

PATTERNS OF CROSS-BORDER RELATIONS BETWEEN WEST KALIMANTAN AND SARAWAK

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Abstract

Previous studies in cross-border relations between West Kalimantan (Indonesia) and Sarawak (Malaysia) tended to use province (West Kalimantan) as a unit of analysis. The studies paid little attention on different effects of cross-border relations on different sub-districts in a particular region. Three objectives will be attained by this study: 1) to explore the effects of cross border relations on sub-districts in Sanggau (2) to compare economic conditions in Sanggau with the other districts in West Kalimantan and (3) to describe policies of the central, provincial and district governments on cross-border relations between West Kalimantan and Sarawak. This study uses data from previous studies, secondary sources and relevant document.

This study concludes that there are two patterns of cross-border relations in Sanggau district. The first pattern occurs at the border sub-district and its hinterland whereas the role of cross-border relations on economy of sub-districts is very important. These sub-districts also have to bear negative consequences by being a location of the international gate such as criminals, disappointment among young people who want the high skilled jobs and among officials at sub-district level towards policies of central, provincial and district Governments. The second pattern occurs at sub-districts having no border areas with Sarawak. These sub-districts obtain a little effect from cross-border relations with Sarawak. Ironically, Pontianak, which is far away from Entikong tends to obtain much benefits from cross-border relations because Pontianak has transport facilities linking Pontianak and Kuching and people in Pontianak have sufficient money and skills to use opportunities created by international border gate in Entikong.

A. Introduction

Border regions have a high potential to be a center for regional development. Two important factors at least contribute to economy of the border regions, accessibility to trade and rapid growth of trade (Evans, 2000). The border regions are entry gates for foreign exchange to a country and rapid growth of trade in the border regions will push the growth of national



product. At the same time, the tight control of the border regions would reduce flow of trade and people welfare by increasing number of policies (Evans, 2000).

To what extent application of Evan's theory in West Kalimantan will be explored in this study. This study intends (1) to explore the effects of cross border relations on sub-districts in Sanggau (2) to compare economic conditions in Sanggau with the other districts in West Kalimantan and (3) to describe policies of the central, provincial and district governments on cross-border relations between West Kalimantan and Sarawak. This study will use data from previous studies, secondary sources and relevant documents.

B. Overview on border areas in West Kalimantan

Up to the end of 2004, West Kalimantan has had 12 districts. Five out of these 12 districts have border areas with Sarawak, namely Sambas, Bengkayang, Sanggau, Sintang and Kapuas Hulu, later referred as the border districts. Among the border districts, the largest area is in Kapuas Hulu while the smallest area is in Sanggau (Table 1). Around 47 per cent of the population in West Kalimantan lives at the border districts. Population distribution by the border districts shows that Sanggau had the largest number of population, followed by Sintang and Sambas. Sanggau had the second largest number of population in West Kalimantan, after Pontianak district mainly due to transmigration program that took place before 1990 in these two districts. For the time being, Sanggau is the only district in West Kalimantan having the Border Crossing Inspection Post (*Pos Pemeriksaan Lintas Batas-PPLB*).

Table 1



**Administrative regions and population by the border districts,
West Kalimantan, 2003**

Number	District/City	Number of sub-district	The border sub districts	Size (km ²)	Population	Density per Km ²
1	Sambas	13		6,395.70	472,164	75
			Sajingan Besar	1,391.20	7,869	6
			Paloh	1,148.84	22,653	20
2	Bengkayang	12		5,396.30	192,886	36
			Seluas	498.25	17,426	36
			Jagoi Babang	640.93	12,379	12
			Siding	431.11	-	-
3	Sanggau	22		18,302.00	529,473	29
			Entikong	506.89	12,762	25
4	Sintang	21		32,279.00	475,543	15
			Ketungau Tengah	2,182.40	24,620	11
			Ketungau Hulu	2,138.20	18,657	9
5	Kapuas Hulu	23		29,842.00	195,605	6
			Puring Kencana	448.55	2,836	6
			Badau	700.00	4,683	7
			Embaloh Hulu	3,457.60	4,693	1
			Putussibau	4,122.00	14,727	4
6	Ketapang	22	-	35,809.00	456,326	13
7	Landak	10	-	9,909.10	303,147	31
8	Pontianak	14	-	8,262.20	682,232	83
9	Sekadau	NA	-	NA	NA	NA
10	Melawi	NA	-	NA	NA	NA
11	Pontianak City	5	-	107.80	482,365	4,475
12	Singkawang City	4	-	534.00	163,374	306
	Total	147	-	146,807.00	3,953,115	27

Source: 1) Central Bureau of Statistic, 2003a
2) Central Bureau of Statistic, 2003b

Note : NA=Not available

Total number of sub-districts in West Kalimantan is 147 and 12 of them have border areas with Sarawak. Paloh in Sambas and Ketungau Tengah in Sintang are the two sub-districts having relatively a large number of population (over 20,000) compared to the number of population in the other border sub-districts (Table 1). Badau, Embaloh Hulu and Puring Kencana, all in Kapuas Hulu, have population less than 5,000. Nine out of 12 border sub-districts have population density less than 13 persons per square kilometers (Sajingan Besar in



Sambas, Jagoi Babang in Bengkayang, and all border sub-districts in Sintang and Kapuas Hulu). The highest population density is in Seluas (36), followed by Entikong (25) and Paloh (20).

In 1970, Malaysia Indonesia Social Economic Commission (SOSEK Malindo) decided 10 border points in West Kalimantan and 7 border points in Sarawak as official entry/exit points between West Kalimantan and Sarawak (Table 2). The 10 border points are distributed into 5 border districts except Sintang. Sanggau has 2 border points while Sambas has 4 border points. The official border points are located at villages but not all villages at the border sub-districts have the official border points.

Table 2
West Kalimantan and Sarawak Border Points

No	Border District	West Kalimantan	Sarawak
1	Sambas	Paloh	
		Sajingan Besar	Biawak
		Sidding	
		Batan	
2	Bengkayang	Jagoi Babang	Serikin
		Sungai Aruk	Bunan Gega
		Saparan	Pedawan
3	Sanggau	Entikong	Tebedu
		Nerakai Panjang	
4	Kapuas Hulu	Nanga Badau	Lubuk Antu
			Batu Lintang

Source: Department of Trade and Industry, 2003

Every official border point has a Border Crossing Post (*Pos Lintas Batas* – PLB). Status of the PLB in Entikong has been upgraded to be the PPLB since October 1, 1989. The PPLB has a function as an international border post whereas mobility of people, goods and cars across the border is legal and not limited to people in Entikong sub-district as long as required documents are completed. In contrast, the PLB is only for people living at the border sub-districts where the PLB is located. Crossing the border via the PLB is required to expose Border Crossing Pass issued by head of border sub-districts and valid for a year. The Border Crossing Pass holders are only allowed to travel to the nearest border sub-district in the other side of a country for duration at most 30 days. For instance, the people in Entikong, Badau



and Jagoi Babang sub-districts are only allowed to travel up to Tebedu, Lubok Antu and Serikin in Sarawak respectively.

C. The effect of cross-border relations on sub-districts in Sanggau

1. Geographic and demographic conditions

In order to analyze the effect of cross-border relations on sub-districts in Sanggau, this study will focus on comparison between Entikong and its hinterland (Sekayam) and the other sub-districts. Entikong has a strategic location. Entikong is 1 out of 22 sub-districts in Sanggau and the only sub-district in Sanggau having border areas with Sarawak (CBS, 2003). Other than Sarawak, Entikong has border area with Sekayam and Landak. Trip from Pontianak to Kuching via Entikong has to pass Landak and Sekayam. All of these sub-districts and Kuching, Sarawak are linked by relatively good road. Entikong was formerly a village in Sekayam sub-district.

Compared to the other sub-districts in Sanggau, area size of Entikong is only around 507 square kilometers or less than 3 per cent of the total areas in Sanggau district (18,202 square kilometers). Six sub-districts in Sanggau have more than 1,000 square kilometers of area size. Entikong is one out of eight sub-districts in Sanggau having population less than 20,000, which is smaller than the number of population in the other sub-districts. Moreover, population density in Entikong (25 per square kilometer) is much lower than the other 7 sub-districts having population density ranging from 30 to 52 per square kilometer. Entikong is among 4 sub-districts having 5 villages while the other sub-districts have more than 5 villages each. Sex ratio in Entikong (107) indicates the important of in-migration in this sub-district. This pattern is similar to many other sub-districts in Sanggau including Sekayam (Table 3).



Table 3
Demographic characteristics by sub districts, Sanggau, 2003

	Sub-districts	Area size	Number of population	Population density (per square KM)	Sex ratio
1	Toba	1,127.20	11,122	10	114
2	Meliau	1,495.70	41,696	28	116
3	Nanga Mahap	568.60	20,265	36	108
4	Nanga Taman	944.90	23,418	25	104
5	Sekadau Hulu	869.70	24,608	28	104
6	Kapuas	1,382.00	70,401	51	104
7	Mukok	501.00	15,804	32	106
8	Sekadau Hilir	853.00	47,381	56	103
9	Belitang Hilir	764.00	20,421	27	109
10	Belitang	281.00	10,342	37	102
11	Belitang Hulu	1,162.70	17,729	15	106
12	Jangkang	1,589.20	24,228	15	106
13	Bonti	1,121.80	18,187	16	108
14	Parindu	593.00	27,898	47	107
15	Tayan Hilir	1,050.50	26,966	26	109
16	Balai	395.60	20,705	52	107
17	Tayan Hulu	719.20	25,934	36	110
18	Kembayan	610.80	24,383	40	108
19	Beduai	435.00	10,074	23	108
20	Noyan	487.90	9,129	19	108
21	Sekayam	841.01	26,070	31	107
22	Entikong	506.89	12,762	25	107
	Sanggau	18,302.00	529,473	29	107

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003b

As a hinterland of Entikong, Sekayam is more developed than Entikong. Sekayam not only has much larger area size (841 square kilometers) but also more villages (10 villages), more population (12,762) and higher population density (31 per square kilometer) than Entikong. Sanggau is a capital town of Sanggau district, which is located in Kapuas sub-district. Entikong is the farthest sub-district from Sanggau (Sanggau is 147 kilometers away from Entikong). Trip from Pontianak to Kuching via Entikong does not pass Sanggau. As the site of capital town of a district, Kapuas sub-district has the largest population as well as the highest population density in Sanggau district.

2. Socio and economic conditions

As an entry gate for foreign exchange, development in Entikong is not more advanced than development in the other sub-districts. Entikong has 17 state primary schools and 2 Junior High Schools. Entikong is 1 out of 14 sub-districts having no Senior High School while Sekayam has 1 state Senior High School and Kapuas has 3 state and 2 private Senior High



Schools. Most of sub-districts in Sanggau (19 out of 22 sub-districts) including Entikong and Sekayam have only 1 Public Health Center. Entikong and Sekayam also have 1 and 4 supporting Public Health Centers respectively. The only public state hospital is located in Sanggau. Sekayam has an inter-towns bus terminal. People from Sekayam have to take small cars accommodating 12 passengers (*oplet*) or motorbike taxi (*ojek*) if they want to go to Entikong border post.

At night, Sekayam is more alive than Entikong. Entikong main road is dark because it has only few lights on the roads and shops are closed. Business activities in Entikong start around 4 am when cross-border buses from Pontianak reach Entikong and wait for the border gate open at 5 am. Other than some simple accommodations, Entikong only has 1 non-star hotel with some girls wearing “modern” cloths and having colored hairs sit at the hotel’s lobby while Sekayam has 2 non-star hotels. The rooms at Entikong’s hotel look dirty. Though this hotel is more closed to Entikong border post than hotels in Sekayam, people tends to stay at the hotels in Sekayam. The hotels in Entikong and Sekayam are transits hotels where the people have to stay overnight before crossing the border post. Hotel tariff in Sekayam and Entikong is similar (Rp. 60,000 per night at maximum).

Economic condition in Entikong is not better than the other sub-districts. Entikong is 1 out of 8 sub-districts having between Rp. 2 to 3 millions of per capita income. Per capita incomes at the other sub-districts were much higher than Rp. 3 millions. Tayan Hulu and Belitang had the highest per capita income (around Rp. 9 millions) followed by Meliau, Kapuas and Mukok with almost Rp. 8 millions of per capita income. The high per capita income is mainly due to location of Crude Palm Oil companies in these sub-districts.

Entikong has fluctuating rates of economic growth. In 2002, economic growth rate in Entikong was the highest in Sanggau (6.82 per cent). At the same year, economic growth rates at the other sub-districts were only less than 4 per cent. Economic growth rate in Entikong in 2001 was 6.39 per cent. In contrast, economic growth rates in Entikong in 1999 and 2000 were only less than 1.6 per cent, which were much lower than economic growth rate in 1998 (3.15 per cent).



Entikong had relatively a high rate of inflation (9.46 per cent) in 2002 but some other sub-districts had much higher inflation rates. For instance, Sekayam had the highest inflation rate (14.91 per cent), which might be due to the effect of the high intensity of cross-border activities in this sub-district. Remote locations of Toba and Balai might lead to the high inflation rates (around 14.00 per cent) in these two sub-districts (Table 4).

Agriculture still has an important role in the economy of all sub-districts in Sanggau though it's contribution to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of sub-districts was varied from the lowest (17 per cent) in Kapuas to the highest (76 per cent) in Belitang Hulu. Economy of sub-districts in Sanggau generally has 2 main sectors, Agriculture and Trade. Economy of Entikong and Sekayam is dominated by Trade. The share of trade in GRDP of Entikong and Sekayam was almost 50 per cent followed by the share of Agriculture. The share of Trade in Sekadau Hilir's GRDP was also high (41 per cent). The important role of Trade in the economy of Entikong and Sekayam is mainly due to location of an international gate in Entikong. Sekadau Hilir is located on main road between Pontianak and Putussibau. Economy of the other sub-districts is mainly dominated by Agriculture. The share of Agriculture was more than 50 per cent in 12 sub-districts mainly due to location of Palm Oil Estate in these sub-districts. The role of Crude Palm Oil companies is important in Meliau, Belitang and Tayan Hulu where the shares of Manufacturing in their GRDP were more than 50 per cent respectively. The share of manufacturing in GRDP of Mukok (44 per cent) and GRDP of Kapuas (39 per cent) was also high.

Development of public facilities in Entikong leads to relatively high contribution of Construction in GRDP of Entikong (7 per cent). The facilities under construction have provided multiplier effect on economy of Entikong especially in term of labor absorption and the increase in consumption. Nevertheless, these facilities do not necessarily provide sustainable benefits to the people of Entikong. For instance, District Government in Sanggau is reluctant to finance the operation of Entikong Vocational Center (*Balai Latihan Kerja - BLK*), constructed by the Central Government in Jakarta, because not many people in Sanggau need the BLK.



Table 4
Economic indicators by sub districts, Sanggau, 2002

	Sub-districts	Main sectors in GRDP		Per capita income (million Rp)	Economic growth rate (%)	Inflation (%)
		A*	T/M**			
1	Toba	67.18	17.55	3.6	2.98	14.02
2	Meliau	23.57	64.19***	7.7	0.25	5.57
3	Nanga Mahap	61.21	16.35	2.4	2.57	4.61
4	Nanga Taman	62.68	16.97	2.3	1.23	0.48
5	Sekadau Hulu	71.30	13.47	3.04	0.05	1.68
6	Kapuas	17.07	22.54 /38.67***	7.6	1.73	9.27
7	Mukok	34.88	44.35***	7.6	1.93	2.69
8	Sekadau Hilir	33.42	40.95	3.3	1.84	4.90
9	Belitang Hilir	51.93	15.47	2.6	1.53	2.72
10	Belitang	20.59	71.27***	9.2	0.37	4.27
11	Belitang Hulu	75.79	7.61	2.7	1.36	0.79
12	Jangkang	69.17	10.55	2.9	2.07	0.23
13	Bonti	49.22	14.91	2.1	3.91	8.47
14	Parindu	65.92	19.39	4.5	1.01	2.33
15	Tayan Hilir	47.45	31.57	2.8	2.30	0.49
16	Balai	55.64	21.31	3.5	3.76	13.54
17	Tayan Hulu	22.50	59.58***	9.1	1.05	5.45
18	Kembayan	72.51	9.22	4.3	0.85	1.44
19	Beduai	58.10	23.41	3.6	3.72	5.52
20	Noyan	59.29	22.36	3.3	3.27	7.56
21	Sekayam	26.60	40.75	3.1	3.56	14.91
22	Entikong	30.54	45.09	2.9	6.82	9.46

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic, 2003c

Note : * A= Agriculture ** T=Trade M=Manufacturing ***=Manufacturing

3. Cross-border activities

People from Entikong and nearby sub-districts go to Sarawak for various reasons such as family visits, health treatment and business. People at the border areas of Entikong and Tebedu are generally the same ethnic groups (the Bidayuh and the Malays). Poor health facilities at the border villages encourage people at these villages to seek help from the flying doctor or public health center in Sarawak.

Arman (2001) in his study found that not all people in Entikong have ever been to Sarawak because they do not have any reason to do so. Moreover, people crossing the border of Entikong are not necessarily via the PPLB. Dozens of footpaths link the border villages in Sanggau and in Sarawak. The distance between Sanggau and Sarawak by these footpaths range from 5 to 60 kilometers. The people usually go to the border villages in Sarawak on



foot, by bicycles or motorbikes. Bicycles and motorbikes from West Kalimantan officially are not allowed to enter Sarawak but this rule is only applied at the PPLB in Entikong.

A plenty of job opportunities in Sarawak pull people living in Entikong to go to Sarawak for working. People living at the border villages often think that they are not illegal workers in Sarawak because they and their ancestors have been working across the border for generations and they also have families there. Strong law enforcement towards illegal workers in Sarawak recently encourages the illegal workers to return to their home villages to meet required documents such as Passport. However, these documents are most likely for precaution in case if Malaysian Government checks them. Workers living far away from Entikong border post keep across the border via the nearest footpath instead of via Entikong border post because of convenience reason.

The role of PPLB in Entikong is important for people living outside Entikong to go overseas. Data from Immigration Office at Entikong show that in 2003, number of Indonesia citizens who went across the border via Entikong and Tebedu border posts was much higher than number of Malaysia citizens. Every month, around 1,000 to 2000 Indonesians compared to 40 to 60 Malaysians crossed Entikong and Tebedu border posts.

Table 5
Workers via Entikong Border Post by sex and
type of occupation overseas, 1999-2003

Year	Sex	Housemaid	Laborers in Palm Oil Estate	Plywood Industries	Others	Total
1999	Male	-	1192	2,530	-	3,722
	Female	334	970	2,493	-	3,797
	Total	334	2162	5,023	-	7,519
2000	Male	-	486	1,833	-	2,319
	Female	182	19	2,668	-	2,869
	Total	182	505	4,501	-	5,188
2001	Male	1	373	3,219	-	3,593
	Female	112	43	3,395	-	3,550
	Total	113	416	6,614	-	7,143
2002	Male	1	396	2,389	22	2,808
	Female	148	29	2,876	24	3,077
	Total	149	425	5,265	46	5,885
2003	Male	-	284	869	43	1,196
	Female	6	22	802	10	840
	Total	6	306	1,671	53	2,036

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic, 2003a

Workers are among the Indonesians who go to Sarawak. Number of workers who went to Sarawak via Entikong border post ranged from above 7,000 workers (in 1999 and 2001) to



around 2000 workers (in 2003). Number of female workers tends to be greater than male workers especially those who work as housemaids who are all women. The largest number of workers, both male and female, was employed by plywood industry, followed by palm oil estates and household (Table 5).

Cross-border activities create various low skilled jobs in Entikong such as *ojek* drivers, goods carriers, small traders and laborers in small shops and restaurants. Moreover, Sarawak also offers low skilled jobs for people in Entikong. These conditions do not necessarily satisfy people in Entikong especially those who have Senior High School education or higher. Based on sub-district record, around 5,000 people in Entikong are looking for a job (Arman, 2001:24). The low quality of education in West Kalimantan in general creates difficulties for the Indonesians to obtain high skill jobs in Sarawak.

Trading is one of the cross-border activities between West Kalimantan and Sarawak. Trading between people at the border villages in Entikong and Tebedu is classified as traditional trade. By 2002, selling value was US \$ 596,770.27 while buying value was US \$ 196,253.19 or here was traditional trade surplus as much as Rp. 400,517.08. Around 40 commodities were sold to Sarawak in December 2002. Only 3 out of 40 commodities had relatively large trade value (between US \$ 100,000 and US \$ 200,000). These commodities are Black Pepper, White Pepper and Cocoa produced by traditional farmers instead of estate companies. The other commodities include non-agriculture products such as handy craft and furniture. In 2002, 68 commodities were bought from Sarawak. These commodities include fresh fruits, soft drinks and biscuits with trade value of not more than \$ 30,000 per commodity (Department of Industry and Trade, 2003).

D. Economic condition in Sanggau and the other districts in West

Kalimantan

Economic performance in Sanggau is most likely due to other factors than Entikong border gate. This is indicated by main commodities traded between West Kalimantan and Sarawak that do not include main commodities in Sanggau (Crude Palm Oil/CPO and Rubber). CPO is exported to Medan to have a further process while Crumb-Rubber does not meet required standard set by Malaysian Government. The shares of Agriculture (35 per cent) and Manufacturing (32 per cent) in Sanggau economy in 2002 were not greatly different. Sanggau



is the only district having Manufacturing as the second important factor in its GRDP. However, the share of Manufacturing in GRDP of Sanggau was still lower than the share of Manufacturing in GRDP of Pontianak district (43 per cent). Moreover, the share of Trade in GRDP of Sanggau was lower than the share of Trade in GRDP of the other districts except Ketapang (Table 6).

Table 6
Economic indicators by districts, West Kalimantan, 2003

Districts/ City	Main economic sectors			Per capita income (million Rp)	Eono mic growth (%)	Poor people (%)
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd			
Sanggau	A (35.00)	M (32.13)	T (16.91)	4.73	3.95	12.05
Sambas	A (43.78)	T (27.84)	M (10.82)	5.37	3.18	14.39
Bengkayang	A (36.52)	T (36.46)	S (8.85)	4.49	4.95	17.63
Sintang	A (47.67)	T (24.29)	S (7.29)	2.84	2.49	18.74
Kapuas Hulu	A (47.37)	T (23.62)	S (8.78)	4.21	2.40	16.93
Landak	A (55.46)	T (18.50)	M (12.46)	5.63	3.69	27.19
Pontianak	M (43.17)	A (20.63)	T (19.88)	7.58	1.27	11.25
Ketapang	A (38.36)	T (15.01)	M (11.96)	3.90	3.60	18.49
Sekadau	A (45.68)	T (23.11)	M (12.59)	3.38	2.57	NA
Melawi	A (42.00)	T (23.11)	M (12.59)	2.67	2.99	NA
Pontianak City	S (28.21)	T (24.27)	Tr (19.61)	12.04	4.01	7.17
Singkawang City	T (40.11)	S (13.58)	A (12.93)	6.79	4.14	11.12

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003d

Note : A=Agriculture, M=Manufacturing, T=Trade, S=Services,
Tr=Transport,
NA=Not Available

Sanggau economy is not always better than the other districts. Sanggau has moderate rate of economic growth. Economic growth rate in Sanggau (3.95 per cent) was lower than economic growth rates in Bengkayang (4.95 per cent), Pontianak (4.01 per cent) and Singkawang (4.14 per cent) cities but it was still higher than the other districts in West Kalimantan. Pontianak district had the lowest economic growth (1.27 per cent) mainly due to the falling down of wood based industries because of running out of logs. The percentage of the poor people in Sanggau (14.39 per cent) was lower than the other districts except Pontianak district, Pontianak and Singkawang cities. Low skilled jobs due to cross-border activities may help people in Sanggau to have income above the poverty line but economic condition in Sanggau tends not to improve living standard of the people.



E. Government policies

Central Government has full authority at Entikong border post area. Immigration and Custom offices are located in this area. As a front door of a country, Entikong is a general picture of Indonesia. Entikong border post is less clean, neat and tidy than Tebedu border post. Illegal moneychanger and young adults hang around in the border post area that may make the people who want to across the border or who just enter to Indonesia feel inconvenience.

Governments of West Kalimantan province and Sanggau district have authority outside the Entikong border post. The view in Entikong is not comparable to the view in Tebedu (Sarawak) due to slump areas outside the border post. The high intensity of cross-border activities raises problems especially to the Entikong sub-district government. The high mobility of the people in Entikong without proper registration leads to difficulties for the sub-district government whenever there are crimes or quarreling between people.

Regional autonomy at district level has not been able to create the better condition in Entikong. The district government tends to do business as usual, before and during the era of regional autonomy. Officials at Entikong sub-district complain to the officials from province or central governments who only know to give command to do this and this and blame the sub-district government for the problems in Entikong. The officials at Entikong sub-district also mentioned that central or provincial government quite often disregard the sub-district government when they build facilities in Entikong. They directly come and build without informing the sub-district government. However, when they have problems with the people, they report to the sub-district government.

The provincial government also often complains that they are not able to do any things since the central government has not issued Presidential Decree on border areas development. This complaint is most likely to be an excuse for the provincial government for not doing actions at the border areas. As a matter of fact, the border post areas is less than 1 per cent of Entikong areas, meaning that both West Kalimantan and Sanggau Governments should do more than only complaint because they have full authority on the rest of Entikong areas.

In order to manage border areas, the provincial government is proposing Border Development Complex (BDC) to the Central Government. The BDC offers one-stop services especially for



workers who work across the border. The BDC will have rented accommodation for the workers and Vocational Center (BLK) and will issue passport, working visa and the other required documents for people living outside Sanggau district. The BDC seems to be not effective. The rented accommodation will only be possible if the workers are able to commute between Entikong and Tebedu within opening time of the gate (5 am to 5 pm West Kalimantan time). The BLK and issuing required documents for working at the BDC are impractical because many workers are from places far away from Entikong and Sanggau. It will be costly if the future workers have to stay at the BDC for training while there is no guarantee when they will go to Sarawak. Currently, the legal workers will only go to Entikong when they have been trained by their agents and when all documents have been ready.

Other than creating various low skilled jobs in Entikong, the PPLB in Entikong does not change the life of the people in Entikong much. People in Entikong often complain to the Indonesian Government which only claims and demands them to be loyal to the Government while the Government tends to neglect them. The people still have marginal jobs and marginal income though the PPLB has existed for 16 years. A job as goods carriers between the border villages in Entikong and Tebedu has existed even before the operation of the PPLB and tends to increase along with the increase in the number of population. People in Entikong are highly dependent on Sarawak. Health and education facilities are still poor. Not surprisingly, when university students at the big cities in Indonesia had demonstrations to call people participation to *Ganyang Malaysia*, because they regard the Malaysian Government takes some parts of Indonesian territory, people at the border areas do not care about the call. If they have to choose, they may choose to be the Malaysians than the Indonesians.

Ironically, Entikong is regarded as the “success” story of the border gate that encourages government at the other border districts to propose changing status of the PLB to be the PPLB to the central government. The PPLB is regarded as the key factor in improving economy of the border districts. District Government in West Kalimantan seems to be more enthusiast than Malaysian Government in responding the proposal of changing the PLB status. This is indicated by the Malaysian Government that has not been interested to construct 6 kilometers of unpaved road in Serikin border though at the same time Serikin authority creates 3 market days for incoming people via Jagoi Babang border post in Bengkayang district. Opening a



new PPLB may be regarded as a problem by Malaysian Government because the PPLB will be an entry gate for both legal and illegal workers from Indonesia.

Proximate locations between West Kalimantan and Sarawak lead to the high intensity of international free trade between Malaysia and Indonesia. Government of West Kalimantan often complains Malaysian government about some Malaysian commodities on West Kalimantan news media. These Malaysia commodities have cheaper price than the same commodities in Indonesia. Malaysia is accused as applying dumping policy on eggs, selling expired eggs and meats containing anthrax. In case of sugar, the Indonesian Government has no any reason other than for protecting Indonesian farmers. In contrast, West Kalimantan Government, supported by legislative members, proposes to the central government to free people in West Kalimantan to buy Malaysian cars. Some Malaysian cars including luxuries cars such as Pajero and Hi- Lux have had Indonesian police number and are freely mobile in West Kalimantan's roads

Government policies in regional development concentrating on big cities indirectly enables Pontianak which is around 316 kilometers away from Entikong enjoy benefits of cross-border relations. Pontianak has Supadio airport serving international flight between Pontianak and Kuching. Pontianak also a terminal for cross-border buses belongs to Malaysia as well as Indonesia transport companies. Pontianak has some big shops selling used cloth from Malaysia. Malaysian products are available at supermarkets in Pontianak. Furniture exporters and big traders also live in Pontianak. Officials at the government institutions, university students and scouts go to Sarawak for comparative study. People having high income go to Sarawak for obtaining health treatment in private hospitals and for having education at universities in Sarawak.

E. Conclusion

This study analyzes the effects of cross-border relation on economy of border regions. There is no single effect of cross-border relations in a region. Different sub-regions in one region may obtain different effects of cross-border relation on their regions. This study classifies regions in Sanggau district into two groups; border sub-district including its hinterland and non-border sub-districts.



Pattern at border sub-district shows that cross-border relations have significant effect on economy of sub district (Entikong) and it's hinterland (Sekayam). This is indicated by a significant contribution of trade on GRDP of Entikong and Sekayam. However, this positive effect is only at the early stage of the PPLB. Along with the high intensity of cross-border activities, many problems also raise in Entikong. The problems include criminals, dissatisfaction among the young people having high level of formal education who desire the high skill jobs and disappointment among officials at sub-district government towards Governments at district, provincial and center levels.

The second pattern refers to the effect of cross- border relations on non-border sub-districts. Though these non-border sub-districts are also located in Sanggau, the effect of cross-border relations seem on these sub-districts is minimum. People at these sub-districts may go to Sarawak for working and produce agriculture products sold to Sarawak. However, GRDP of the non-border sub-districts is least likely to indicate the important role of Entikong border gate on these sub-districts indicated by relatively low share of Trade on their GRDP except in Sekadau Hilir.

Government policies on cross-border relations are least likely to create sustainable benefits obtained by people in Entikong and Sekayam in particular and Sanggau in general In contrast, these policies tend to provide benefits to people living outside Sanggau, such as Pontianak. People in Pontianak are more ready to use opportunities created by cross-border relations because they have capital, high skills and they are very closed to transport facilities. As a border district having the PPLB, Sanggau has not been a center for regional development in West Kalimantan. Main commodities in Sanggau (CPO and Rubber) are not cross-border trade commodities.



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