



Threats, Dynamics, and Nationalism of Border Societies: A Study of the Indonesian Border in West Kalimantan

Jagad Aditya Dewantara^{1*}, Dasim Budimansyah², Cecep Darmawan³, Kokom Komalasari⁴, Efriani Efriani⁵

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

^{1,5} Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

jagad02@fkip.untan.ac.id^{1*}, budimansyah@upi.edu², cecepdarmawan@upi.edu³,
Kokom@upi.edu⁴, Efriani@fisip.untan.ac.id⁵

*Corresponding Author

Article Info

Article history:

Received : April 23, 2025

Revised : July 14, 2025

Accepted: December 29, 2025

Keywords:

Cross-Border Dynamics,
Indonesia-Malaysia Border,
Nationalism,
Threats in the Border Area

DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.33172/jp.v11i3.19923>

Abstract

This research is motivated by the dynamics and complexity of problems on the Indonesia-Malaysia border, which have given rise to various conflicts and struggles for citizenship in both countries, including ethnic similarities, socioeconomic disparities, and foreign policy dynamics. As a result, the Indonesians who border the non-cross-border post zone tend to prefer countries that provide welfare. The purpose of this study is to analyze in depth the threats, dynamics, nationalism, and strategies needed to address the complex problems along the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. This research is urgent, especially regarding the issues of citizenship and nationalism. Case studies in 5 districts in West Kalimantan that directly border Malaysia were conducted from 2019 to 2022. This study utilizes empirical and ethnographic observations of local communities in the border area. Over at least 4 years, the research team identified complex threats in the Indonesian Border Area. These threats include military, economic, sociocultural, political, and environmental threats. As a result, the problems faced become complex. The problems are low educational levels, limited access and infrastructure, Ringgit Currency dominating the Rupiah, and limited job opportunities. However, this is inversely proportional to nationalism. Local communities on the Indonesia-Malaysia border have very 'cicta tanah air'. The findings of this study indicate that the threats and problems faced by local communities on the border do not significantly reduce nationalism. Thus, the dynamics of local border populations in Indonesia warrant considerable attention from various parties. The empirical evidence from this study will provide

a strategy to overcome the threats faced by local communities along the Indonesia-Malaysia border.

2549-9459/Published by Indonesia Defense University. This is an open-access article under the CC BY-NC license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

INTRODUCTION

This study is grounded in a series of prior investigations on border communities in West Kalimantan. Earlier studies in the Entikong border area conducted during 2019–2020 examined the sociocultural conditions of Bidayuh communities living across the Indonesia–Malaysia border, particularly in Sontas and Tebedu (Efriani et al., 2020; Martono et al., 2021). These studies identified the persistence of cross-border relations among members of the same ethnic group, conceptualized as kinship ties. They further demonstrated that local communities' participation in maintaining Indonesian national values, such as the use of Indonesian in public spaces and the rupiah as the official currency, constituted an important form of civic engagement in border defense. Such practices were also closely associated with the presence of state institutions, particularly through the establishment of the Pos Lintas Batas Negara (PLBN).

Subsequent research expanded to other border locations in West Kalimantan. In Jagoi Babang, Dahniar Th Musa, Efriani, Praptantya, and Dewantara (2022) reported that kinship ties served as an important survival strategy during the closure of border crossings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Temajuk, a non-PLBN border area, previous research identified transnationalism within the local Malay community, particularly in Desa Camar Bulan, which sits directly adjacent to Malaysia (Sulistyarini et al., 2021a). The findings suggested that limited state presence, combined with the practical realities of cross-border interaction, contributed to a relatively weak sense of nationalism among some residents, many of whom perceived that Malaysia provided better welfare support than Indonesia. Further research in Aruk, Sajingan Besar, another border area equipped with a PLBN, focused on the cultural capital of the Salako Dayak indigenous community in responding to the social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (Fatmawati & Dewantara, 2022).

Building on earlier studies, this research examines efforts to address threats in Indonesia's border areas by analyzing the dynamics of nationalism among border communities in West Kalimantan. Border areas constitute the outermost zones of state defense and are therefore vulnerable to threats originating both internally and externally (Karamanidou & Kasperek, 2022). The complexity of such threats often creates challenges for governments in comprehensively managing border areas, which may undermine broader efforts to strengthen national security and territorial integrity. For this reason, effective, context-sensitive border governance strategies are essential, particularly for a country such as Indonesia, which has extensive land and maritime boundaries.

Indonesia shares land borders with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste. At the same time, its maritime boundaries extend to India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Australia, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea. Given the vast number of border areas and the wide range of issues that emerge within them, state

policy must address not only security concerns but also the welfare of border communities. Such an approach is important for reducing the vulnerabilities and negative perceptions that frequently characterize life in peripheral regions (Siregar et al., 2020). In this context, security studies offer a useful framework for understanding how territorial sovereignty can be maintained (Bobryk, 2020). Among the relevant approaches are Securitization Theory and civic engagement perspectives, which expand the definition of security beyond military and state-centered terms to encompass social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions (Balzacq et al., 2015) as well as civic engagement sites (Barrett & Brunton-Smith, 2014; Prasetyo et al., 2019). These dimensions are particularly evident in the everyday lives of communities residing in border areas.

Border regions are frequently associated with underdevelopment (Mohanty, 2023). Several interrelated factors, including geographical remoteness, limited accessibility, inadequate infrastructure, low educational attainment, and weak local economies, contribute to the situation. Poor management of these regions can decline residents' sense of nationalism (Gultom et al., 2022). Under these circumstances, border populations may become more susceptible to external influence, especially when neighboring states are perceived to offer greater economic opportunities and tangible welfare benefits. In this sense, perceptions of state presence and welfare provision play a significant role in shaping local orientations toward nationhood and belonging (Rachmawati & Dewi, 2020).

In addition to nationalism and welfare challenges, border areas face various forms of cross-border crime and insecurity, including the smuggling of goods and persons, terrorism, and other transnational threats (Wagner, 2021). These situations stem directly from the source of the people's well-being, as a weak economy frequently drives individuals to commit crimes. They choose this livelihood because low levels of education and a tight job market in Indonesia limit their employment options (Runturambi & Arifin, 2025). In the border region, this is the issue locals face, and the circumstances are the root of it. Because the government neglects border management, resolving this phenomenon can prevent further cases at the border. Moreover, Indonesia is the actual aggressor, but Malaysia has a chance to regain control because the people are more prosperous under Malaysian government rule and presence.

Border Concept

Borders are boundaries or frontiers that have strategic significance for a nation's territorial sovereignty. In the field of border studies, frontiers refer to the front or rear of a country. In the meantime, Malik et al. (2019) In reality, border regions often face difficulties because they cross the territory of other nations. From a geographical standpoint, agreeing on regulations or laws governing each nation's territorial limits can resolve the primary issue in this border region. From a sociocultural perspective, the border poses several additional challenges. Thus, the sociocultural construction explains that the border has a new significance beyond spatial comprehension (Han & Lin, 2025). According to this perspective, the border is the area's residents' shared socioeconomic

and sociocultural relationship, which was formerly the outcome of an agreement between two bordering parties (De Backer, 2022). The notion of sovereignty derives from the Italian word *sovrano*, in which state and legal intellectuals in the Middle Ages used the sense of *superanus*, and the terms *plenitudo potestatis* or *summa potestas* refer to a political unit with the highest sovereignty. The concept of sovereignty is that citizens and their people possess absolute power, unrestricted by any legislation. Another concept of sovereignty is the ability to enact laws that are indivisible, distinctive, eternal, and original.

In general, a border is a line or territorial boundary between two sovereign nations, and both nations have mutually agreed upon these boundaries. Rivers, walkways, tall fences, grass, mountains, hills, and lakes are all examples of boundary lines. There are four distinct types of borders:

1. An alienated borderland is a border region characterized by a complete absence of cross-border interaction. Religious animosity, strife, war, the dominance of nationalism, cultural divisions, intellectual hatred, and ethnic or ethnic rivalry.
2. Coexistent Borderland is the border region identified as experiencing ongoing cross-border hostilities. However, effective management allows for some control, even though authorities can still address specific difficulties. For instance, strategic resources directly drive border ownership.
3. The interdependent Borderland is the border region categorized as a stable country because of its international connections, which symbolically unite the two sides. This stability is clear because both nations engage in mutually beneficial economic operations on an equal footing. For example, one party has production facilities, while the other has inexpensive labor.
4. Integrated Borderland is the border region defined as an economic unit based on its activities. In addition, the two nations formed a strong alliance, and the nationalists dispersed.

At the Indonesia-Malaysia border, the borderline is a space that “divides” communities of the same ethnicity into two different nationalities. In this case, the borderline can be understood not merely as a dividing line but as a space for negotiation between ethnic and national identities (Efriani et al., 2020). A geographical space with defined, agreed-upon boundaries also serves as a sociocultural space, creating a place of attachment that shapes humanity's essence.

According to the above understanding, sovereignty is a state system based on restricted, undivided, and absolute sovereignty. This principle implies that sovereign governments hold the absolute right to treat citizens as they see fit, since they wield the highest authority within their borders. State sovereignty drives internal coherence, order, and peace, which ultimately foster prosperity.

METHODS

Case Study

As described in the introduction, this study focuses on factual reviews in the West Kalimantan border region between Indonesia and Malaysia. The West Kalimantan border

region is an example of a territory inhabited by multiple native ethnicities and immigrants, including Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Javanese, Bugis, and East Nusa Tenggara (Sada et al., 2019). The local ethnic groups on the West Kalimantan border majority come from Dayak and Malay tribes who share the same ancestry but different nations, such as the Dayak Iban population (Sarawak-Badau) (Prasojo, 2012) and Dayak Bidayuh (Sontas-entubuh), both of which are spread in Malaysia and Indonesia (Efriani et al., 2020). The dynamics of local border inhabitants in Indonesia require greater attention from various parties, including residents of border areas, border-area authorities, the central government in Jakarta, and all Indonesians as global citizens (Casma et al., 2023). At least a few points support the claim that this study is crucial (study of residents at the border). Border areas are strategic locations that serve as the face of a sovereign country, in this case, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), because they are entry points for foreign communities and other external parties seeking to enter the Republic of Indonesia's territory. Second, border residents in the Unitary Republic of Indonesia tend to be left behind in various aspects of development (Dewantara & Wahyudi, 2020; Martono et al., 2021b). Third, research on residents in Indonesia's border regions has yielded unsatisfactory findings in terms of both numbers and policy action and post-studies (Arifin et al., 2024).

In contrast, these three factors compelled the authors to conduct a study to photograph numerous subjects currently under discussion. This research focuses on five non-PLBN and PLBN border areas in West Kalimantan (Indonesia) directly adjacent to Sarawak (Malaysia). This research examines emerging issues within grassroots groups, leaders, government bureaucracy, and leadership. Globalization deserves further investigation due to its significant impact on border regions, including its influence on border citizens. Furthermore, government policies directly shape local identity and nationalism amid the ongoing struggle for an equitable quality of life (Ilham, 2025). Aspects of border and remote areas directly impact bureaucratic reform and nationalism, which appears to undermine the symbol of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, or unity in diversity. Although not immediately apparent, evidence shows that modernity erodes nationalism, national identity, local wisdom, and traditions in remote and border communities (Bria & Lam, 2022). This study examines three major aspects of border community dynamics in West Kalimantan. It portrays the lives of Indonesian citizens who become residents and are the region's indigenous population.

There are five areas in West Kalimantan equipped with cross-border posts, including Entikong, Badau, Sintang, Bengkayang, and Jagi. In contrast, most areas, such as Camar Bulan and Bengkayang, lack PLBN posts. The development of the PLBN is not only a source of pride for Indonesia as a great nation but also the most important factor in defense and security, as well as the center of new economic growth in the border region. PLBN is not only an entry gate but also an embryo of regional economic growth centers that can improve the welfare of border communities. Based on monitoring of the Aruk Immigration Checkpoint (TPI) in March 2020, approximately 100–150 people pass through the Jagoi Babang PLBN each week. PLBN Jagoi Babang is a strategic and essential

area both economically and in preventing transnational crimes such as drugs, smuggling of goods, and terrorism.

In previous research, the researchers empirically explored two West Kalimantan border regions, revealing a distinct phenomenon of nationalism near the PLBN border compared to the Non-PLBN border. Martono et al. (2021a) and Sulistyarini et al. (2021) have their own views on the notion of nationalism awareness at the Indonesian border by identifying three characteristics: (a) having the same ethnocultural identity/kinship ties, (b) welfare having an impact on civic nationalism, and (c) the supremacy of the national language.

The researchers assert that the government should investigate in depth how it develops citizens at the border. As a border region in West Kalimantan, Badau imposes more pronounced constraints on its citizens than Lubok Antu and Sontas in Sarawak. Accordingly, research on community development in West Kalimantan is essential. This study examines the development and nationalism difficulties border-dwelling Indonesians face daily. The primary topic of this study is the sluggishness of economic growth and social welfare at the border. A review of this study demonstrates that the Indonesian border in West Kalimantan encompasses threats, the dynamics of nationalism, and countermeasures. Second, the most pressing challenges at the Indonesian border include kinship ties and the socioeconomic well-being of Indonesian citizens, as well as emigration and nationalism. These concerns are crucial to developing the periphery of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), as they embody the spirit of Indonesia's national growth at the frontier. Third, it is essential to emphasize that social disparities and differences in economic status across West Kalimantan's border regions may erode national identity (nationalism). The central government has made efforts, but they are unrealistic and do not match the border population's expectations. Looking back at the history of development during the New Order era, one would find that the government began engaging various community members in rural areas to ensure the success of national development initiatives.

Nevertheless, it is regrettable that some border regions in West Kalimantan, such as Badau, Jagoi Babang, and Camar Bulan, lag in numerous aspects of Indonesia's national development (Musa et al., 2022).

Data and analysis

As described above, the research objective of this article is to present the results of a review of how threats, dynamics, nationalism, and government and community strategies operate along the border of West Kalimantan. The researchers conducted empirical observations for approximately 4 years, from 2019 to 2022, to present the research data. The researchers conducted field observations, reviewed articles, and visited central places such as schools and villages until the end of 2021. Observations and interviews with Indonesians living on the border provided the study's data.

This study's participants were selected using purposive sampling because information on border nationalism demands an in-depth investigation. Consequently, the selection procedure prioritized several criteria, including (a) willingness to participate,

(b) indigenous status on the West Kalimantan border, and (c) holding Indonesian citizenship. Purposive sampling is highly effective, particularly for obtaining information from specialists familiar with a particular case (Tongco, 2007). Data collection began in the Entikong area in 2019, followed by field work in the Camar Bulan area, Sambas Regency, in late 2020 and mid-2021. Finally, the researchers visited Badau, Jagoi Babang, and Aruk areas in late 2021 and mid-2022. The researchers came to these areas to ascertain the differences and similarities in the issue of nationalism. Afterward, the researchers conducted direct interviews with informants in their respective places of residence. This method enabled direct observations of each informant's behavior and motivation at the border. Before conducting interviews, the researchers asked them about their willingness to become research informants. The interview questions focused on four main issues at the Indonesia-Malaysia border: community nationalism, social dynamics, threats, and community involvement. An oral history of the Dayak people's distribution along the border supported the data collection.

Furthermore, documentary evidence, such as red passports and Malaysian identity cards, strengthened these findings. Distribution data on kinship ties among the Dayak people at the Indonesia-Malaysia border provides critical insights into transnationalism at this border (Sulistyarini et al., 2021b). To process the gathered data, the analysis adopted the coding framework established by Corbin & Strauss (1990). This systematic approach involved labeling informant transcripts, engaging deeply with the texts through repeated reading, classifying core findings, and validating participant responses through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The researchers limit this research to the objective of describing the essential aspects of border issues related to Indonesian nationalism in West Kalimantan. Therefore, this paper provides narrative evidence of the lives of people living on the border of West Kalimantan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Threats in Indonesia's Border Area

Skidmore (2022), in a book entitled "Security: A New Framework for Analysis," argues that there are five aspects of security studies: military, economic, social, political, and environmental. The researchers referred to these security aspects to describe threats and opportunities in managing Indonesia's border areas. The following describes the potential and threats of these five aspects.

Military Threat

The military threat was dire, as it would immediately affect people's lives, notably in border regions. Based on its past, several military challenges threatened the sovereignty of Indonesia's border regions. For instance, the potential military threat posed by the Malaysian government in 1963, known as the "Ganyang Malaysia" incident, or the disagreement over South China Sea claims in the north of Natuna Island, could pose a military threat to Indonesia's border regions (Nur & Ravico, 2021).

In a broader context, breaches of land borders, the admission of armed foreign ships, violations of maritime borders within national jurisdiction, unauthorized entry of

foreign aircraft, and certain security risks could constitute military threats. Conflicts and possible military threats at the border must be a major concern for state authorities charged with ensuring the military security of their border regions (Sudlar, 2019).

Economic Threats

The economic conditions in Indonesia's border regions were extremely alarming, as evidenced by the situation of the people in Camar Bulan, Temajuk Village, Paloh District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan Province, who lack basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and communications. In contrast, the road access in Malaysia that borders Camar Bulan was well-constructed. In addition to providing social facilities and economic subsidies, the Malaysian government provided economic aid to the Camar Bulan community. This situation compelled the Camar Bulan to cross the Malaysian border to satisfy their economic necessities (Sulistyarini et al., 2021b).

The aforementioned economic situations are extremely worrisome and should not be ignored, as they pose a threat to the economies of Indonesia's border regions. The failure of the government to pay attention to and create an economy for border residents was an immediate assignment that the government must complete (Abao, 2019). This is essential for maintaining, and even enhancing, economic security and stability, and ultimately for improving the well-being of the border population with Indonesia.

Sociocultural Threats

As a result of regional educational disparities, border areas typically had low-quality human resources. Education comprised formal schooling and citizenship education for all segments of society along the border with Indonesia. They had difficulty meeting their everyday needs due to a lack of human resources. Furthermore, it was aggravated by the communication and interaction between people on the border with other nations, which would provoke transnationalism as a threat. Additionally, border villages typically maintained strong familial ties despite being separated by the boundary line between the two countries. If a country made a cultural claim, it could pose a challenge in the sociocultural sphere. Consequently, it might spark horizontal conflicts between border communities claiming ownership of that culture (Wahyudi et al., 2020).

Political Threats

The influence of politics and government policies that were not as massive, and the lack of awareness of the geopolitics of the border regions, made it difficult for the country to complete its homework (Noak et al., 2024). The lack of government supervision over the dynamics of border communities proved this situation. For instance, the economy continued to rely on the circulation of foreign currency as a medium of exchange. People would recognize foreign currency after a certain amount of time. Furthermore, there was a regional development gap with neighboring nations, which, unknowingly, led people to distrust the Indonesian government and instead turn to neighboring countries, which were more concerned with their welfare (Prameswari, 2023).

Environment Threat

In addition to unilateral claims disputes by other countries in Indonesia's border areas that have led to conflict, environmental issues in these areas are very complex. Indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources, driven by the greed of irresponsible individuals, led to environmental damage in border areas. Not to mention the natural disasters that could happen at any time, damaged environmental conditions would force people in border areas to migrate, and they would seek refuge in neighboring countries in the hope of a safe and secure environment (Herdiansyah, 2018).

Community Problem Dynamics in Border Regions

This section discusses the people's economic prosperity, educational attainment, limited access to infrastructure, currency usage, and employment prospects in border regions.

Community Welfare in Terms of the Economy

Residents in border regions often preferred Malaysia for staple foodstuffs, which were more affordable than those in Indonesia. Malaysian Milo, for example, was particularly popular. Rather than purchasing large quantities of daily necessities, residents typically selected inexpensive, comparable staples. Furthermore, Malaysia provided greater assistance to border residents, including coverage of medical expenses. This support was especially significant given the high costs and inadequacy of goods and services in Indonesia, as well as the poor condition of roads leading to public health centers or hospitals (Han & Lin, 2025).

Low Level of Education

Education is a critical foundation for future prosperity. However, children in border regions experience significant disadvantages due to limited government presence, as these communities often prioritize immediate economic needs over formal education. This educational deficit poses a direct threat to national security by impeding the development of nationalism. When youth perceive education as unimportant, their vulnerability to external threats increases. As national allegiance diminishes, foreign entities may exploit these populations through economic or political means. Additionally, the risk of territorial encroachment by other nations increases, highlighting the urgency of addressing educational deficiencies in border areas (Bahterayudha et al., 2023).

Lack of Access and Infrastructure in Border Areas

Access, particularly road infrastructure, is essential for regional development. The Indonesian government has been criticized for neglecting border regions by constructing low-quality roads or failing to maintain them. Infrastructure facilities such as health centers, hospitals, schools, and transit options are extremely limited in these areas (Suryadi, 2024). While some facilities exist, they are rarely found within the border region itself, and the nearest accessible facilities are often located in Malaysia. Damage to major border roads further impedes vehicle access. Although the government has

initiated some road renovations and construction, there has been no confirmed progress on additional infrastructure projects.

Ringgit Currency Dominates Over the Rupiah

In border regions, both the ringgit and the rupiah are used as local currencies. However, due to greater economic activity in Malaysia, the ringgit is more frequently used (Elyta & Sahide, 2021). This prevalence is attributed to the widespread availability of Malaysian products, which are often purchased by residents of Indonesia's border regions. Malaysian goods are typically less expensive and more abundant than Indonesian products. Additionally, Indonesian laborers (TKI) working in Malaysia receive their wages in ringgit (Eilenberg & Wadley, 2009). As a result, the ringgit dominates commercial transactions, while the rupiah, Indonesia's official currency, is used less frequently in these areas.

Lack of Job Opportunities

Securing employment in Indonesia presents significant challenges, even for individuals residing in urban areas with adequate government services and infrastructure (Faturahim et al., 2023). Multiple factors contribute to employment difficulties in both rural and urban contexts, including diverse cultural practices and community needs. In border regions, livelihoods are primarily based on farming, gardening, and fishing, whereas in urban areas, technological advancement is prioritized. The lack of infrastructure in border regions further limits employment opportunities beyond agriculture and fishing (Azwar et al., 2024). Consequently, many residents, both young and old, seek work as Indonesian laborers (TKIs) in Malaysia, often as gardeners or shopkeepers. These positions offer competitive wages and align with local skills and customs. Furthermore, such jobs typically do not require higher education, making immediate income generation a higher priority than formal education.

Community Nationalism on the Indonesia-Malaysia Border in West Kalimantan

Nationalism, in a political sense, is a national consciousness with ideals and drivers to secure independence, resist colonialism, and establish itself within the social, national, and state environments (Schnee, 2016). Similarly, as loyal Indonesian citizens, we should be proud and devoted to our nation. However, the absence of central and local governments, particularly in the border region, could result in the emergence of an ideology incompatible with the government and detrimental to society, the nation, and state life (Léglise & Migge, 2021), such as capitalism, liberalism, or communism. For the Indonesian people, the only ideology is Pancasila, which is implemented and practiced in all aspects of life (Martono et al., 2022). The inhabitants of the border region had the right and duty to participate in the democratic process by channeling their political aspirations (Pakasi et al., 2024). Consequently, the political activities of this border society flourished. The border region conducted regional and national elections without incident and within a secure environment. Similarly, they transmitted their views and aspirations through representatives of the people. Agricultural and plantation potential management

was crucial to the economic well-being of border communities. Supported by suitable components of infrastructure and facilities. Frontier villages possess thriving agricultural, plantation, and mining industries. However, persistent hardships in the residents' well-being and economic conditions prevent the effective management of this vast potential.

The geographical location and accessibility of hospitals, schools, and railroads impact the sociocultural development of the border region. Due to the lack of services and infrastructure, sociocultural conditions in border settlements were comparatively poor (Wadley & Eilenberg, 2006). Particularly prevalent in their hospitals and schools were the traditions and culture handed down from their ancestors. The border region is the frontline of a country, and its defense and security provide an authentic representation of the nation (Gede et al., 2022). A nation's formidable defense and security directly shape how neighboring nations approach border control. However, despite robust security, certain nations or individuals continue to attempt to breach the perimeter and commit border crimes (Eilenberg, 2012). In defense and security, local security officers still classified the border area as safe and well-controlled. The government stationed customs, police, immigration, and battalions at each border post (Suitela et al., 2024). Thus, the research findings indicate that border communities express their nationalism in distinct ways. First, these populations adopt Pancasila as both a foundational ideology and a practical way of life. Politically, border communities actively engage with central legislative representatives to resolve local issues, demonstrating a sophisticated level of maturity and familiarity with national politics (Klem, 2021). From an economic standpoint, border settlements possess highly productive plantations, mines, and agricultural sectors, yet sub-standard management continually hinders these resources from improving local welfare and driving economic growth. Socially and culturally, severe infrastructure deficits, particularly in hospitals and schools, constrain these communities and prompt residents to rely on ancestral traditions and practices for healthcare and education. Meanwhile, local police forces maintain a stable security environment by effectively managing military and law enforcement components within the border region.

Malaysia has acquired some territories, notably Ligitan Island and Sipadan Island in northern Kalimantan. Researchers have documented in past studies that the lack of government involvement in development and welfare contributed to a lack of nationalism among the seagull-border inhabitants of West Kalimantan (Sulistyarini et al., 2021a). Locals were disgruntled with the Indonesian government for its limited involvement in the territory's management, in contrast to the Malaysian government, which controlled and supported the region. People on the border were pleased with the help and presence of the Malaysian government, which they viewed as more beneficial to them than that of Indonesia. Malaysia then claimed these border regions by presenting them to the International Council, and because the locals supported the Malaysian government, Malaysia won the lawsuit (Aspinall, 2016). On the one hand, inadequate government management allows foreign nations to claim and seize Indonesian territory

easily. Field interviews with border informants corroborate this vulnerability, as residents express feelings of domestic discrimination and systemic neglect.

“If we are asked to be more pro-Malaysia or Indonesia, then our answer is that we want to be Malaysian citizens because they (Malaysia) pay more attention to us who live here. Even the quality of rice and our daily needs provided by Indonesia are not suitable for consumption and are far from the products provided by the Malaysian state.” (interview July 2021-translated)

Government Strategies in Resolving Threats

Management of the Defense and Security of the People

Indonesia maintains border security through a universal people's defense and security system that integrates the Indonesian National Police as the primary force and local communities as supporting forces (Darajati et al., 2023). The government considers this approach essential because border regions are the country's outermost areas and remain vulnerable to various threats, including military incursions. Strengthening security in border areas, therefore, requires greater attention to community safety and protection. Such efforts also provide a foundation for implementing community security initiatives more effectively. To anticipate military threats, including infiltration, terrorism, and other security risks, the government needs to establish adequate TNI posts along the border areas. The presence of these security facilities demonstrates the state's commitment and capacity to safeguard its territorial boundaries. In addition, oversight institutions and law enforcement agencies should closely monitor the performance of relevant stakeholders and ensure that all parties fulfill their responsibilities in securing border regions through effective supervision and equitable law enforcement.

Economic Development in Border Areas

For economic development in Indonesia's border regions, the government must prioritize both economic security and welfare. These two dimensions should complement each other in promoting sustainable economic growth in border areas. Border communities should not only enjoy improved living standards but also feel economically secure. To achieve this goal, the government needs to play an active role in regulating economic activities by providing subsidies, ensuring the circulation of the rupiah, monitoring market activity, and limiting the use of foreign currencies.

Beyond complying with national laws and regulations, economic development programs in border regions should respond to local needs and challenges. The government must develop infrastructure and other supporting facilities in a transparent and accountable manner. Furthermore, economic development should be sustainable, generating long-term opportunities for border communities while strengthening local authorities' capacity to support economic activities. For example, the border area between Sajingan and Sarawak has experienced significant economic growth. The establishment of border-crossing facilities between the two countries has facilitated the movement of goods and services, thereby contributing to improved living standards and community welfare (Elyta & Sahide, 2021).

Strengthening State Institutional Capacity and Capabilities and School Engagement

Border communities in Indonesia place considerable value on the state's presence in their daily lives. Relevant state institutions demonstrate the state's presence through policies that address local challenges and offer effective solutions. Indonesia has established various legal frameworks to govern border area management, including Law No. 6/1996 on Waters, Law No. 2/2002 on National Defense, Law No. 34/2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries, Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Law No. 17/2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan (2005–2025), and Presidential Decree No. 81/2005 on the Maritime Security Coordinating Board. Effective implementation of these policies is essential to strengthening public trust in government performance. Furthermore, when policy directions or legal frameworks for border area management change, policymakers should carefully formulate these changes to enhance border security while improving the welfare of border communities (Atmaja et al., 2020).

The government should strengthen the capacity of state institutions operating in border areas. These institutions must understand local conditions, anticipate emerging challenges, and develop expertise in regional and global geopolitical dynamics. Such efforts are necessary because border issues frequently involve cross-border interactions that require knowledge of international relations and cooperation. Therefore, government personnel in border regions should demonstrate professionalism, competence, and a strong commitment to public service. Additionally, the government should expand access to public services and reinforce border security measures to ensure that border communities receive tangible benefits from state support and engagement (Dewantara et al., 2020).

Friendly Natural Resources and Environmental Management

The management of natural resources remains an important concern in Indonesia's border regions. Although these areas possess considerable natural wealth, many resources are underutilized (Liu et al., 2024). At the same time, uncontrolled exploitation can lead to environmental degradation. This concern is closely related to the principles outlined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which assigns the government the responsibility for ensuring that land, water, air, and natural resources are employed to support the well-being of the population. For this reason, efforts to develop natural resources should consider both economic needs and environmental protection.

This concern is particularly relevant because forests, including conservation and protected forest areas, cover many border areas. These forests support local communities and contribute to environmental stability (Massingham et al., 2023). Therefore, protecting forest areas is important not only for conserving biodiversity but also for maintaining environmental conditions that support people's livelihoods in border regions.

Community Education and Sociocultural Development Enhancement

The government should focus on reducing social and academic gaps in border regions. Improving education and developing human resources, both in schools and through community programs, can help build national identity and make communities more resilient to outside influences. Bringing civic education into everyday life in border areas is key to building a strong sense of nationalism (Fatmawati & Dewantara, 2022).

Social and cultural interactions are significant in border regions, where residents often maintain strong cross-border ties. Consequently, policies designed to strengthen nationalism should respect and incorporate local cultures and traditions. Recognizing and valuing these customs can enhance individuals' connection to Indonesia and promote community harmony. Addressing social issues through dialogue and consensus is crucial for maintaining unity and preventing conflict (Efriani et al., 2020). In the study of border areas, the government has adopted the motto "*serambi*" (porch) or "*halaman depan negara*" (the country's front page) in the expectation that border areas might advance in all aspects, including physical development for welfare, self-esteem, and pride as an Indonesian society.

a. Infrastructure development

The government is addressing isolated border regions by developing infrastructure, particularly roads and public facilities. These improvements aim to help border communities prosper by making it easier to sell agricultural products and access essential services (Manoharan et al., 2020). The infrastructure in the form of roads and other public facilities is scarce in border regions, so far.

b. Implementing the National Defense Education

Given these realities, it is important to recognize that a country's border is its front line, and the impact of neighboring nations will be enormous. As a result, the government is responsible for equipping and fortifying the community. Therefore, providing state defense education through offering a national perspective is crucial.

Defending the nation in border areas means instilling national defense ideals that residents can apply in their professions and daily lives, supporting territorial integrity and security. Infrastructure and public service development, which aims to make previously inaccessible regions accessible, also helps border communities meet their daily needs and strengthens national identity.

First, regarding people's welfare in the economic sphere, the high cost of essential goods and the scarcity of Indonesian products are major issues. In border areas, residents find it more challenging to buy staple foods and daily items from Indonesia than from Malaysia. The government can address this by reducing the prices of basic goods in border areas and increasing the supply of Indonesian commodities to ensure easier access (Anandra & Kusumawardhana, 2023). Doing so would help border residents become less dependent on Malaysian products for basic needs. Second, the government has introduced educational facilities such as elementary schools staffed by Indonesian Army and Navy personnel, aiming to instill patriotism and national identity among children. However, these facilities still lag behind those available in non-border regions with better resources and certified teachers. Third, while the government has begun constructing roadways to connect border regions, this development progresses slowly

compared to other regions. Fourth, the ringgit dominates trading activities due to its greater availability, as many border residents work in Malaysia and are paid in ringgit. To address this, the government should expand employment opportunities within Indonesia, encouraging people to work locally rather than seeking jobs abroad, and prioritize improving access to affordable domestic products.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Border communities in West Kalimantan predominantly benefit from the presence and policies of the Malaysian government, resulting in significant socioeconomic dependence on Malaysia. The Indonesian government's slow response and limited engagement in this border region have led to critical sociopolitical and economic challenges. Immediate action is required to strengthen the Indonesian government's presence and address military, economic, sociocultural, political, and environmental threats in the region. Such measures are essential to uphold national integrity, enhance local welfare, and counteract cross-border influences. Further research should examine effective strategies and policies to improve border governance and foster nationalism. Ineffective border governance and insufficient government intervention continue to exacerbate challenges in Indonesia's land border areas. In West Kalimantan, many border residents perceive limited support from the Indonesian government, while the Malaysian government is viewed as more visible and beneficial.

The findings indicate that communities in the Indonesia-Malaysia border region, particularly in West Kalimantan, face severe social and economic challenges. These include low educational attainment, limited access to basic infrastructure, the predominance of the Ringgit currency in economic transactions, and restricted employment opportunities. Such conditions highlight the pronounced development gap between the border region and the national center. Insufficient access to education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic stability increases the risk of weakened national identity and loyalty. Notably, despite these challenges, the sense of nationalism among border communities remains robust. Although dependence on neighboring countries, especially Malaysia, is evident in daily activities related to economic needs, healthcare, and employment, expressions of nationalism persist. This is demonstrated through the use of the Indonesian language in public spaces, participation in elections, and respect for national symbols. Nationalism in border communities emerges not solely from state doctrine but from an existential awareness of belonging to the Indonesian nation, even in the absence of equitable state presence. This paradox suggests that when the state fails to fully protect the fundamental rights of border residents, national identity endures. Nationalism is shaped by historical, emotional, and cultural factors, and border communities perceive nationality as a collective identity transmitted across generations, rather than merely a formal legal relationship with the state.

The study confirms that border regions are dynamic and complex social spaces where state interests, ethnic identities, cross-border economic activities, and local community struggles converge. Consequently, development strategies and national policies for these regions must differ from those applied to areas near the center of

power. A holistic, needs-based approach is required that integrates social, economic, cultural, and defense considerations. Empirical evidence demonstrates that strengthening nationalism in border regions cannot rely solely on rhetoric or state symbols; it must be supported by tangible public services, equitable access to fundamental rights, and recognition of local identities alongside national identity. Prioritizing education, infrastructure, and economic access is essential to ensuring border communities feel valued as full citizens. The dynamics of local populations should be central to national strategy development, particularly for maintaining territorial integration and sovereignty. The study recommends that the government and policymakers formulate targeted strategies to address threats facing border communities, positioning them as active participants in development. This approach will sustain and strengthen nationalism, transforming border regions from vulnerable points into resilient frontiers of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The study recommends strategies to address threats, dynamics, and problems in border communities across five districts in West Kalimantan. Further investigation into community-driven approaches and government integration models would inform future border policy development. Strengthening bilateral relations with Malaysia to collaboratively address border issues is recommended. Additionally, implementing education-based programs in border schools may help restore national pride and loyalty.

REFERENCES

- Abao, A. S. (2019). Pola Migrasi dan Integrasi Penduduk di Wilayah Perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia. *Proyeksi*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.26418/proyeksi.v24i1.2457>.
- Anandra, S. F., & Kusumawardhana, I. (2023). Tapal Batas Sang Garuda: Pendekatan Indonesia dalam Diplomasi dan Konflik Perbatasan dengan Malaysia. *TheJournalish: Social and Government*, 4(4), 413–432. <https://doi.org/10.55314/tsg.v4i4.686>.
- Arifin, M. A. N., Putro, H. P. H., & Firman, T. (2024). Territorial Politics in Cross-Border Local Development Strategies in the Krayan – Ba’Kelalan Region at the Indonesia – Malaysia Border. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 39(2), 281–305. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2022.2104341>.
- Aspinall, E. (2016). The New Nationalism in Indonesia. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies*, 3(1), 72–82. <https://doi.org/10.1002/app5.111>.
- Atmaja, T. S., Dewantara, J. A., & Utomo, B. B. (2020). Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Sekolah Menengah Atas Perbatasan Entikong Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 4(4), 1257–1266. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v4i4.545>.
- Azwar, I., Novianty, F., & Yuliananingsih, Y. (2024). Harmonization of Indonesia-Malaysia Border Communities Based on Socio-Culture. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 21(1), 127–133. doi: 10.21831/jc.v21i1.68478.
- Bahterayudha, B., Sari, S., & Nurdin, I. (2023). The Impact of Indonesia-Malaysia Bilateral Cooperation on the West Kalimantan Border in the Education Field. *International Journal of Educational Research & Social Sciences*, 4(3), 454–459. <https://doi.org/10.51601/ijersc.v4i3.658>.
- Balzacq, T., Léonard, S., & Ruzicka, J. (2015). Securitization Revisited: Theory and Cases. *International Relations*, 30(4), 494–531. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047117815596590>.
- Barrett, M., & Brunton-Smith, I. (2014). Political and Civic Engagement and Participation:

- Towards an Integrative Perspective. *Journal of Civil Society*, 10(1), 5–28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17448689.2013.871911>.
- Bobryk, A. (2020). Security Policy and Regional Development: The Impact of Local Border Traffic on the Economy of the Polish-Russian Border Area. *Regional Science Policy and Practice*, 12(5), 827–839. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rsp3.12331>.
- Bria, M. E., & Lam, K. F. T. (2022). Strengthening National Identity Partnerships Through Community Participation in Border Areas. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 19(2), 329–335. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jc.v19i2.53541>.
- Casmana, A. R., Dewantara, J. A., Timoera, D. A., Kusmawati, A. P., & Syafrudin, I. (2023). Global Citizenship: Preparing the Younger Generation to Possess Pro-Environment Behavior, Mutual Assistance, and Tolerance Awareness Through School Engagement. *Globalisation, Societies, and Education*, 21(1), 15–32. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767724.2021.2013167>.
- Corbin, J., & Strauss, A. (1990). *Grounded Theory Research: Procedures, Canons, and Evaluative Criteria*. 13.
- Darajati, M. R., Syafei, M., & Sudagung, A. D. (2023). Border Area Management: How Should Indonesia Reform? *Uti Possidetis: Journal of International Law*, 4(3), 375–405. <https://doi.org/10.22437/up.v4i3.25741>.
- De Backer, M. (2022). Between Place And Territory: Young People's Emotional Geographies of Security and Insecurity in Brussels' Deprived Areas. *Emotion, Space and Society*, 45, 100911. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emospa.2022.100911>.
- Dewantara, J. A., Efriani, E., & Sulistyarini, S. (2020). Caring National Identity Through Teacher Contributions in the Border: Pancasila Actionistic Basic Implementation. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 4(3), 649–661. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v4i3.407>.
- Dewantara, J. A., & Wahyudi. (2020). Community Civic in the Indonesian Border Areas (Study in the Central Sebatik District, North Kalimantan Province). *Journal Defense*, 6(3), 472–482.
- Efriani, E., Hasanah, H., & Bayuardi, G. (2020). Kinship of Bidayuh Dayak Ethnic at the Border of Entikong-Indonesia and Tebedu-Malaysia. *ETNOSIA: Jurnal Etnografi Indonesia*, 5(1), 136. doi: 10.31947/etnosia.v5i1.8300.
- Eilenberg, M. (2012). The Confession of A Timber Baron: Patterns of Patronage on the Indonesian–Malaysian Border. *Identities*, 19(2), 149–167. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1070289X.2012.672841>.
- Eilenberg, M., & Wadley, R. L. (2009). Borderland Livelihood Strategies: the Socio-Economic Significance of Ethnicity in Cross-Border Labour Migration, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 50(1), 58–73. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8373.2009.01381.x>.
- Elyta, E., & Sahide, A. (2021). Model of Creative Industry Management in Border Areas to Improve Bilateral Cooperation in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1), 1974670. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1974670>.
- Fatmawati, & Dewantara, J. A. (2022). Social Resilience of Indigenous Community on the Border: Belief and Confidence in Anticipating the Spread of COVID-19 Through the Besamsam Custom in the Dayak Community. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 32(6), 1216–1233. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2611>
- Faturohim, A., Akbar, A., Hidayat, B. A., & Saksono, H. (2023). An Analysis of Urban Poverty and Unemployment. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 15(2), 309–324. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.15.2023.309-324>.
- Gede, D., Mangku, S., Putu, N., Yuliartini, R., Mercury, S. M., Made, N., & Darayani, C. (2022).

- The Role of the National Agency for Border Management in Maintaining the Territorial Sovereignty in the Land Bord between Indonessia and Timor Leste. *Ahmad Dahlan International Conference on Law and Social Justice*, 120–131.
- Gindarsah, I. (2016). Strategic Hedging In Indonesia's Defense Diplomacy. *Defense and Security Analysis*, 32(4), 336–353. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2016.1233695>.
- Gultom, S., Ahmad, I., Arifin, A., Suhardono, E., & Yacobus, D. (2022). Non-military Defense in Border Areas: A Case Study of the Indonesia-Malaysia Border in West Kalimantan. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 5, 6441–6452.
- Han, L., & Lin, L. (2025). Internalisation and Negotiation: Everyday Life Practice and Spatial Production of Residents In Tourism Villages on The China–North Korea Border. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 108, 102214. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2025.102214>.
- Herdiansyah, H. (2018). Pengelolaan Konflik Sumber Daya Alam Terbarukan di Perbatasan dalam Pendekatan Ekologi Politik. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 7(2), 144–151. <https://doi.org/10.18196/hi.72134>.
- Ilham, R. B. (2025). *Hedging Against China: Indonesia's Strategy Towards Arising Power* (Issue Icess 2024). Atlantis Press SARL. doi: 10.2991/978-2-38476-392-4_2
- Karamanidou, L., & Kasperek, B. (2022). From Exceptional Threats to Normalized Risks: Border Controls in the Schengen Area and the Governance of Secondary Movements of Migration. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 37(3), 623–643. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2020.1824680>
- Klem, B. (2021). A Garuda in My Heart, a Tiger in My Stomach: Brokering an Informal Economic Border Enclave in the Borneo Highlands. *The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology*, 22(4), 255–275. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14442213.2021.1948096>
- Léglise, I., & Migge, B. (2021). Language and Identity Construction on the French Guiana-Suriname Border. *International Journal of Multilingualism*, 18(1), 90–104. doi: 10.1080/14790718.2019.1633332
- Liu, W. H., Fabilane, J. A., & Hsu, W. K. K. (2024). Mitigating Marine Debris: Addressing Abandoned, Lost, and Discarded Fishing Gears (ALDFGs) in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas Through Trilateral Cooperation Between the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 208, 116913. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2024.116913>.
- Malik, F., J. Kotta, R., & Murni Rada, A. (2019). Kebijakan Penataan Pulau-Pulau Terluar di Provinsi Maluku Utara dalam Rangka Mempertahankan Keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. *Ganesha Law Review*, 1(2), 106–175. <https://doi:10.23887/glr.v1i2.58>.
- Manoharan, N., Saravanan, D., Saini, V., & Karnatak, S. (2020). Secure Through Development: Evaluation of India's Border Area Development Programme. *Strategic Analysis*, 44(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09700161.2020.1699993>
- Martono, Dewantara, J. A., Efriani, & Prasetyo, W. H. (2021). The National Identity on the Border : Indonesian Language Awareness and Attitudes Through Multi-Ethnic Community Involvement. *J Community Psychol*, 50(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.22505>.
- Martono, M., Dewantara, J. A., Efriani, E., & Prasetyo, W. H. (2022). The National Identity On The Border: Indonesian Language Awareness and Attitudes Through Multi-Ethnic Community Involvement. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 50(1), 111–125. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.22505>.
- Massingham, E. J., Wilson, K. A., Meijaard, E., Ancrenaz, M., Santika, T., Friedman, R.,

- Possingham, H. P., & Dean, A. J. (2023). Public Opinion on Protecting Iconic Species Depends on Individual Wellbeing: Perceptions About Orangutan Conservation in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 150, 103588. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2023.103588>
- Mohanty, B. (2023). Border, Development and Dispossessed Agency. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 38(4), 563–584. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2022.2101139>
- Musa, D. T., Efriani, Praptantya, D. B., & Dewantara, J. A. (2022). Strategi Adaptasi Ekonomi Pengrajin dan Tukang Ojek pada Masa Kebijakan Penutupan Perbatasan di Desa Jagoi, Kecamatan Jagoi Babang, Kalimantan Barat. *SOSIO KONSEPSIA: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 11(1), 320–335.
- Noak, P. A., Ardhana, I. K., Ariyanti, N. M. P., & Puspitasari, N. W. R. N. (2024). Border studies in Southeast Asia: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(15), 9604. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd9604>.
- Nur, C., & Ravico, R. (2021). GANYANG MALAYSIA Studi Historis Politik Luar Negeri Indonesia-Malaysia Tahun 1963-1966. *Danadyaksa Historica*, 1(1), 25. doi: 10.32502/jdh.v1i1.3594
- Pakasi, U., Faridz, M., Majid, H., & Susilawati, S. (2024). Border Governance through Local Community Empowerment: Insights from Indonesia-Papua New Guinea Borderline. *Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 14(3), 693–711. <https://doi.org/10.26618/ojip.v14i3.15399>
- Prameswari, S. (2023). Strategi Peningkatan People to People Contact Wilayah Perbatasan Indonesia dan Malaysia. *Jurnal Hubungan Luar Negeri*, 8(2), 125–142. doi: 10.70836/jh.v8i2.30
- Prasetyo, W. H., Kamarudin, K. R., & Dewantara, J. A. (2019). Surabaya Green and Clean : Protecting Urban Environment Through Civic Engagement Community. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 0(0), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10911359.2019.1642821>
- Prasojo, Z. H. (2012). Dinamika Masyarakat Lokal di Perbatasan. *Walisongo: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*, 21(2), 417. <https://doi.org/10.21580/ws.2013.21.2.252>
- Rachmawati, I., & Dewi, M. A. (2020). A Note for Indonesia's Border Diplomacy in Tanjung Datu, West Kalimantan. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 9(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.18196/hi.91158>
- Runturambi, A. J. S., & Arifin, R. (2025). New Patterns and Trends of Migration: Hybrid-Crimes Among Indonesian Migrant Workers in Southeast Asia. *Regional Science Policy & Practice*, 17(10), 100215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rspp.2025.100215>
- Sada, C., Alas, Y., & Anshari, M. (2019). Indigenous People of Borneo (Dayak): Development, Social Cultural Perspective and Its Challenges. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 6(1), 1665936. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2019.1665936>.
- Schnee, E. (2016). *Engaging Students in the Community of College*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-22945-4_13
- Siregar, C. N., Rahmansyah, S., & Saepudin, E. (2020). Ancaman Keamanan Nasional Di Wilayah Perbatasan Indonesia: Studi Kasus Pulau Sebatik dan Tawau (Indonesia-Malaysia). *Sosioglobal: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Penelitian Sosiologi*, 4(1), 26. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jsg.v4i1.23933>
- Skidmore, D. (2022). Review of Security: A New Framework for Analysis. *The American Political Science Review*, 93(4), 1010–1011. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2586187>
- Sudlar, S. (2019). Pendekatan Keamanan Manusia dalam Studi Perbatasan Negara. *Jurnal*

- Hubungan Internasional*, 7(2), 153–160. <https://doi.org/10.18196/hi.72139>.
- Suitela, A. C., Tahamata, L. C. O., & Leatemia, W. (2024). Pengawasan pada Wilayah Perbatasan Negara Menurut Hukum Internasional. *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 4(2), 92. <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v4i2.2125>
- Sulistyarini, J. A., Purnama, S., & Mirzachaerulsyah, E. (2021a). Transnationalism Threat to the Indonesian Society in the Border Area of Indonesia-Malaysia (Study on Camar Bulan Society). *Jurnal Pertahanan: Media Informasi Tentang Kajian dan Strategi Pertahanan Yang Mengedepankan Identity, Nasionalism dan Integrity*, 7(3), 484–500.
- Sulistyarini, S., Dewantara, J. A., Purnama, S., & Mirzachaerulsyah, E. (2021b). Transnationalism Threat to the Indonesian Society in the Border Area of Indonesia-Malaysia (Study on Camar Bulan Society). *Jurnal Pertahanan: Media Informasi Tentang Kajian Dan Strategi Pertahanan Yang Mengedepankan Identity, Nasionalism dan Integrity*, 7(3), 484–500. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33172/jp.v7i3.1346>
- Suryadi, M. (2024). Deskripsi Infrastruktur Pendidikan di Daerah Perbatasan dan Terpencil. *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan (SNP) 2024*, 262–269.
- Tongco, M. D. C. (2007). Purposive Sampling as a Tool for Informant Selection. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications*, 5, 147–158.
- Wadley, R. L., & Eilenberg, M. (2006). Vigilantes and Gangsters in the Borderland of West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*.
- Wagner, J. (2021). The European Union's Model of Integrated Border Management: Preventing Transnational Threats, Cross-Border Crime And Irregular Migration in The Context of The EU's Security Policies and Strategies. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 59(4), 424–448. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14662043.2021.1999650>
- Wahyudi, W., Affandi, I., Darmawan, C., Tippe, S., Nurisnaeny, P. S., & Dewantara, J. A. (2020). Community Civic Education in the Indonesian Border Areas (Study in the Central Sebatik District, North Kalimantan Province). *Jurnal Pertahanan: Media Informasi Tentang Kajian Dan Strategi Pertahanan Yang Mengedepankan Identity, Nasionalism Dan Integrity*, 6(3), 472–482. <https://doi.org/10.33172/jp.v6i3.797>