

PREVENTING NON-MILITARY THREATS IN INDONESIA'S BORDER AREAS USING A SOCIAL CAPITAL MODEL

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic countries in the world which has 17,508 islands inhabited by more than 360 ethnic groups. This is what makes Indonesia rich in cultural diversity and natural wealth that is diverse and very beautiful, with this diversity, making Indonesia has quite complex problems. Indonesia's location next to other countries makes Indonesia one of the countries that have the potential to receive threats. One of them is the problem of non-military threats in border areas. This study intends to review more deeply about the non-military threats that are on the Indonesian border. The results of the study show that there is a degradation of love for Indonesian culture due to interactions that have been going on for a long time and tend to be out of control. So that without realizing it, daily habits follow the daily lives of neighboring countries. By using the social capital method, the researcher wants to review in more depth about how to prevent non-military threats at the National Border, especially the Indonesia-Malaysia border area in Paloh Sambas sub-district, West Kalimantan.

Keywords: Beautiful Nature, Indonesia, Social Capital, Non-Military, National Border,

INTRODUCTION

According to (Kemenlu, n.d.) Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world after China, India and the United States. In 2014, the total population of Indonesia is estimated at more than 253 million people with the majority of the population being Muslim. Even though the majority is Muslim, Indonesia is able to show that Islam and other religions/beliefs as well as democracy and modernity can coexist in harmony and tolerance. For this reason, at the international and regional levels, Indonesia does not stop supporting efforts for interfaith dialogue as a peaceful and democratic resolution in resolving conflicts and disputes.

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2008 states that the territory of the state includes the land area, water area, seabed, and the land below it as well as the air space above it, including all sources of wealth contained therein.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) to protect the territory and sovereignty of the State of Indonesia from all kinds of threats. In the relationship between border conditions and threats, it can be seen that threats that may arise in border areas can be caused by differences in conditions between the two bordering countries. This condition according to (Kartikasari, 2012) will be a magnet for population movement from one area to another. We cannot rule out the fact that, in the areas on the borders of Indonesia and Malaysia, there are relatively striking differences in the level of development. The facilities and infrastructure for

the life of rural communities in Malaysia are relatively better and fully available compared to rural communities in Indonesia. The difference in the level of economic welfare for the border areas between Kalimantan and Malaysia makes many cases of illegal trade occur. Residents in the border areas of West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan tend to be tempted to become workers in Sarawak, even with the status of illegal workers. West Kalimantan ranks high for trafficking cases, together with Batam.

In addition to trafficking cases that occur due to differences in the level of economic welfare in the border areas of Kalimantan as described above, the issue of greater population orientation towards neighboring countries raises its own concerns for the government for reasons of loyalty and nationalism. Mainly because the center of the capital city is far away, so that the supply of goods from Pontianak causes the price of goods in the interior to be expensive. Thus, the community relies more on supplies of goods from Sarawak which are cheaper, easier to obtain and closer. The migration of hundreds of traders to Sarawak also proves that the economy in the border areas is highly dependent on Sarawak. Trading activities to Sarawak turned out to be a major contribution to the economic growth of the neighboring country. In fact, it is common for Indonesians living in border areas to use Malaysian Ringgit in addition to the Indonesian Rupiah (Kartikasari, 2012).

Based on this explanation, each border area tends to have different problem characteristics. The complexity of people's lives in border areas is often unimaginable by public opinion or academics, but every problem that occurs at the border becomes a national problem. One of the problems in the border area that is interesting to study is the problem of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia which is located in Paloh sub-district, Sambas, West Kalimantan Province. Paloh District according to BNPP in the Profile of the Potential Border Area of Paloh District (2010:2) consists of 9 villages, one of which is Paloh District, which is part of Paloh District, Sambas Regency. Paloh District is a sub-district located at the tail end of West Kalimantan, which is directly adjacent to East Malaysia. Paloh District has an area of 1,148.84 km² with a population of 23,623 people and a population density of 21 people/km².

Socio-culturally, national borders are often indistinguishable by naked eye because the people who live around the border of two countries are brothers. At the same time, physical and administrative boundaries clarify the territorial boundaries between two bordering countries and adopt rules that apply to each community.

In the border area, social relations that have existed for generations have been established in the form of kinship relations between the people in the Indonesian territory and the Melano Bay community of Malaysia. Kinship relations are widespread, especially because of marital relations which have an impact on the issue of different citizenship statuses, this tends to trigger cross-border crossings that are not in accordance with procedures and Indonesian citizens change Malaysian citizenship. However, until now there is no data that explains significantly about this.

According to research (Khalil, 2018) An analysis of social capital in the community needs to be carried out in order to explore the extent of the role of social capital in improving regional economic performance and achieving prosperity.

According to research (Hadi, 2017) the strength of the character of a nation is very necessary when it comes to dealing with threats to the country. Today, a phenomenon has emerged that shows the fading of the character of the Indonesian nation as a result of the influence of non-military threats that endanger the sovereignty, personality, integrity and safety of the nation

Researchers are interested in studying this problem through the kinship system because knowing the kinship system is expected to be able to see the patterns of interaction carried out by people in border areas who are still relatives. The kinship ties that exist between communities in this border area are assumed to be used as social capital in overcoming various problems that can constitute a non-military threat.

METHOD

Research conducted by researchers _ is a study with qualitative methods, Target main study qualitative that is man because man is source problem and at the same time solver problem. However, research qualitative no only limit study to man course. Target other could in the form of events, history, things in the form of artifacts, relics civilization ancient and so on. The main thing is a qualitative study target that is man with all culture and activities (Sarwono, 2013). Refer to explanation that , then focus study this that is humans in the area _ border districts Paloh with all activity in relations as social capital that can be made as base in effort people on the border in resolve nonmilitary threat .

study this mean to understand and interpret mean from something phenomenon under study that is about system kinship as social capital in resolving threat area the Indonesia-Malaysia border in the District Paloh Sambas Regency . In effort understand that phenomenon, then researcher has digging research data by inductive from various parties involved _ in phenomenon under study to obtain data that is thorough and deep.

Subject study is the party who gave information for interest research. In this study the subject study consisted of the Singkawang Kodim office, West Kalimantan BNPP, Sambas District Government, and Paloh District Government.

In this study, observations conducted based on guidelines observations consist of from the daily public border activities, cross process boundaries, interaction processes between communities, and other relevant activities with problem research conducted by the community the border in the District Paloh

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Condition Demographics

Well-being population is target main from government moment this in build border. Deployment residents in the district Paloh no equally between one villages _ with the others.

Village Ripe Lake is village with level density highest i.e. 96 people /km² with total a population of 4,040 people. Districts Paloh is village with level density the lowest population, namely 8 people / km² with total population of 2,181 inhabitants. Resident _ districts Paloh according to type sex could see in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Paloh District Population 2015

No Village	Man	Woman	total
[1] [2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
1. Borneo	942	887	1,829
2. Ripe Lake	2.056	1984	4040
3. Land Black	1959	1,846	3.805
4. Malek	1.05.4	982	2.036
5. Nibung	1,300	1,297	2,597
6. Sebusus	3.408	3.260	6.668
7. District	1,120	1.061	2.181
8.	1.011	997	2008
2015	112.850	12,314	25,164

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Sambas Regency 2015

System Kinship

In part this explained about system kinship that exists in the community in the District Paloh. System the kinship referred to in study this referring to theory kinship from Koentjaraningrat. Based on results interview with Mr. Camat Paloh on July 30 2016, said that population is one clump Malay, as well as public Bay Malaysian Melano. They life in one community (unity life local) and they every day meet and communication, relationship that already long time since they start live in the district Paloh.

Time is running and some from the weave bond marriage good between population districts Paloh alone and also with public Bay Melano (marriage mix, different citizenship). Familiarity intertwined selian because connection sibling but also because the distance is not too far away, they enough familiar like family alone without look at the difference in status to citizens. Activity cross limit between two countries already Becomes activity routine and without through complicated procedure, so _ also delivered by youth leaders village Bay Melano occupied population original malaysian however moment that still in friday a little , so narration Paloh community leaders . Distance that is not so far make they by intensive do communication and establishing close relationship _ even there is between those who tie rope wedding as Mr. Camat said . _ It was also stated that public Bay Melano many of _ they originated from suddenly nor Sebusus, moment they come first time on location the around 1980s. District Community Paloh and society Bay Melano build communication with good because they you're welcome far separated from center government or the district.

They each other need especially in fulfil need every day , District Community Paloh need shopping necessity every day in the bay Melano because of course price more inexpensive compared to must shop goods to Paloh So is the Gulf Community Melano get goods electronics , furniture with price cheap and easy obtained in the District Paloh . Relationship _ _ with good

between them although different background behind the country, however they still one ethnic group Malay and Muslim. This is what makes it easier they fast weave communication. A number of the average informant said same thing _ that connection family between the District Communities Paloh and Teluk Melano awakened with good because they have background behind same tribe _ that is Malay and Muslim. Cultural customs that are still in progress until moment this is a Saperahan custom that is eat together groups and each group consist from six people with one tray , they free take food in napa the with hand without use spoon . Situation this make they Becomes one community each other 's little interact and build familiarity between they are so told by the Sebus Community Leader , Head of village Nibung and chairman chairman “Our Hope” Cooperative in Paloh . Cultural customs other that is Flour bargain which is the point for please safety usually for the bride who will carry out wedding. Cultural customs this still take place at certain events and they each other alternate inviting, and special day raya Eid Fitri still in progress custom each other visit. First day public districts Paloh visit to Bay Melano and day to two otherwise public Bay Melano to districts Paloh. Tradition this add familiarity connection they

Social Interaction

A number of Informant say Interaction social in the district Paloh occur every day and Mr. Camat Paloh , July 30 , 2016 delivered that in activity shopping need tree daily occur communication , bargain bid Among sellers and buyers . Activity social other is attend weddings , circumcisions and invitations other usually invited _ will change inviting when have an event in the district Paloh as well as in the Gulf Malano . In a wedding or circumcision generally after held prayer or remembrance next eat together by Saperahan. Cultural Traditions Saperahan in general there is at the wedding with gather eat together , in the Saperahan event awakened something communication , discussion small taste _ close and familiar , togetherness this is very useful for strengthen rope friendship between those present . _ Meals _ together this Besides build and build communication also brings a sense of equality between they and no feel more tall from others, saperahan have a high magna when internalized by deep .

Community Social Capital

In part this explained about the existing social capital in society. The social capital referred to in study this refers to the concept of social capital (social capital) created by Fukuyama. subdistrict head Paloh on the date July 30 , 2016 delivered that connection social Among public districts Paloh and Teluk Melano is very helpful continuity life they every day, each other complete the drawbacks . They understand each other's citizenship status and live side by side with peace like family alone. Statement this was also conveyed by the head village border, secretary Village and District Trustees _ Paloh.

Danton Pamantas Infantry Battalion 144, on July 28, 2016 delivered that the rules that have been agreed together between Indonesia and Malaysia regarding passerby no limit _ through procedure proper administration _ is violate border. However , in reality every day do cross limit for do activity shopping , visiting to brother , attend invitations and other activities that

are routine and considered no is something violation . More go on , Secretary districts Paloh convey that public once protest with enforced procedure inspection administration for everyone who passes border , finally until moment this procedure that no enforced . They could do border crossing with enough do report oral or permission because they many already _ each other know with advice post border. They understand the marked boundary _ with peg limit However in gardening they many found the garden enter to Malaysian territory though no little bit change location or shift peg the limit already installed

Non - Military Threat

In part this explained about potency non- military threats in the District Paloh. The non - military threats referred to in study this referring to the book Posture National Defense (2014) namely a particular threat dimension economic and social culture. subdistrict head Paloh July 30 , 2016, delivered that the Malaysian government provides comfort and convenience to residents of Paloh District in fulfil need live . District Community Paloh could work and search more life _ comfortable on the bay Melano , all- in- one facilities comfortable granted by the Malaysian Government for free for its people . In the Bay Melano available sufficient road facilities _ adequate and price staple need daily inexpensive like eggs, rice, cooking oil, flour wheat and white sugar compared to prices in Paloh. Likewise quality _ goods from Paloh tend lost compared to from Bay Melano thereby delivered by one District women's figures Paloh on July 28, 2016.

Problem citizenship double still happens in the family mix and child difficult get citizenship so that no get fail from Malaysia, however they can schools in Indonesia. Mr Head village no could convey data that shows how many many couple different family _ citizenship. Secretary districts Paloh 28 July 2016, delivered that ever _ occur when regulation cross limit enforced in accordance procedure, then many inhabitant protest and do action rejection. Inhabitant permanent think that bond brotherhood as well as family, have given trust in guard security residents in both sub -districts Paloh and Melano. B between village builder Temanjuk on 28 July 2016, said he was concerned to member status Defending the State (formerly called Hansip) . The National Defense Forces who have participated in voluntarily defending the country for decades However not getting attention from government .

System Border Society kinship as Social Capital in Resolve Threat Non -military in the District Paloh , Sambas Regency , West Kalimantan Province

Condition border among districts Paloh and Teluk Melano, refers to the character the border described by Martinez, is type border interdependent borders, that is border where each border have each other dependency. On research this could see that each community need various goods in each region. District Community Paloh need ingredients need tree from Bay Melano. Temporary that, society bay Melano need cigarettes, equipment House stairs and tools electronics available in the District Paloh. Besides that , in aspect health , community Bay Melano more often treatment to districts Paloh , in particular for disease mild , such as : cough , fever , flu, and others because in the sub -district Paloh there is Public health center with one doctor on standby _ every day work , that is Monday until friday . Gulf People Melano

treatment to districts Paloh because in the area they existence doctor only there is one month once came _ from city Samatan or cat. Condition each other dependency this implications for the existence positive interaction between _ _ public second border that. More again, they originated from same family _ that is Malay and Muslim so that they have the same norms.

Mutual cooperation culture help when others are in trouble is keep spirit _ preserved inside _ culture Malays who are still brought among _ public districts Paloh. The culture of gotong royong continues preserved until moment this and custom this in progress arrived in Melano , Proximity h relationship Among public districts Paloh and Teluk Melano is very close . District Community Paloh already like family alone with public Bay Melano , so they consider moment to districts Paloh feel as his village alone , and vice versa public districts Paloh moment enter to Bay Melano , feel his village alone . This thing is one _ aspects that make conditions in the district Paloh relatively safe. Security relatively guaranteed proven for example the motorbike is placed outside House until morning next permanent no lost , because they each _ value connection good already _ intertwined During this . If occur problem between inhabitant public enough figure public coordinate and complete problem by family without must involve apparatus local. They each other give Information if there is disturbing indications _ harmonization life they

Because of that, in study this, in skeleton increase well-being community in the area border in line with destination development national, necessary conducted enhancement capacity source power people in the area the border in order to Becomes Quality Company . _ Equity. Looking at social capital , Fukuyama argues that social capital is factor urgent together with fiscal capital , and only those who have level trust high social _ _ _ create organization scale big needed _ for compete in context global economy . In study this clear seen that social capital must owned by residents districts Paloh for resolve various emerging threats , moreover _ they live on the border with various problem complex , both at the level of public as well as at the level society . . Community and at the state level. At level society, issues related conflict and dispossession soil seldom happen. At level national, problems that arise is the line of demarcation, displacement stakes and activities illegal.

CONCLUSION

System kinship public border as social capital for resolve threat non-military formed with existence trust based on interaction social the positive among _ they are fine among public districts Paloh, nor among public districts Paloh, Indonesia and the Gulf Melano, Malaysia. District Community Paloh and Teluk Melano is so close by geographical and also very far from center government. Communities in both border areas this have similarities, among others: come from from the same family, that is Malay and Islam. With similarity that, they no difficulty adapt with environment area border

Community status with strong social capital _ could impact on the emergence threats in the region the border , if the social capital no provided by the government , stakeholders interests and society , appropriate rights _ with characteristics borders and context culture local . Society. Empowerment public this aim for change public border Becomes quality community _ so that

could become source power defense in the border area. As a result, they can resolve threat non-military in the region border. Based on interpretation that, result study this show that social capital is aspect urgent from defenses.

ATTACHMENT

Research Documentation



Door Gate State Borders in the District Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Map of Tanjung Datuk before enter Door Gate

State Borders in the District Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Road Condition of Paloh to districts Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Road Condition of Paloh to districts Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



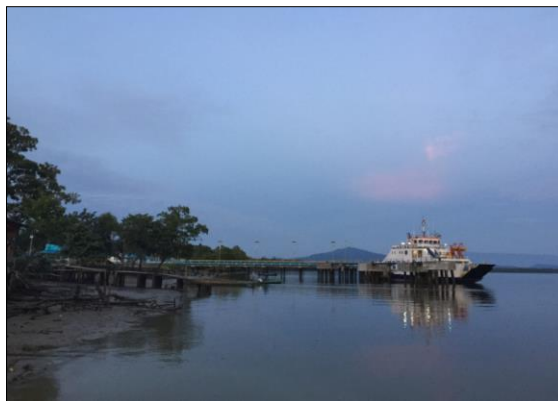
Post Borders in the District Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Post Border on the Bay Melano

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Dock Ferry crossing in Ceremei Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Object Grandma's Stone Beach tour districts Paloh

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Housing area Population Bay Melano

Source: Research Documentation (2016)



Tray for Eat together (culture Saperahan)

Source: Research Documentation (2016)

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