

# Implementation of Social Community Development in Indonesia and Malaysia Borders

(Case Study in Kecamatan Sajingan Besar Sambas District West Kalimantan Province Kalimantan Barat)

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**Abstract—**Research on the implementation of social development of border communities in sub district sajingan Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province. The research is based on the phenomenon of the lack of successful development in fulfilling the basic rights of the people in the border areas between Indonesia and Malaysia. Using qualitative research methodology and using descriptive analytical processing, the intention is expected to answer some research questions, that is by using the question how the implementation and empowerment of society to border area. The data collection is done by literature study and secondary data through documentation from various information which is one of the news media and by going down in the field by looking at the condition in Jagoi Babang field, Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan Province.

The results showed that the effectiveness of development and community empowerment for the border area is determined by three main activities namely organization, interpretation and application. The organization deals with structuring, understanding organizational goals and functions, communication capabilities and cooperation based on the division of labor based on authority, availability of resources of actors and transparency of information, as well as resources available to support a policy. Coherent interpretation with clarity, precision and consistency in interpreting a government's policies and regulations, knowledge and ability to interpret and understand a policy, community co-operation with government agencies and other institutions, procedures taken and capacity to accommodate the needs of the community. Applications related to the implementation of good tasks, availability of support resources, frequency and intensity of meetings and community assistance, limited environmental factors, application of regulations, timeliness in work, control over deviations of activities occurring, financial support as well as aspects of accountability.

The Organization for Accelerating the Development of Disadvantaged and Special Areas (P2DTK), which is a policy of the Central and Regional Governments, has made policies to support border areas. Implementation of the field can lead to different interpretations by different implementors and target groups at various levels. The surrounding environmental conditions can also affect success in the implementation of development in the area. It seems that the policy is still impressed nuanced centralistic and still thick with top-down development paradigm. So that in carrying out its development can lead to multiple interpretations in the field. in fact, at the level of application is less in line with the basic public needs, this condition is in line with the center-periphery theory that further strengthens the periphery of the periphery.

**Keywords--**Implementation; Social development of society; on the border.

## I. INTRODUCTION

After the implementation of the reformation<sup>1</sup> in 1998, the issue of social development in the border areas has been increasingly exploited by various elements in Indonesia, such as the academic world and especially President Joko Widodo is currently very empowering to carry out the empowerment and infrastructure development in the border areas. Various paradigms still note that the implementation of soaial development in border areas is still a backyard in the policy of development implementation or empowerment that takes place in Indonesia. So that the academics and decision makers in the country today still put the border area as inward looking. Even more extreme, the border area is still considered not an imperative area to obtain priority scale in development and empowerment by central government and local government. Paradigm that is still built is still put forward the aspects of defense and security (security), but the prosperity approach (prosperity approach). Whereas the condition of society in the border area that currently happens increasingly powerless, see the condition of social life and its economy is still underdeveloped in various aspects of life. This is compared to development and empowerment in urban areas and other areas that are still considered to be a priority development. The condition of this paradigm has been going on for so long, whereas conditions in the border areas are still many conditions that are still isolated, left behind, and scattered and lack of access to public transportation available, causing difficulty to reach which eventually became one of the obstacles in and out The flow of people and goods in the pernbatasan area. Such conditions can actually trigger the emergence of various problems in the border area. For example, the emergence of the uncontrolled utilization of natural resources and ignoring the carrying capacity of the environment, as well as the emergence of community and inter-state conflicts caused by border crossing or crossing borders between countries, smuggling, and even territorial ownership seizures. Such a reality has positioned the border

<sup>1</sup> The Post-Suharto era or the Reform Order in Indonesia began in mid-1998, precisely when President Suharto resigned on 21 May 1998 and was replaced by vice-president BJ Habibie.

of the region or the country can not be denied again, because it has become a central and strategic issue to discuss in the academic context as well as in the governance, this is done to improve the bargaining position of the region or state in supporting national development. Successful development in community empowerment in border areas has a very strategic importance for the sovereignty of the state and national integration which in turn can improve the welfare of the people in the border areas, while strengthening the condition of community resilience in the defense of a country. In view of the powerlessness of the people in the border areas in the aspects of social and economic life, the Central Government through the State Ministry for the Development of Underdeveloped Regions has issued a policy called Accelerated Development of Disadvantaged and Special Areas (P2DTK<sup>2</sup>). The P2DTK policy is in fact a policy of the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) which seeks to accelerate the recovery and economic growth of disadvantaged and special areas. The P2DTK policy is to create a bottom up planning approach with district planning through the provision of block grant funds in Kecamatan and Kabupaten. P2DTK carries out the mandate of the national development agenda to realize the conditions of peace, justice and democracy and prosperity, in particular to reduce the disparity of inter-regional development in order that disadvantaged and specialized areas can progress on par with those areas others. Inequality of development outcomes in border areas with other regions, has so far led to social jealousies that can trigger seeds of disintegration, degradation of ethnic sentiment, and apathy, crime, (smuggling, illegal logging) and so on. The problem of border areas is not yet optimal implementation of community empowerment program policies, and often the object of development is not the subject of a development process. The condition of the helplessness of some people in Jagoi Babang sub-district can be seen from various aspects of life, such as the low level of human development index due to the low level of public education, the low degree of public health, the still large number of poor households, and there are many participants of public health insurance, and the still high level of unemployment, due to the limited available employment. Seeing these conditions, the border community is still a marginalized or marginalized society. This is further exacerbated by the inadequate quality of human resources, the lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, electricity, clean water,

irrigation and telecommunications as well as the infrastructure of education and health, environmental sanitation of settlements and the number of uninhabitable homes, And information to neighboring Malaysia. The population of Jagoi Babang sub-district with total number of 6,454 people consisting of 1,289 heads of households, there are poor households (RTM) 334 families (25.92%), from the total population of 6,454 people belonging to the poor category of 1,537 people (23.02%) , Recipients of ASKESKIN amounted to 619 families (47.78%), poor rice recipients amounted to 350 households (27.15%) and people living below the poverty line of 81 people (1.2%) and malnutrition status of 2 people. (Source: BPS of Bengkayang Regency in 2009).

The condition of backwardness of some people in Jagoi Babang sub-district is an objective and practical consideration for the writer to conduct research, that is first objective, because by studying the border area that experiencing growth and development can be determined by the policy of Accelerated Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Special (P2DTK). Where the policy is set by the State Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas (KPDT). The emergence of poverty in the area is also contained in the National Poverty Reduction (SNPK<sup>3</sup>) National Development Plan (RPJM<sup>4</sup>) 2004-2009, which is expected to benefit the development of Jagoi Babang Sub-district, Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Both practical, geographical and demographic conditions of Jagoi Babang Sub-district are very wide where the population is scattered in various border areas with severe natural conditions that cause the community to be isolated, left behind and backward with other areas. Community empowerment has actually been encouraged in encouraging (encourage), motivate and awaken awareness (awareness) of the potential of natural resources it has. It is expected to develop and improve the living standards of border areas. Increasing the standard of living for the border area is actually the ideals or values of a successful development as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of Article 27 Paragraph 2, which reads: "Every citizen is entitled to decent work and livelihood For humanity ", which is a civil right as a citizen they have not acquired fairly. Researchers look at the results of study dekomentasi at Government level in District Jagoi Babang as one of the stakeholders implementing P2DTK still do not have a high commitment in the process of

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<sup>2</sup> Accelerated Development of Disadvantaged and Special Areas (P2DTK), is an innovative pilot program initiated by the Government of Indonesia in August 2005 and is designed to address governance and policy issues in 51 of the poorest districts across Indonesia. P2DTK is based on a number of other successful community development projects, such as the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP), to align bottom-up planning procedures with newly empowered district governments. The program operates in 51 districts and 186 sub-districts in ten provinces: Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, (one of them is Sambas District), Central Kalimantan, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, Aceh, Central Sulawesi, North Sumatra and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)

<sup>3</sup> This National Strategy for Poverty Reduction (SNPK) document is one of the focuses of coordination under the Policy and Budget Mainstreaming sub-section of the Poverty Reduction Coordination Sector. This National Strategy for Poverty Reduction (PRSP) document is a document of Strategy, Policy and Action Plan to accelerate the achievement of poverty reduction goals and targets. The SNPK document does not stand alone, but it has been integrated into the 2004-2009 Medium-term Development Plan (RPJM) document that contains the development policy and the government's work plan for five years.

<sup>4</sup> Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2005 Concerning Medium Term Development Plan 2004 - 2009. The Medium Term Development Plan for 2004-2009, hereinafter referred to as RPJM Daerah, is a regional development planning document for a period of 5 (five) years from 2004 to the year 2009.

empowerment. In the community's own order, researchers find enough people who have not powerless (powerless) and do not have a decent life. On the other hand, there is an atmosphere that allows the potential of the community not to develop with weak potentials or resources owned by the community, unfair competition, and ecological aspects (soil fertility level) are less supportive, and in turn can increase the development disparity and inequality of yield. Development and empowerment in the border areas. The government of President Joko Widodo is very incentive and continuously empowering the people in the border areas through various programs, among others: The development of infrastructure in the border area with direct descent to the location area, and continue to Accelerate the Development of Disadvantaged and Special Areas (P2DTK) Social Security (JPS), border area development program (P2WP), rural infrastructure development program (PPIP), rural agribusiness development (PUAP), district development program (PPK), urban poverty alleviation program (P2KP), Mass Supervision program (BIMAS) ), Farmer Credit Program (KUT<sup>5</sup>), Integrated Area Development Program (PKT), Underdeveloped Village Inpres (IDT) program and micro business which all have orientation of people centered development, with relatively different policy or program approach Implementation of PNPM Mandiri dila. The implementation of PNPM-DT began in the 2008 fiscal year comprising 158 sub-districts and 1,044 disadvantaged villages, although the planning and socialization process has been started since 2006. In the general guidelines issued by the State Ministry for the Development of Underdeveloped Regions, the P2DTK is a development policy of disadvantaged and special areas which includes the development of economic aspects, but also aspects of social, cultural, and security. However, the welfare of community groups living in the border areas between countries requires considerable attention and partisanship from the Central and Regional Governments. In addition, in the technical guidance prepared by Bappenas and the State Ministry for Underdeveloped Area Development in 2007, the P2DTK objective is to accelerate socio-economic recovery and growth by strengthening participatory planning and encouraging multi-sectoral approaches. While the target location of the P2DTK Program has been designed for disadvantaged and special districts such as post natural disasters, social conflicts and border areas between countries, with target groups being marginalized and vulnerable communities and local communities. This condition and foundation is a guideline in the implementation of P2DTK program in community empowerment in border area.

So based on the observations of the researcher argues that the P2DTK Policy in community empowerment on the border has not been implemented optimally in Jagoi Babang Sub-district. To see it can be used a simple approach by looking at: first, the existence of social gap between indigenous frontiers and immigrant communities trying to open various businesses and economic activities around the border area.

## II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

In conducting research in Jagoi Babang Sub-district, Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan Province tried to menguirai various research problems that exist into several concepts, namely the first researcher put forward a problem statement (problem statement). Then make a question for the implementation of research (research question) for kemudian will be searched the answers of the available data with the lesson study decommissioning or using secondary data. While the concept of problem statement (statement of the problem) is the essence that has been parsed in the preliminary research. Where the acceleration of the development of underdeveloped areas and community empowerment in Jagoi Babang Sub-district, Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, the author assumes that the writer needs to fulfill the basic rights of society. So the authors take the question of the method of research with qualitative approach of penulisan with the question: "How Implementation of social development of border communities in Sajungan Besar Sub-District Sambas Province, West Kalimantan Province?". Research purposes, The purpose of this decommissioning research study is expected to gain attention and will be an input for stakeholders, from the central level to the local government level and the lowest levels of sub-district administration in the empirical context of local values in the border areas. Benefits of research, The expected benefits from the implementation of this research are as follows:

(1) *Academic and Theoretical Aspects*; Results Report of this research is expected to be the work of the lecturer of the author at the University Prof. Dr. Moestoo (Religion) as well as being a beneficial contribution to the development of Social Sciences and Political Science with the rules of public administration science. Especially in the implementation of the acceleration of development and implementation of community empowerment in border areas. Especially the input for the implementation of research or community service for further lecturers in the academic room with a library study back in the donation to the science of public administration. (2) *Practical Aspects (Useful)*; reporting of this writing is expected to be an input for stakeholders from central to regional. Especially for Jagoi Babang District Government and Bengkayang Regency Government of West Kalimantan Province. The results of this research report are expected to be accepted as a useful input as an effort to optimize the acceleration of development of border areas between countries in relation to community empowerment in border areas. The results of

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<sup>5</sup> Tahun 2008. The government scanned the People's Business Credit scheme (KUR). Is a credit for financing productive business segment of micro, small, medium, and cooperative feasible but not yet bankable for working capital and / or investment credit through direct and indirect financing pattern (linkage) guaranteed by Lembaga Penjamin Kredit with criteria: not currently receiving credit from the government's banking / credit programs.

this study are also expected to be useful as an empirical reference, to optimize the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) for Accelerated Development of Disadvantaged and Special Areas (P2DTK) in improving the welfare of the people in the border areas.

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