

Policy for the Development and Education Management of Entikong Border Area on Political Economic Perspective

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Policy for the Development and Education Management of Entikong Border Area on Political Economic Perspective

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Abstract

Entikong is a border area with a vibrant economy developing border areas between countries in terms of economy and education as a supporting factor for Entikong as a growth center in Sanggau Regency. Problems like this impact the economic development and social dynamics of the Entikong community. This study aims at Development Policy and Education Management in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective as a solution to regional development. Qualitative research methods, with literature studies, complement the results of qualitative research. The research results on Development Policy and Education Management in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective, namely First, Entikong Border Area Development Policy from a Political Economy Perspective, strengthening the regional potential and utilizing village funds can encourage the development of the Entikong border area. The possibility of Sanggau Regency in the Entikong border area includes agriculture and plantations such as oil palm and pepper, which are only regional commodities and can be optimally optimized for the development of the Entikong border area and through export and import economic activities through the Entikong border, then also through village funds provided by the government can be used to improve infrastructure and public facilities in the village as a support for economic activities for development. Second, the Education Management Policy in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective by improving the level of education in the Entikong border area, which can become capital and future investment for the progress and development of the Indonesian state.

Keywords: Development Policy; Education Management; Entikong Border Area; Political Economy.

Abstrak

Entikong merupakan kawasan perbatasan dengan perekonomian yang aktif, pengembangan kawasan perbatasan antar negara dari segi ekonomi dan pendidikan sebagai faktor pendukung Entikong sebagai pusat pertumbuhan di Kabupaten Sanggau. Permasalahan seperti ini berdampak pada perkembangan ekonomi dan dinamika sosial masyarakat Entikong. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk Kebijakan Pembangunan dan Manajemen Pendidikan di Kawasan Perbatasan Entikong Perspektif Ekonomi Politik sebagai solusi dalam pembangunan kawasan. Metode penelitian kualitatif, dengan studi literatur melengkapi hasil penelitian kualitatif. Hasil penelitian Kebijakan Pengembangan dan Manajemen Pendidikan Kawasan Perbatasan Entikong Perspektif Ekonomi Politik yaitu Pertama, Kebijakan Pembangunan Kawasan Perbatasan Entikong dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Politik dengan penguatan potensi daerah dan pemanfaatan dana desa ini dapat mendorong pengembangan kawasan perbatasan Entikong. Potensi Kabupaten Sanggau di kawasan perbatasan Entikong meliputi pertanian dan perkebunan seperti kelapa sawit dan lada yang merupakan komoditas unggulan daerah dan dapat dioptimalkan secara optimal untuk pengembangan kawasan perbatasan Entikong dan melalui kegiatan ekonomi ekspor dan impor melalui perbatasan Entikong, selanjutnya juga melalui dana desa yang diberikan pemerintah dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan infrastruktur dan fasilitas umum di desa sebagai penunjang kegiatan perekonomian untuk pengembangan. Kedua, Kebijakan Manajemen Pendidikan di Kawasan Perbatasan Entikong dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Politik dengan memperbaiki tingkat pendidikan di kawasan

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perbatasan Entikong yang dapat menjadi modal dan investasi masa depan terhadap kemajuan dan perkembangan negara Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan Pengembangan; Manajemen Pendidikan; Kawasan Perbatasan Entikong; Ekonomi Politik.

INTRODUCTION

The border area is the front face of Indonesia (Kartikasari & Elyta, 2021). Border areas between countries have a strategic position as regional growth centers to advance the socio-economic welfare of people in underdeveloped areas through cross-border trade. This will provide opportunities to increase production activities to produce various multiplier effects (Putri, Hernovianty, & Yuniarti, 2020). Border areas can provide a multiplier effect because they have strategic potential to develop international trade activities and have the potential to become centers of regional economic growth, especially in the fields of trade, tourism, and industrial development (Jiwa & Tarigan, 2004).

In 2016, President Joko Widodo inaugurated the National Border Post in Entikong. As a cross-border area, this is the entry and exit point for inter-regional trade flows and a strategic trade location for economic activities. Entikong's strategic position and access to formal borders cause the movement of goods and human commodities to increase. The increase occurred in inflow and outflow. In terms of human activity, it shows an increase from year to year, with an average inflow higher than the outflow. The increased movement is caused by the changing function of the border post, which is passed by traditional and non-traditional passers, the development of traditional trading activities.

The government's infrastructure development in border areas includes not only cross-border posts but also parallel-border roads, access roads to cross-border posts, and residential infrastructure in border areas such as environmental roads, drainage, waste management, drinking water, and others. This is consistent with President Joko Widodo's Nawa Cita to construct Indonesia from the periphery and create the cross-border post Indonesia's front porch, which makes Indonesia proud of itself as a great nation (Farlianti & Sapta, 2019). So far, border management has only been the duty of ministries and non-ministerial government entities, with no government agency accountable for border management from both the center and the regions.

This shows that the government exists to promote economic progress in the region. According to the economic basis hypothesis, the magnitude of regional export growth determines regional economic growth (Stiller, 2002). Entikong is one of the Indonesia-Malaysia border locations with the longest physical (land) boundaries between Indonesia and other nations, as well as the entry and exit point for products and services (Rahmawati et al., 2012). Entikong has economic growth prospects in the border area. Along with West Kalimantan-Sarawak, this is the most economically active border area. The majority of these economic activities are in the trade sector, which has expanded as a result of the official Entikong-Tebedu route's inauguration. The traditional location model and the new economic geography model identify that external trade can change the spatial patterns of land use in border areas (Jiwa & Tarigan, 2004). The Entikong State Cross-Border Post has a reasonably high realization value.

Border area development is a development that aims to equalize the area, provide equal distribution of welfare for border communities, and measure the value of Minimum Service Standards for people living in border areas. The field of social welfare is in line with the concept of social development, which includes development in the fields of health, education, housing, protection, and welfare (Beck & Weitzel, 2005). The value of the Minimum Service Standards is proof that the state fulfills essential services for people in all regions, including in border areas. Currently, there are 29

border areas out of 54 regencies in the border areas, which are classified as underdeveloped border areas and have low Minimum Service Standards. Compliance with Service Quality Standards is not only related to meeting Service Quality Standards but also related to quality assurance. This is because the border area is a window of a country directly adjacent to other countries. In the development of border areas, there has been a paradigm shift in state development from inward-looking to outward-looking. There are 29 border areas out of 54 regencies in the border areas, which are classified as underdeveloped border areas and have low Minimum Service Standards.

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Furthermore, services in education become a determining indicator of community and economic development in border areas, and education can be an investment for an area to develop in a better direction. This is based on the large number of people who get an education will reduce illiteracy in community groups and become educated people who can become capital in improving skills in activities supporting regional and economic development. Management of education in border areas is needed to minimize obstacles to implementing education for people in border areas. Dropout rates are still relatively high, and traditions that can hinder the implementation of education for people in border areas.

There are various problems based on various literature studies conducted by researchers regarding the conditions of the Indonesian and Malaysian borders on the Sanggau border. The problems in border areas are very complex and arise from various aspects of society. The practice of brokering is still rife at the National Border Post and Entikong Immigration Checkpoint. In addition to brokering, it was also found that cross-border ID card misuse was used for trading with communities around the border. However, these persons used it to import goods to various other areas (Niko, 2017). Furthermore, the problem faced by the immigration team is the many rat routes in this area that allow people who do not have official documents to pass freely without going through the State Border Post. According to Ricky, most Indonesian citizens who have problems in Malaysia cross the border without going through the National Border Post because they enter via mountain or forest routes (Jhanattan, 2020). Especially in a pandemic, the health status of people illegally crossing national borders tends to go undetected. Thus, increasing the potential for the spread of COVID-19 in border areas. On the other hand, health facilities in Entikong are still minimal (Napitu et al., 2020).

Health infrastructure and other infrastructure, such as rural and border roads, still need to be fixed, hampering community business activities and causing insufficient income (Aini et al., 2018). Apart

from that, education is the most crucial thing in the progress of society and regional development. In border areas, education is one of the problems. The quality of education at the Indonesian border is relatively low and lacks facilities, as well as a lack of public awareness about education as a provision for the future. They think it is better to work to meet current needs than a school for uncertain future needs (Purwaningrum & Qusnul, 2022). The dropout rate in Sanggau District is relatively high. The Education and Culture Office of Sanggau Regency recorded 419 junior high school level children dropping out of school in April 2021-June 2022. The high dropout rates included: early marriage, familiarity with money so that school is no longer attractive to students, environmental influences, low interest in going to school, less than optimal parental attention, cultural factors, and the location of the school far from students, family economic factors and educational services have not one hundred percent touched students who have problems (Rokhaniyah et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the Coordination and implementation of development policies could be more optimal. Low allocation of development funds or dependence on the central government and need for integration in border management efforts. Development is only directed at urban or growth centers. Lack of CIQS service at the cross-border gateway. Population issues and social change are mainly due to legal and illegal cross-border migration (Rahmawati et al., 2012).

Existing problems impact people's daily lives, especially in the economic and educational fields. The low level of equity in infrastructure development, rampant smuggling, and violations of established rules cannot be carried out correctly. In addition to economic problems in border areas, there are also problems with the quality of education, which still needs to be improved and impacts the quality of society in supporting regional and economic development in border areas. Based on this, the author will examine the Education Development and Management Policy in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective.

Several studies have examined the importance of formulating strategies for developing border areas, including research on the Malaysia-Indonesia Sub-Regional Socio-Economic Development Model in Supporting the Development of the West Kalimantan-Sarawak Border Area, stating that the Malaysia-Indonesia Socio-Economy Economic Cooperation Framework has been implemented optimally in Indonesia. West Kalimantan-Sarawak. Border area. Thirty-three programs show this, or 94 percent of the agreements have been completed, and only two programs, or 6 percent, are still in the development stage. The most dominant area of cooperation developed is the economic sector through the development of industrial economic growth centers on each West Kalimantan - Sarawak Border (Faqihudin, 2018).

A further study entitled Entikong: An Economic Crisis Free Area on the West Kalimantan-Sarawak Border states that the selling prices of agricultural, plantation, forestry, and daily necessities across borders between countries are relatively high. This happened because the exchange rate difference was very high. The goods purchased from Indonesian citizens are much cheaper than the same goods in Malaysia. This factor causes actors to be willing to buy Indonesian goods (Strajhar et al., 2016).

Following research on the Social Resilience of Indonesian Border Area Populations Towards the ASEAN Economic Community: Studies in Entikong Regency, West Kalimantan, revealed that bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in the field of traditional border crossings and cross-border trade had a positive impact on the social and financial capital of the Entikong people. Specifically by maintaining social and familial relationships and strengthening the economic life of the community. This study proposes re-optimizing cross-border collaboration and special provisions for cross-border

trade within the ASEAN Economic Community in order to strengthen border communities' social resilience in the future (Strajhar et al., 2016).

Further research on the Government in Overcoming Social Problems at State Borders in Entikong District, Sanggau District, and West Kalimantan reveals that the government constructs infrastructure to overcome social problems in the Entikong region by constructing the Entikong site and its accompanying services. Development of infrastructure and community empowerment through human resource development and community culture through local wisdom (Saket et al., 2013).

In addition, research entitled Dynamics of Local Communities at the Border. This paper captures the dynamics and existence of local traditions within the framework of globalization. The friendly and respectful attitude towards newcomers shows they are open to global and local currents. They also have self-awareness of their place as part of the world's population. There is space for interaction with the outside world, such as ease of access to and from other countries, in the patterns of interaction, information, and communication of the Iban ethnic group. This can be seen in the daily life of the Iban people, who have utilized and used mobile phones, television, and other modern technologies (Anitasari et al., 2021).

Finally, the study entitled Patterns of Central and Regional Relations for the Covid-19 Pandemic stated that the rapid spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia prompted the government to immediately take a policy by imposing large-scale social restrictions. However, the approach taken by the central government is different from the regional governments because each has its views on the authority of the policies taken. This condition resulted in a conflict of authority between the center and the regions, ultimately confusing the public. This article looks at how the relationship pattern developed between the central government and local governments during the Covid-19 pandemic (Yusro et al., 2021).

Based on the results of previous research, it is used as a reference for the Education Development and Management Policy in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective. The application of proper education management will impact economic development in the Entikong border area, which will be of economic benefit to all border communities and the private sector, as well as in the context of strengthening the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative, with a literature study. Qualitative methods emphasize more on observing phenomena and examining the substance of the meaning of these phenomena. The strength of the words and sentences is greatly affected by the analysis and acumen of qualitative research (Yusro et al., 2021). To complement the results of qualitative research used to solve research problems using secondary data. This research was conducted starting with the initial observation of the problem, problem determination, data collection, and analysis, This research focuses on problems in the Entikong border area, Sambas Regency, this location was chosen because it has problems and potential that can be used as a solution to problems that exist in the Entikong border area, and the border is the first illustration of the condition of the Indonesian state for outsiders who enter through the Entikong border.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development Policy in the Entikong Border Area from Political Economy Perspective

Land area is one factor that influences comparative advantage in Sanggau Regency. This land is used for cultivating food crops (particularly rice and cassava), animal husbandry, forestry, and fisheries. The largest is oil palm, amounting to 940,356 tons per year (Mukhlis, 2021). From an economic perspective, Entikong has livelihoods such as rice farmers, Sahang (pepper), rubber, and cocoa (chocolate); some are also traditional gold mines. Regarding the area of land and plantations, rubber is the most extensive, but in terms of annual production, cocoa is the most widely produced. Here, farming is one of the most common professions in Entikong District. Entikong is a sub-district directly adjacent to neighboring Malaysia because most of its territory is directly adjacent to Malaysia. Shifting cultivation here uses new land to seek better soil fertility than the land previously used, so the community uses a shifting cultivation system. The boundaries of the Entikong area are very strategic with Malaysia, especially the northern and eastern parts of Sarawak.

We must be distinct from various digitalization processes (Elyta, 2022). Digitization is the transfer or conversion of documents (Elyta, 2022). Spatial conditions are an essential factor in observing the development of a border area as reflected in land use, spatial structure, and the activities of residents in that space (Wu et al., 2001). Entikong District has a relatively large area, with the use of the area as a place to live for residents to community businesses such as the agricultural, plantation, and mining sectors. The agricultural sector is a potential sector for the Entikong sub-district because, in addition to meeting the needs of the local community, agricultural products from Entikong can also meet the needs of the Malaysian people.

The development of border areas based on this potential can be carried out in the context of economic growth that benefits both parties (Wu et al., 2001). The development of the plantation sub-sector has received more serious attention to support regional economic development programs as a consequence of increasing income and population growth, as well as increasing awareness of community nutrition which is relatively rapid, especially for the Sanggau Regency area, which is still the backbone of the regional economy, both as a producer of added value and foreign exchange, as well as a source of income or a provider of employment for the majority of the population. To support this increase, it is necessary to make efforts to increase production more intensively.

Oil palm is the main plantation product in Kalimantan and Sanggau Regency. Most oil palm plantation companies currently use the Inti Plasma scheme, which has a profit-sharing system. Plasma core business partnership system for oil palm smallholders for the welfare of farmers. Therefore, government policies in the development of oil palm plantations are excellent and are believed to increase farmers' economic growth, especially by implementing a nucleus plasma partnership system (Saragih & Hariyadi, 2016).

Therefore it is necessary to have better reinforcement in solving these problems because palm oil is a significant trading potential in Entikong, which will strengthen the people's economy in the Entikong border area. From the available data, the increase in palm oil trade in 2020 increased to 940,356 tonnes from the previous 810,769 tonnes in 2019. The land area is from 294,428 in 2019 to 314,047 in 2020, which is expected to generate large incomes. for West Kalimantan (Saragih & Hariyadi, 2016).

Furthermore, seen from the geographical location of Sanggau Regency, the trade sector's development is one of the strategic steps in regional development. Sanggau Regency has direct access to foreign countries (Malaysia) through the Entikong National Boundary Gate. As a result, the flow of goods and services from Indonesia (especially Sanggau Regency) to Malaysia (especially Kuching) is getting faster and smoother, and vice versa.

In addition, the increase in economic growth opportunities is influenced by changes in country conditions towards cooperation in increasing potential economic opportunities. In carrying out economic transactions in border areas, until now, the Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia, through cross-border trade agreements, still limit the value of public spending in border areas to only 600 Malaysian Ringgit (Elyta, 2022). The Border Trade Agreement is a legal umbrella for border communities between Indonesia and Malaysia to meet their daily needs. The Border Trade Agreement is an essential element for both countries. This is to guarantee or provide legal certainty in conducting cross-border trade (Saragih & Hariyadi, 2016).

Export-import movements in border areas have also increased with various commodities such as rice, sugar, etc. The most traded commodities are daily stapled foods (Data Kalbar, 2021). Specifically for rice, the rice revenue of the Sanggau Regency Office of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020, rice revenue in 2020 is 3,920 tons (Central Bureau of Statistics of Sanggau Regency, 2021).

Palm oil, which has great potential in the border area of Sanggau Regency, has become an economic commodity that is in great demand until now, but this is inversely proportional to the welfare of the people who sell palm oil to factories or even those who work in palm oil mills, the lack of welfare for employees and the cheap selling price of palm oil makes the economy difficult. There needs to be a relevant policy from the government as a policy maker to solve this problem. With the community's low income, the economy's wheels will be hampered, and regional development will also be hampered. Therefore the government has various policy strategies for regional development in the border area.

One reason for this is that empowering village funds is the key to growing resources in border areas. The optimization and allocation of development funds for rural areas is a first. Communities are increasingly increasing their potential as a result of the government's Village Cash, which offer transfer funds to villages. Villages with authority are more significant since they may manage their budget (Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget) with just one source from the Village Fund (in addition to six other sources) (Batubara, 2018).

The amount of village funds provided by the government is also extraordinary. In 2015 the total Village Fund was IDR 20.7 trillion (divided into 74,093 villages); In 2016, IDR 46.9 trillion (divided into 74,754 villages); in 2017, IDR 60 trillion will be disbursed (divided into 74,910 villages). The absorption of Village Funds is extraordinary. The first-year absorption was 82.72 percent, and the second year 97.65 percent, in a situation where regulations were not yet well established, socialization was constrained by time, and the villages were so widely spread (Ministry of Finance, 2021).

Economic growth can also be seen from the size of the average economic growth rate compared to the population growth rate (Yusro et al, 2021). The role of trade and investment often characterizes the development of border areas as opportunities to develop border areas toward a world without borders.

Furthermore, resource development is carried out by developing plantation-based industrial areas focusing on the leading products in the Sanggau Regency area. The oil palm value chain improvement plan uses a value chain approach. The planning begins by mapping the current real-world situation and exploring its development potential. However, cooperation between the two countries is still needed because good relations, sound policies, and diplomatic relations can function correctly (Henrikson, 2000). The economic growth in Entikong Regency has the opportunity to develop border areas because it has crucial essential capital in developing border areas, namely cultural elements, institutional framework, private interests, infrastructure, policy approaches, and investment.

Education Management Policy in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective

Education is crucial in a country at this time. The level of education of the people of a country is one of the indicators in seeing the quality of life of the people in the country. Education is vital because it becomes an investment or capital for the individuals themselves and the state as capital for improving the quality of their lives.

However, in Indonesia itself, the problem of education is one of the problems that have yet to be appropriately resolved until now, survey data from the Ministry of Home Affairs 2022 education level of the Indonesian people. The total population of Indonesia will be 275.36 million in June 2022. 6.41% are educated in College. 20.89% Senior High School Level, 14.54% Junior High School. 23.4% of the population graduated from elementary school, with 11.14% who had not finished elementary school and 23.61% who did not attend school/not yet attended school (Kusnandar, 2022)

The number of people who still need an education in Indonesia is relatively high. Statistical data shows that as much as 50% of children aged 3-19 have never attended formal schooling (Syah, 2021). Furthermore, the other end of Indonesia, Aceh Province, will be one of the regions with the lowest education quality in Indonesia in 2020 (Reubee, 2020).

The border area of Entikong, Malaysia, is no exception. The problem of education is one of the problems that has not yet received the right solution. The dropout rate in the border area of Sanggau Entikong Regency in 2022 is still being calculated. From April 2020 to June 2021, 419 junior high school level children dropped out of school (Kiwi, 2022). This is quite a severe matter for education in the Entikong border area. Besides that, the border area has a low level of digitization from the community to teaching staff. The lack of digitalization in the area is due to inadequate supporting infrastructure and low literacy levels. Become one of the educational problems in the border region (Berkat TV, 2019).

The government is responsible for providing solutions to these problems so that education in border areas can run well. Good education management is needed to be the right solution for educational problems. Education Management can be interpreted as a series of activities planning all efforts in managing and utilizing human resources, facilities, and infrastructure to achieve educational goals effectively, efficiently, and productively (Kurniadin & Machali, 2014). With the existence of education management, education will be carried out in a more orderly manner and by the goals to be achieved in the future. Management of education, especially in border areas, cannot be carried out only by one party but must be carried out together with agents related to improving education in border areas, such as the government as a policy maker, teachers as people who transfer knowledge, the public and private parties who can help advance education in border areas, especially in the advancement of educational facilities and infrastructure.

The government issued regulations regarding education with the implementation of compulsory education for all Indonesian people, which is regulated in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the August 2022 National Education System Bill, which explains that Indonesian citizens are required to receive ten years of primary education and three years of secondary education. This policy applies throughout Indonesia is included in the border area. Furthermore, policies originating from the government of Sanggau Regency by supporting scholarships for native people of Sanggau Regency and wanting to continue their education to a higher level up to the provision of package A, package B, package C programs which make it easier for people to be able to graduate from elementary school level (Yahya, 2022).

Furthermore, it can apply various educational innovation models that can be applied in border areas, such as first. These border schools are one of the innovations made by border communities so that their children get an education. Second, the Final school is a program established by the government. The third is the KKM Program for students from universities throughout Indonesia, which will provide teaching to the local community through formal and non-formal education (Faqihudin,2018). The function of policies and infrastructure that still need to support border development is an economic impediment to border development (Elyta & Martoyo, 2021). In border areas, social and economic services inequality can be seen based on location or spatial distribution (Aini et al., 2018). As a result, there is economic inequality, development lag, and geographical isolation (Muhyiddin & Nugroho, 2021).

Education is capital and investment in economic activities, with increasingly sophisticated technological advances and no boundaries between people, so people must always learn so they are not left behind and can keep abreast of developments in the economic sector, especially and be able to innovate for future economic development.

CONCLUSION

Research on Development Policy and Education Management in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective found two results influencing this problem. First, the Entikong Border Area Development Policy from a Political Economy Perspective, strengthening the regional potential and utilizing village funds can encourage the development of the Entikong border area. The potential of Sanggau Regency in the Entikong border area includes agriculture and plantations such as oil palm and pepper, which are only regional commodities and can be optimally optimized for the development of the Entikong border area and through export and import economic activities through the Entikong border, then also through village funds provided by the government can be used to improve infrastructure and public facilities in the village as a support for economic activities for development. Second, the Education Management Policy in the Entikong Border Area from a Political Economy Perspective by improving the level of education in the Entikong border area, which can become capital and future investment for the progress and development of the Indonesian state.

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