

## Assessment of West Kalimantan's border dynamics: Challenges in nationalistic perspectives

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### Abstract

This article explains and provides an overview of what has been faced in border areas, as well as efforts that can be made to resolve dynamic problems in border areas. Especially people in the border areas in West Kalimantan, which borders directly with Malaysia. The problems that arise are very complex, especially in various fields, especially the issue of nationalism. This article will discuss matters related to dynamic problems in border areas. Of course, various types of individual models respond to the problems they have faced, whether it will make an individual's sense of nationalism stronger or perhaps it will fade their sense of nationalism. Towards the homeland, it was bearing in mind that the role of the Indonesian government is minimal in dealing with problems in border areas. Various factors result in the government's inability to deal with problems in border areas.

**Keywords:** border dynamics; nationalistic; national identity

### Introduction

This paper examines efforts to resolve threats in the border region of Indonesia by looking at phenomena related to the dynamic threat and nationalism of border communities in western Kalimantan (Jailani et al., 2021). The border territory is the outermost defence area of a country that is vulnerable to various threats from within and outside the country. The complexity of the threat makes the government's efforts less focused on the roots of the problem at the border,



thus allowing the stability of national security and defence to be disrupted (Rachmawati & Dewi, 2021). Therefore, there is a need for a strategy for managing the border territory. Moreover, Indonesia has an extensive border area. Indonesia borders directly with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste. While at sea, Indonesia's waters border with the countries of India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Australia, East Timor, and Papua Nova Guinea. With so many border areas to be guarded and so many problems inside, governments must take care of the security and well-being of the people in managing their border area. Thus, threats in various forms that encompass the shadow of border communities can fade away from their minds (Rani, 2012). In managing border areas, national security studies are relevant for maintaining territorial sovereignty. One of the theories underlying some security studies is the securitisation theory (Trihartono et al., 2019), and civic engagement (Prasetiyo et al., 2019), covered by the Copenhagen School. This theory has been evolved and modified to enable improvements in providing a view to security in border management. This theory reveals that security does not prevail in Indonesian National Armed Forces and Indonesian National Police and state matters but also in social, economic, political, and environmental issues. The same aspect also exists in society regarding the dynamics of the people's lives on the Indonesian border, which should be considered.

On other issues, there are problems at this border, and they can be huge cases, for example, in cases of smuggling, both goods and human trafficking and even greater cases of terrorism. There are cases of this happening not apart from the causes of inequality and nationalism of less-formed societies. Their relatively low education also triggers it. Therefore, this influence is the problem of the people in the border areas based on the circumstances that force them to do so. Because of the government's indifference to managing the border area, the government must observe this phenomenon so that no more cases are happening at the borders. Moreover, the conquest of the territory belongs to Indonesia. Still, it can be transferred to Malaysia because its people are more prosperous under the rules of the Malaysian government and the presence of the Government of Malaysia (Atmaja et al., 2020).

This study contributes significantly to understanding the dynamics of threats and nationalism in Indonesia's border areas, particularly West Kalimantan, by highlighting the complexity of threats involving social, economic, and political aspects and the importance of integrated management involving local community involvement. Through this analysis, the study recommends public policies that can improve the welfare of border communities to reduce the driving factors for illegal and extremist actions and reminds the government of the need to pay attention to regional policies to maintain community loyalty. With this holistic approach, this study enriches the literature on national security and provides practical guidance for decision-making in managing Indonesia's border areas.

## Method

The study presents an overview of threats, dynamics, nationalism, and strategies in the West Kalimantan border region. We collected data over four years, from 2019 to 2024, through field observations, article reviews, and visits to key places like schools and villages until the end of 2021. The data was obtained from observations and interviews with Indonesians living at the border. A purposive sampling model was chosen to determine informants because information related to nationalism at the border required in-depth analysis. The informants' selection is based on several criteria: readiness, indigenous status on the West Kalimantan border, and Indonesian citizenship. This method effectively obtains information from an expert who understands a particular case (Tongco, 2007).

Research began in Entikong in 2019, then continued to Camar Luna in Sambas district in late 2020 until mid-2021, and finally in Badau, Jagoi Babang, and Aruk regions from late 2021 to mid-24. The writer visited these regions to understand the differences and similarities related to the issue of nationalism. Live interviews were conducted with informants in their homes, allowing researchers to observe their behaviour and motivations. The interview

questions focus on four major issues on the Indonesian-Malaysian border: community nationalism, social dynamics, threats, and community involvement. The data collection is also supported by oral history of the spread of the Dayak community at the border, as well as documentary evidence such as Malaysian identity cards. This data provides important information on the issue of transnationalism at the Indonesian-Malaysian border (Martono et al., 2020). The data collected was analysed using encoding techniques (Corbin & Strauss, 1990), through coding informants, re-reading data, classification of findings, and cross-checking with informants through FGD. This research is limited to describing important issues related to the nationalism of the Indonesian society in West Kalimantan. Thus, this paper provides a narrative picture of the society in the border region of West Kalimantan.

## Result and Discussion

Restricted access and infrastructure, dominance of the ringgit currency, and minimum employment are significant challenges (Dewantara & Sulistyarini, 2020). Economic inequality forces people to move to Malaysia because the necessities are more affordable there. More health care from Malaysia also attracted interest from border communities. However, this leads to a tendency to weaken the identity of nationalism. The low level of education is a severe problem in the border region. Most children there who prefer to earn money do not consider education important. It potentially threatens the integrity of nationalism because children do not get adequate education (Dewantara et al., 2020; Dewantara et al., 2023). Restrictions on access and infrastructure are also a problem in border areas—facilities such as health centres, hospitals, schools, and minimal transportation. Many important facilities are more easily accessible in Malaysia, leading to dependence on neighbouring countries. The ringgit currency dominates economic transactions due to more frequent activity in Malaysia, where goods are cheaper and available in larger quantities. This caused the rupiah to be bordered by ringgit in the border area. The low level of employment in Indonesia, especially in border areas, makes it difficult for people to find jobs. The main factors are the limitations of the means of production and the difference in job needs between the border and the city. This has resulted in many citizens choosing to work in Malaysia's Indonesian Labor Force (TKI), with easier and higher-income jobs. These barriers affect economic conditions and threaten the sovereignty of nationalism and national identity. Serious attention and strategic action from the government are required to address the challenges faced by the communities in the West Kalimantan border region.

This description illustrates that the West Kalimantan border region faces complex problems, resulting in various dynamics in dealing with public problems in the area. One of the main problems is limited access and constrained infrastructure, making important facilities such as health centres, hospitals, schools, and transportation minimal. This condition results in dependence on neighbouring countries, especially Malaysia, because many facilities are more easily accessible. This then impacts the dominance of the ringgit currency in economic transactions in border areas because more economic activity occurs in Malaysia. Apart from that, the financial problems also complicate the dynamics in border areas. Economic disparities have resulted in many people migrating to Malaysia because the cost of necessities there is more affordable. This condition has also attracted the interest of border communities in health services that are more widely available in Malaysia. However, this immigration also has the impact of weakening nationalist identity, coupled with the low level of education in border areas. Many children prefer to work rather than continue their education, threatening the integrity of nationalism due to lack of adequate education.

Lastly, the low level of employment in border areas, especially in West Kalimantan, makes it difficult for residents to find work. This is caused by restrictions in production facilities and differences in work needs between border areas and cities. As a result, many citizens choose to work as Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) in Malaysia, where the work is more accessible and the income is higher. This description shows that public problems in the West Kalimantan

border region are complex and interrelated. Problems of access, infrastructure, economy, education, and employment are the main factors driving the dynamics of this public problem. Serious attention and strategic action are needed from the government to overcome these challenges to maintain the sovereignty of nationalism, improve economic conditions, and strengthen national identity in these border regions.

Nationalism, in the political sense, is a national consciousness that has ideals and drivers both to gain independence against colonisation and build itself in the environment of the community, the nation, and the state (Schnee, 2016). Well, we, as good Indonesians, should be proud and love the Indonesian people. The absence of a central or regional government on the border would trigger the emergence of an ideology that was not in line with the government. Such ideology will hurt the life of society, nation, and state (Léglise & Migge, 2019). Ideology means, among other things, liberal capitalist, communist, and so on. For the Indonesian people, Pancasila is a state ideology that has been run and dominated for a long time. As evidence, the local people conduct their daily lives based on Pancasila (Martono et al., 2020). In pursuing their political aspirations, the people of the border region have the right and duty to participate in democracy, which will advance and support the path of democracies in certain regions (Grundy-Warr et al., 1999). The border community is doing well in terms of its political activities. Evidence, at the time of the execution of the *Pilkada* or the regional head elections held, can run smoothly and safely. Similarly, they channel their voices and aspirations through the people's representatives. The economic well-being of border communities depends heavily on managing agricultural and planting potential, supported by adequate components of resources and resources. Border communities have agricultural, planting, and mining yields that are very rich in potential. However, such potential cannot be managed optimally, so the welfare and economy of communities at the border are low.

The geography and availability of hospitals, schools, and roads influence the development of socio-cultural conditions in the border area. The socio-cultural conditions of border communities could be better due to minimal resources and resources. Their hospitals and schools tend to adhere to the customs and culture inherited from their ancestors. Border areas are the front line for a country, reflected in border defence and security, thus providing an accurate picture of the country. The desire of other countries to control borders is influenced by strong defence and security for a country. So, other countries or specific individuals want to control and carry out border crimes (Eilenberg, 2012). Regarding defence and security, local security officers still classify the border area as safe and well-controlled. The government has placed customs, police, immigration, and battalions at each border post (Susetyo, 2008). Thus, the research findings can be used to conclude that border communities are associated with nationalism as follows: for border societies, Pancasila is still acceptable as an ideology and a view of life. From a political point of view, the border communities are committed to the people's representatives and centralised to solve all the problems. So, it shows maturity and knowledge in the world of national politics. From an economic perspective, border communities have great potential for farming, mining, and agriculture. However, such potential cannot be optimally managed to enhance the well-being and economy of local communities. The border communities' social and cultural aspects could be higher because of the minimal means and resources. Their hospitals and schools especially tend to hold customs and cultures inherited from their ancestors. Local security officers still classify defense and security aspects as safe and well-controlled.

Malaysia has acquired several lands to the north, including Ligitan Island and Sipadan Island. In previous research, the weak nationalism of the communities on the western limestone border of Kalimantan is due to the lack of governmental presence in development and well-being (Sulistyarini et al., 2021). The weakness of the government's presence in managing the area and the Malaysian government that manages and supports the region makes the public dissatisfied with the Indonesian government. Bordered populations are pleased with the help and presence of the Malaysian government, which is considered more prosperous than

the Indonesian government. When the people are closer to Malaysia and feel more secure, this is the opportunity that has led Malaysia to claim the border territories by bringing them to the International Council because the people themselves are more pro-Malaysia. As a result, Malaysia won the lawsuit.

On the one hand, other States can also easily claim and take territory in Indonesia because the Indonesian government does not administer the territory. This aligns with an interview with one of the informants on the Indonesian border. They feel discriminated against in their own country, and their presence seems to be ignored.

"If asked whether we are more pro-Malaysian or Indonesian, we answer that we just want to be Malaysian citizens; they (Malaysians) pay more attention to us who live here. "The quality of rice and our daily needs provided by Indonesia is not suitable for consumption and is far from the products provided by Malaysia." (interview July 2024)

#### Negative Interview

##### Interview with Informant 1 Farmer

Location : Village near the Indonesia-Malaysia border

Interviewer : How do you feel about the Indonesian government's presence and support in your village?

Informant 1 Farmer : Honestly, the presence of the Indonesian government here is very minimal. We see very little development and support compared to what our neighbours in Malaysia receive. The roads are in poor condition, and access to healthcare and education is limited. Sometimes, it feels like we are forgotten.

Interviewer : How does this lack of presence affect your daily life and sense of nationalism?

Informant 1 Farmer : It makes life very difficult. We struggle with necessities, and our agricultural potential is not fully realised because of inadequate support and resources. This neglect impacts our sense of nationalism; when we see the contrast with Malaysia, it's hard not to feel more aligned with them. They seem to care more about our well-being.

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##### Interview with Informant 2 School Teacher

Location : Border town in West Kalimantan.

Interviewer : What are the main challenges you face in your profession due to the location and support from the government?

Informant 2 School Teacher : The biggest challenge is the lack of resources. Our schools are poorly equipped, and we don't have enough teachers. The curriculum is outdated, and there is very little professional



- development available. This makes it hard to provide quality education to our children.”
- Interviewer : How does this situation influence the students’ perception of Indonesia and Malaysia?
- Informant 2 School Teacher : Students often compare their situation with that of their peers in Malaysia. They see the better facilities and support Malaysian students receive, which makes them question why their own government isn’t providing the same. This can lead to a weakened sense of national pride and identity. Many students and their families feel more connected to Malaysia because they believe their future prospects are better there.
- Interview with Informant Local Business Owner
- Location : Indonesian side of the border.
- Interviewer : How does the economic environment on the border affect your business and community sentiment?
- Local Business Owner : Business is tough here because infrastructure is lacking, and we face many bureaucratic hurdles. The economic support from the Indonesian government is insufficient, making it difficult for businesses to thrive. Many of my customers prefer to go to Malaysia for their needs because they find better products and services there.”
- Interviewer : What are your thoughts on the relationship between the local community and the Indonesian government?
- Local Business Owner : There is a sense of frustration and neglect. Many people feel that the Indonesian government doesn’t care about us, and this has led to a growing affinity towards Malaysia. Some even prefer to be Malaysian citizens because they believe it would bring more prosperity and stability to their lives. The quality of goods and support from Malaysia makes it seem like a more viable option for a better life.

These interviews highlight the feelings of neglect and dissatisfaction among border residents in West Kalimantan, contributing to weakened nationalism and a stronger alignment with Malaysia. The need for greater government presence and support in these areas is crucial to fostering a stronger national identity and improving the well-being of the border communities. Based on interviews with the three informants, a scientific analysis can be carried out that links these findings to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs to understand how the basic and psychological needs of residents on the Indonesia-Malaysia border in West Kalimantan influence their sense of nationalism (Maslow, 1943). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is a psychological theory that groups human needs into five levels: physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, esteem needs, and self-actualisation needs. These needs are ordered in a pyramid, where basic needs must be met before individuals can focus on higher needs. Informant 1 expressed difficulties meeting basic needs, such as poor road access and limited access to health and education services. When these basic physiological needs are unmet, individuals find it difficult to focus on higher needs, such as safety and social needs. Informant 2 stated that the lack of educational resources and adequate facilities made students compare their situation with those in Malaysia, affecting their national pride and identity. This shows that when security and social needs are unmet, the sense of belonging and attachment to the country also decreases. Informant 3 mentioned challenges in running a business due to the lack of infrastructure and economic support from the government, which causes many people to feel more connected to Malaysia. The absence of adequate support from the Indonesian government makes citizens feel that their needs for esteem and self-actualisation are unmet, so they prefer to become Malaysian citizens considered more prosperous. This analysis shows that the

government's inability to meet the basic needs and security of residents at the border harms their sense of nationalism and attachment to Indonesia (Li et al., 2019). To increase the sense of nationalism and welfare of border residents, the government needs to increase its presence and support in meeting their basic security and social needs (Du et al., 2018).

#### Positive Interview

##### Interview with Informant Pengaleng 1:

Interviewer : How do you feel about the presence and support of the Indonesian government in your village?

Mrs. Yanti : Honestly, we rarely receive any assistance from the government. The infrastructure here is very poor. The roads are damaged, and access to healthcare and education is limited. Despite this, we still love Indonesia. We feel a strong connection to our homeland because it is the land of our ancestors. We are also proud of our Dayak and Malay cultural heritage.

Interviewer : How does this situation affect your daily life and sense of nationalism?

Mrs. Yanti : Although it's challenging, we continue to endure and help each other. The sense of community and mutual aid is very strong here. By loving and preserving our culture, we are also safeguarding Indonesia. This patriotism is deeply rooted in us, and we hope that one day the government will pay more attention to our area.

##### Interview with Informant Pengaleng 2:

Location: Border town in West Kalimantan

Interviewer : What are the main challenges you face in your profession, and how does government support affect this?

Mrs. Sari : The main challenges are poor infrastructure and lack of government support. We often have difficulty distributing our products due to the damaged roads. Despite this, our love for Indonesia remains strong. We are proud of our Dayak and Malay cultural heritage. This is our identity, which makes us feel strong and united.

Interviewer : How does this situation influence your perception of Indonesia and Malaysia?

Mrs. Sari : Even though we see a significant difference with Malaysia in terms of facilities, we still prefer Indonesia. This land is our home. We have a strong emotional bond with Indonesia, especially because of the culture and traditions we uphold. We believe that by maintaining our cultural identity, we are contributing to our country.

##### Interview with Informant Pengaleng 3:

Location: Indonesian side of the border

Interviewer : How does the economic environment on the border affect your business and community sentiment?

Mrs. Aminah : The economic environment here is tough. There are many challenges like poor infrastructure and lack of government support. However, we continue to work hard and help each other. We love Indonesia because it is our homeland, where we were born and raised. We are proud to be part of this country, despite the many challenges we face.

Interviewer : What are your thoughts on the relationship between the local community and the Indonesian government?

Mrs. Aminah : Our relationship with the government is not very strong due to the lack of attention and support from them. But this does not lessen our love for Indonesia. We believe in the values of community and mutual aid passed down by our ancestors. We hope that one day the government will be more attentive, but for now, we remain proud to be Indonesian and continue to preserve our cultural heritage.

These interviews show that despite numerous challenges and a lack of support from the government, border residents in West Kalimantan maintain their love for Indonesia due to their strong emotional ties to their homeland and culture. The identity and cultural heritage of the Dayak and Malay people play a crucial role in sustaining their sense of nationalism and pride in being Indonesian. *Pengaleng* informants on the Indonesia-Malaysia border in West Kalimantan face significant challenges, such as a lack of government support and poor infrastructure. However, they still show a strong level of love for Indonesia. From the perspective of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, although basic needs such as good road access, health, and education are often not fully met, informants can utilize existing resources to meet these needs most of the time. Being together in their community provides social and emotional security, making up for the lack of physical and economic security that the government can provide. In addition, a strong cultural identity, such as Dayak and Malay cultural heritage, meets their social needs and gives them a strong sense of self-worth and identity. Although they received no direct recognition or support from the government, they found accomplishment and value in preserving and promoting their culture. This shows that despite being in a difficult environment, the informants achieved self-actualisation by maintaining their cultural identity, confirming that their place attachment to Indonesia survived and developed despite existing limitations (Dyrness & Abu El-Haj, 2020; Yoon et al., 2020).

The informants residing on the Indonesia-Malaysia border in West Kalimantan can be understood through the lens of place attachment, a profound emotional bond between individuals or communities and their living environment. Despite facing significant challenges and limitations in the border region, these informants have deep-seated affection towards Indonesia (Dewantara et al., 2023). This attachment is evident in their attitudes and behaviours, which reflect a strong sense of cultural identity rooted in their Dayak and Malay heritage. Their cultural identity is an integral part of their self-perception as Indonesian citizens. Furthermore, the informants demonstrate strong community cohesion and solidarity, supporting each other amidst challenging economic conditions and inadequate infrastructure (Musa et al., 2021). Their collective unity reinforces their attachment to the place, fostering a positive perception of their local environment despite deficiencies in basic amenities like roads and public services. Their commitment to preserving and developing local cultural practices also underscores their active role in maintaining an emotional connection to their homeland. In essence, place attachment emerges as a crucial concept in understanding why these informants remain deeply committed to Indonesia despite their myriad challenges. It highlights how emotional factors, cultural identity, and community solidarity play pivotal roles in strengthening their bond with their residents in the border region of West Kalimantan (Crevello, 2004).

The Government's strategy to address the complex threat challenges in the West Kalimantan border region marks several issues that require a specific strategy to resolve. Important efforts in dealing with threats and problems in border areas cover several key aspects. First, the management of defence and security of the border region describes the concept of "defence of the universe and the security of people" that emphasises Indonesian National Armed Forces and Indonesian National Police involvement and the public's participation in maintaining security by constructing strategic military posts and strict surveillance. Second, economic development needs to focus on the people's well-being and economic security through subsidies, currency surveillance, and improved infrastructure.



Thirdly, strengthening the capacity of state institutions and the education of martial arts in schools is the key to addressing this problem more directly and effectively. Fourthly, natural resource management must lead in sustainability to maintain environmental balance. Fifth, education and social culture require serious attention through improving the quality of education and appreciating cultural diversity (Fatmawati & Dewantara, 2022). Finally, infrastructure development and martial education are key strategies to overcome the isolation of border areas and strengthen the identity of nationalism. With these measures, the Government is expected to effectively solve the problems of the people in the border region of Western Kalimantan while enhancing the sovereignty and well-being of the people and strengthening the identity of Indonesian nationalism in border areas.

The measures mentioned above constitute the strategic foundation focused on dealing with problems in the West Kalimantan border region. However, more detailed and sustained advanced action is needed to carry out this strategy successfully. In managing the defence and security of the border area, the commitment and close cooperation between the Indonesian National Armed Forces and Indonesian National Police and the active participation of local communities are required. This includes constructing a military post and improving training and readiness to respond to possible security threats. Strict surveillance and effective monitoring systems must also be implemented to ensure the territory's security remains vigilant. Meanwhile, economic development must go hand in hand with strengthening security. This includes granting subsidies, monitoring currency circulation, and improving economic infrastructure. Expanding infrastructure, such as roads and transportation, is also important to ensure good connectivity in border areas so the local economy can thrive. Strengthening the capacity of state institutions and state martial education needs to be done thoroughly. It includes training and capacity-building of institutions directly involved in managing border areas. National education must also be effectively integrated into educational institutions to raise awareness of nationalism and a sense of responsibility for national security.

In managing natural resources, it is important to implement sustainable policies oriented toward environmental conservation (Dewantara et al., 2023). Wise management of natural resources in border areas will support the sustainability of local ecosystems and maintain biodiversity. Emphasis on quality education and respect for cultural diversity will create a more educated, inclusive society aware of the importance of social harmony (Casma et al., 2022). Understanding and respecting various cultures in border areas will strengthen solidarity between residents (Olendo et al., 2022). Finally, developing adequate infrastructure and strong state defense education will help overcome isolation and foster active community involvement in border areas. This will impact increasing prosperity and a strong nationalistic identity in the middle of Indonesia's border regions. It is hoped that with careful implementation and supervision of these steps, the government can successfully overcome the complex problems in the West Kalimantan border region while increasing state sovereignty and community welfare and strengthening Indonesia's nationalist identity in the border region.

In addressing the challenges and threats in the West Kalimantan border region, the government's comprehensive strategy focuses on several key areas requiring coordinated and sustained efforts for successful implementation. The concept of "defense of the universe and the security of people" involves the active participation of Indonesian National Armed Forces and Indonesian National Police and local communities in maintaining security. The construction of strategic National Armed Forces posts and enhanced surveillance systems are critical components, along with continuous improvement in the training and readiness of National Armed Forces and Police to respond to potential threats effectively. Engaging local communities through participatory security measures ensures a robust defense mechanism. Economic security, intertwined with national security, necessitates providing subsidies, monitoring currency circulation, and improving infrastructure such as roads and transportation networks to enhance connectivity and stimulate local economies. Strengthening the capacity of state institutions and incorporating state martial education in schools is

essential for raising awareness of nationalism and responsibility for national security. Sustainable natural resource management policies on environmental conservation support local ecosystem sustainability and biodiversity maintenance. Emphasis on quality education and respect for cultural diversity creates a more educated, inclusive society that values social harmony. Understanding and respecting various cultures in border areas will strengthen solidarity among residents. Developing adequate infrastructure and strong state defense education helps overcome isolation and fosters active community involvement, impacting prosperity and reinforcing a strong nationalistic identity in Indonesia's border regions. With careful implementation and supervision of these steps, the government aims to successfully overcome the complex problems in the West Kalimantan border region, enhancing state sovereignty, community welfare, and Indonesia's nationalist identity (Bijl, 2012).

## Conclusion

The Indonesian government is fully responsible for resolving problems in border areas. Because the attitude expressed by the border communities is based on the existing facts, the people in the border areas do not feel the presence of the Indonesian government. Moreover, the Malaysian government was present, which could improve the welfare of the people of the border region. The people of border areas depend on Malaysia in all aspects. Moreover, the Indonesian government has slowly realized and played a role in this. The Indonesian government must overcome this problem by moving quickly and carrying out reforms in border areas to fix existing problems and not create new ones. In managing the security of border areas, various challenges arise from the military, political, social, economic, ecology, and logical fields, which the government and the community must resolve. Likewise, with the strategy for managing border areas in Indonesia, state authorities must strengthen their institutions and be present in all aspects of people's lives. In this way, a society where state authorities guard and protect them from any potential threats will be more pro towards the policies taken by the state. So, people who live their lives equipped with nationalist education can be free and responsible in utilizing their natural environment. Successful management of border areas is a joint obligation for the state and society to create security in all aspects of life so that prosperity can be felt without favorites.

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