantan, all can be seen at Table 3

Table 3. The Availability of Public Facilities And Infrastructure In Inter Countries Borders Sub Districts Of West Kalimantan

Aspects	Sub districts
Education	
Junior High Schools (SLTP)	Ketungau Hulu, Puring Kencana, Badau, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu, Empanang
High Schools (SLTA)	Ketungau Hulu, Kedamin, Puring Kencana, Badau, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu, Empanang
Health	
Community Health Centres	Sajingan Besar, Siding, Sekayam, Entikong, Ketungau Hulu, Ketungau Tengah, Kedamin, Puring Kencana, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu
Experts in health	Sajingan Besar, Paloh, Jagoi Babang, Siding, Sekayam, Entikong, Ketungau Hulu, Ketungau Tengah, Kedamin, Puring Kencana, Badau, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu, Putussibau, Empanan g
Communication	
Availability of communication tools (telephone and communication radios)	Sajingan Besar, Jagoi Babang, Siding, Sekayam, Ketungau Hulu, Ketungau Tengah, Kedamin, Puring Kencana, Badau, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu
Information	
Availability of information access	Sajingan Besar, Jagoi Babang, Siding, Entikong, Ketungau Hulu, Ketungau Tengah, Kedamin, Puring

Aspects	Sub districts
(post office, commuting post service, newspapers)	Kencana, Badau, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu, Putussibau
Electricity	
Availability of electricity	Sajingan Besar, Jagoi Babang, Siding, Sekayam, Entikong, Ketungau Hulu, Ketungau Tengah, Kedamin, Puring Kencana, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu

Source : National Statistics Agency (BPS) 2007 and SNI 03-6981-2004

According to the analysis above mentioned, we can see that most of public facilities and infrastructure in the border region of West Kalimantan are incapable enough. It explains why the border regions in west kalimantan have still been underdeveloped in public facilities and infrastructure compared to the ones of the neighbour country.

a. Strategy Grouping of SWOT Analysis

Before conducting the analysis of AHP, we compose the strategy grouping of SWOT which will be a base to conduct the analysis of AHP. To conduct the AHP, we require the factors to find out the priority of development for the borders in west kalimantan in the following time. The factors come from the strategy grouping of SWOT to 15 (fifteen) subdistricts which straightly border to Malaysia. For more details, we can see the strategy grouping on this following table :

Table 4. Strategy Grouping Based On SWOT Analysis

Factors	Strategies
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fasten establishing bordergate (PLB) which is equipped with the facility of CISQ (<i>Custom, Immigration, Security, Quarantine</i>) to reduce <i>illegal logging</i> and smuggling. • To improve the function of inter border posts to minimize smuggling, plundering of woods, and illegal transfer of Indonesia migrant workers. • To improve people's cooperation with the government for a purpose of forests' conservation, maintenance of using, and its security to avoid illegal logging.
Facilities and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop basic facilities, mainly communication network to support the development of border regions in west

Factors	Strategies
<p>Education</p> <p>Human Resources</p>	<p>kalimantan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To complete the establishment of interborder posts to support the regions' expansion and enable to conduct export of plantation commodities and woods to Malaysia. • To improve street infrastructure along the borders of Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia to develop border regions improvement. • To enhance quality of communication access to enable information access about illegal logging and illegal transfer of Indonesia migrant workers. • To fasten establishing interborders posts to support the border regions as a frontline. • To improve the quality of domestic people education by campaigning the importance of education and education subsidiary for low income families. • To improve education quality for creating quality of human resources by free tuition for primary school students. • To improve people's quality of education by adding the number of qualified education experts. • To open job opportunities in sector of logging industry and people's plantation processing. • To enhance the quality of health by improving the number of qualified medical experts to improve the quality of human resources for supporting the development of border regions in West Kalimantan. • To give specific trainings for most workers of farming and trading sector so that it will make them enhance their qualification despite their graduation background of highschools. • To conduct trainings for people who plan to work as amigrant workers in Malaysia and transfer them by legal agencies.
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To open the chance of cooperation in the interregions development with Malaysia in economy sector by conducting export of farming and plantation commodities. • To create an opportunity and promotion of the region development investment supported by the committment of capable institutions and funding based on the condition of domestic nature resources and private and people's

Factors	Strategies
	participation. • To enhance inter borders trading (export and import) by lands and seas more capably and succesfully. • To conduct a development and promotion of the tourism to invite tourism visits.

Source : The summary of Strategy Matrix for every Sub district of Border Regions in West Kalimantan.

b. Analysis of Priority of Developing Border Regions in West Kalimantan

The process of determining priority of developing border regions in West Kalimantan is using an analysis tool AHP and will be based on priority point calculated in some steps. According to the calculation result with AHP tool (*Analytical Hierarchy Process*) it was found that the priority of developing border regions in west kalimantan would be the factor of facilities and infrastructure followed with human resources, economy, education, and security as the last. For more details, it can be seen in this following table 5 :

Tabel 5. Priority point value

Criteria	Point of priority
Facilities and infrastructure	31%
Human resources	21%
economy	19%
education	17%
security	12%

Source : the result of data processing

Facilities and infrastructure are very critical regarding to the development of the border regions in west kalimantan and both have been experiencing significant problems. Generally most of the border regions have got incapable facilities and infrastructure. Capable facilities and infrastructure are very important, such as streets for borders (inter border posts) and education (school buildings). Some imbalance facilities and infrastructure around west kalimantan borders cause a gap mainly with Malaysia as the neighbour country.

F. CONCLUSION

According to the calculation of AHP, we get a development priority of the border region of West Kalimantan for the factor of facilities and infrastructure. It is taken from the highest priority point among the others, which reaches 31% and followed with human resources, economy, education, and security.

From the conclusion, we may recommend the development of the border regions in west kalimantan as follows :

1. The improvement of facilities and infrastructure along the borders of west kalimantan to support the development of the borders in west kalimantan as the country's frontline especially for the street condition quality.
2. The improvement of government's role and cooperation both for the central and regional ones to handle problems and development of the borders in west kalimantan.
3. To improve the quality of inter border posts by enhancing the CISQ facility (*Custom Immigration Security dan Quarantine*).
4. The improvement of security quality along the borders in west kalimantan by adding the number of security officials in every borders'security post.

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