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PROTECTING INDONESIA'S SOVEREIGNTY THROUGH CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN THE TEMAJUK VILLAGE BORDER AREA

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the involvement of the society in maintaining and protecting the sovereignty of the Border region in Temajuk. Camar Bulan Subvillage, Temajuk Village, is an area in West Kalimantan Province that is directly adjacent to Malaysia. Under these conditions, this area was once claimed by the state of Malaysia and had become a concern of the public or government. The claim was made by the Malaysian state by establishing 2 lighthouses in the waters of Camar Bulan Sub village. Fortunately, the case was resolved through peace negotiations between countries. After the claim, the community responded to this problem by voluntarily involving themselves in maintaining the boundaries of state sovereignty. The approach used is qualitative and descriptive method. Data sources of the research consisted of Village Officials (Village heads), border guard volunteers (border stake guard officers and border youth), and the people living in the Temajuk border area of West Kalimantan. Data analysis techniques include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, dan conclusion/verification. The results obtained include: (1) society involvement in the Indonesia-Malaysia border has been actively involved in various social and political activities as a form of defending the country; and (2) supporting factors in maintaining the sovereignty of Indonesia's territory in the border areas, namely public awareness is high enough to maintain the sovereignty of the Indonesian border include the existence of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, society awareness to maintain sovereignty as the highest authority holder, society cooperation with various authorities in maintaining the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia's territory consists of territorial waters, land, islands, archipelago waters, territorial sea, and the seabed and the land in it. Besides that, it includes air space over land and water and all its wealth. With the provision of land, water, and air areas in a country, it is possible to create various border areas in two neighboring countries. At the level of international law, the borders of two countries are determined based on the results of an agreement or agreement that binds the two countries (Samekto, 2009). The border area can be interpreted as an area that is directly adjacent to the territorial area of another country. Besides that, the border area can also be interpreted as an administrative area directly adjacent to other administrative areas in Indonesia.

Concerning the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as above, Indonesia has a lot of lands which is directly adjacent to neighboring countries, one of which is West Kalimantan which directly borders Malaysia. There are 5 (five) regencies in West Kalimantan which are directly bordered by Malaysia. They are Badau Subdistrict in Kapuas Hulu Regency, Entikong Subdistrict in Sanggau Regency, Aruk Subdistrict in Sambas Regency, Jagoi Babang Subdistrict in Bengkayang Regency, and Sei Kelik Subdistrict in Sintang Regency. With many areas of West Kalimantan bordering Malaysia, many international disputes have arisen in the border area. As an example of a dispute that occurred in the 1980s, there were problems with the five state borders of Indonesia and Malaysia, including: (1) the problem of national borders in Camar Bulan, Sambas; (2) the boundary of point D 400 in Bengkayang; (3) the boundaries of Gunung Raya I and II which are still a problem because they have not found a mutual agreement between the two countries that have direct borders; (4) the Buan Bengkayang River in the dispute; and (5) the Indonesian people were harmed

by Malaysia, as for the Batu Aum point, Bengkayang (Tribun Pontianak, 2012). Both Malaysia and Indonesia have yet to find a clear point of dispute regarding the boundary points of the five regions, each country has its own opinion and belief on this issue.

The researcher chose the research location in Camar Bulan Subvillage because the condition of Camar Bulan is geographically directly adjacent to a neighboring country, making this area vulnerable to influence and once annexed by a neighboring country. However, because there were reports from the public to the authorities, this area was not successfully claimed by the Malaysian state. Community involvement in maintaining state sovereignty in Camar Bulan Subvillage is very evident through various actions in guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Defending the nation is the duty of all Indonesian people. Maritime communities living in border areas have a role in defending the country and maintaining the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (Supriyono, Prakoso, & Sianturi, 2020).

Although Malaysia and Indonesia can be said to be countries that have the same ancestor, historically the colonial countries, namely the Netherlands and England, which had occupied the territory of Kalimantan, left several border disputes which the two countries have not been able to resolve until now. In 2006, there was a problem in the marine area of Tanjung Datuk where Indonesian fishermen were reported to have often caught fish in Gosong Niger, Tanjung Datuk, Sambas and then followed up by the Malaysian authorities in charge of evictions, namely by the marine police (Syahyana, 2021).

Then it is still at the same location in October 2011, Malaysia stated that several parts of the Camar Bulan area were part of them. Responding to this, the Governor of West Kalimantan, Cornelis M.H, said that 1,440 hectares of Indonesian territory

entered Malaysia due to a shift in the national boundary markers at the A88-A156 boundary in Camar Bulan which shifted into the Sarawak, Malaysia. Camar Bulan is one of the hamlets in Temajuk, and Sambas in West Kalimantan (Sulistyarini, Dewantara, Purnama, & Mirzachaerulsyah, 2021). Camar Bulan is one of two hamlets in Temajuk, whose territory is directly adjacent to Malaysia with a population of 927 people or 271 families.

The dispute over the Indonesia-Malaysia border has implications for the obligation of the Indonesians to maintain and overcome threats originating from within and outside the country. Things threatening state sovereignty can be authority, population, and territory (Howland & White, 2009). Indonesian is also obliged to guarantee the welfare of their citizens who are at the border and implement the values of social justice according to Pancasila. The border area which is the front line and the window to Indonesia must provide a sense of security and prosperity (Muta'ali, Marwasta, & Christanto, 2014). Besides that, the border area of the country is also a real embodiment of the sovereignty of a country. The condition of the Indonesian border which is directly adjacent to Malaysia, coupled with various cases of claims for the Camar Bulan area by the Malaysian government, these problems were then addressed by the people in Camar Bulan by increasing awareness of Indonesia's borders. The society voluntarily participates in maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in Camar Bulan, Temajuk, and Sambas. One example of such involvement is taking part in maintaining the country boundary marker so that it does not move (shift) which is detrimental to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. With the involvement of the society (civic engagement), consciously or not, it has been able to minimize the potential for the annexation of the Territory of NKRI by

neighboring countries.

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting further research to know community involvement in maintaining and protecting Indonesian territorial sovereignty on the border of Camar Bulan Subvillage, Temajuk Village, Paloh Subdistrict, Sambas Regency.

METHODS

The method used is a descriptive and qualitative approach. This method was chosen because it wanted to describe in depth the real conditions on the ground regarding community involvement in maintaining the sovereignty of the NKRI in border areas. This research procedure uses four stages: (1) data collection; an activity such as finding some facts on the research site that are by the aspects of the research; (2) data reduction, which is the activity of all notes on research results and all reports that have been obtained when going down the field must be re-checked; (3) presentation of data, is an activity in which researchers present systematically such as texts or manuscripts based on several aspects of the research; and (4) verification or concluding, is to disclose research findings obtained from conclusions where researchers have carried out several activities such as determining themes, patterns, similarities and relationships and others (Creswell, 2015).

The object of this research is the society's involvement in protecting the Temajuk Border area of West Kalimantan. The intended involvement is in protecting the land and coastal areas that are directly adjacent to neighboring countries. The informants involved in this research are Village Level Officials (Village Head), Border Guard Volunteers (Border Guard Officers and Border Youth), and people Residents who live on the Temajuk Border of West Kalimantan. The total number of participants was 6 people, namely 1 Head of Temajuk Village, 1 National Boundary Guard Officer, 1 Border Youth Member,

and 3 local people of Temajuk Village, Camar Bulan. Researchers or human instruments have an important role as the main instrument in this study by using observation and interview guidelines as an aid to obtain data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Involvement of Society in Border Area in Protecting the Sovereignty of the Indonesian

Temajuk Village is a village that is directly adjacent to Malaysia. Most of the Temajuk Village area is a coastal area with hilly slopes. Geographically, the location of Temajuk village is one mainland with Malaysia, with a distance of approximately one kilometer and can be reached on foot. The life of the Temajuk people is straightforward with limited infrastructure and far access to the district capital (Rachmawati & Dewi, 2019). With these conditions, the people of Temajuk village depend heavily on their needs for life with Malaysian products. This is because Malaysian products are easier to obtain at lower prices. Temajuk is the entry point for goods and people from each country. So, the currencies used in Temajuk are the rupiah and ringgit.

The border area that is between one country and another is one of the elements of the state in defending its sovereignty. The sovereignty in question does not stand alone, but becomes a unified whole with the society and the standard of living together with all its components, both in terms of economy, and politics, as well as from the level of welfare of the people themselves. Thus, a state that has sovereignty is not only authorized in terms of territorial unity and overcoming various threats from broad parties, but the state must strive to meet the needs and ensure the welfare of its people in all corners of the region (Sulistyarini et al., 2021).

However, this geographical-political reality is not always directly proportional to the reality of people's lives in border areas from a socio-cultural perspective

(Martono, Dewantara, Efriani, & Prasetyo, 2021). De facto border communities are part of the political unitary of Indonesia. However, at the same time, they are also part of the ethnic identity of the people living in neighboring countries (Wahyudi et al., 2020). So, the relationship between the border areas and the people who come from the two countries is a necessity (Bangun, 2017). The involvement of civil society in national borders in protecting the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia includes a form of physical state defense. Society involvement in maintaining the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia in the Camar Bulan Subvillage, Temajuk Village, namely by being a whistleblower who reports to the authorities if there is an annexation in the Camar Bulan area by a neighboring country, being a frontline or figure in the front guard who participates in guarding national boundaries, who can memorize the position of national boundary stakes even though they are in the forest and mountain peaks, as well as involve themselves in the Border Youth Group who are involved with members of the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) in maintaining the position of the stakes so that they do not shift (Dewantara, Efriani, & Sulistyarini, 2020).

Various involvements of local communities in guarding the border areas of Indonesia are crucial elements in maintaining the integrity of NKRI. This is because community involvement consists of individual behavior to take part in various activities that pay attention to personal and public concerns and provide social benefits for the community (Barbara Jacoby and Associates, 2009). The society in this case with the status of Indonesian citizens has a responsibility to involve themselves in various social and political activities, including activities to maintain the sovereignty of Indonesia. This social involvement can be done individually, as a group, or as a collective action that can give a greater influence on civil society

(Adler & Goggin, 2005). Thus, society participation as a manifestation of citizen involvement aims to achieve better conditions and bring development or renewal to society (Chen, 2017). Communities in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area, especially in Temajuk, have been actively involved in various social and political activities, in the context of maintaining state sovereignty. The fact that the Temajuk people are involved in maintaining the territorial integrity of the NKRI in the border area is a form of state defense as emphasized by the Indonesian Ministry of Defense (2017) that:

Those who can play a role in defending the country cannot only be imposed on TNI. Based on the total defense system, all components of the nation, including all citizens, state institutions, social institutions, and political parties (political superstructure and infrastructure) must take part in the effort to defend the state.

Based on the statement above, it can be understood that civil society also must carry out the task of defending the state with their respective roles and capacities. This is in line with what is outlined in Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense Article 4 which states that efforts to protect and maintain the territorial integrity of NKRI are a form of state defense which is the obligation of all elements of society and citizens. In a democratic country, the rights and obligations obtained by citizens are an important element that must be considered for defending their country. Indonesian citizens have constitutional rights and obligations by participating in efforts to defend their country. The existence of these rights and obligations to be able to form a force in the national defense system is an effort to maintain the sovereignty, integrity, and safety of the territory of the NKRI.

Thus, the factor of the proximity of Temajuk Village to Malaysia often creates

conflicts in the form of state boundary claims. However, because the community's involvement in maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in the village of Temajuk is very active, the Temajuk border area is still intact. This is because the public has an awareness of their responsibilities and obligations in protecting the territory of the country.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors Involvement of societies of Border Area in Protecting the Sovereignty of Indonesia

Temajuk village is far from the district capital with a very far distance of about 120 kilometers. In addition, the condition of the community, the majority of whom work as fishermen, farmers, and trades, has a low level of education (Rachmawati & Dewi, 2019). Many young people in Temajuk Village choose to work and migrate to Malaysia. Many of them are married to Malaysians and choose to become Malaysian citizens. Seeing these conditions, the Temajuk people in maintaining the sovereignty of the country face various inhibiting and supporting factors. However, in the presence of the Indonesian National Army headquarters in Temajuk Village, there are already several guard posts.

Sovereignty is the highest duty possessed by an organization, in this case belonging to the state. French political expert Jean Bodin stated that there are four main elements in sovereignty, namely: (1) permanent, as long as a state exists, ownership will remain; (2) original, the ownership does not come from another higher power; (3) unanimous, ownership is the only one who becomes the highest power; and (4) unlimited, if limited will not make the highest work (Friedmann, 2016). Implementation of Indonesia in Pancasila and Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945. The highest sovereignty of Indonesia is in the hands of the people as the holder of the highest power and is fully implemented by the People's

Consultative Assembly. Upholding the values of sovereignty and protecting the territories of Indonesia so that they remain intact are the obligations of every citizen. In its implementation, of course, it faces some factors, both supporting and inhibiting it.

As for the support factor in maintaining the sovereignty of Indonesia's territory in the border areas, namely, public awareness is high enough to maintain the integrity of Indonesia's border areas, which is marked by the response of the society reporting if any area is annexed by a neighboring country, the society and TNI are willing to cooperate in maintaining the territorial integrity of Indonesia. The availability of the TNI Battalion 642/Kapuas military headquarters in Temajuk, the response of the rural government and TNI in responding to reports of residents regarding the annexation of the area is fairly fast, each stake has been equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS) code so that it will be known if the stake shifts, almost all areas have national boundary signs in the form of stakes, mountains, rivers, and lakes so that it will be easy to know the territory of Indonesia. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor in maintaining the sovereignty of the territory of the Indonesian is the vast area of Camar Bulan Subvillage in Temajuk Village, it has a lot of forest and mountainous areas, making it difficult to maintain the position of national boundary markers.

Public awareness of maintaining the territorial integrity of NKRI on the Indonesian border is a form of love for the homeland. As Supriyono et al. (2020) stated that love for the homeland and being willing to sacrifice are important things that can increase the sense of defense in the Indonesian nation as an effort to maintain the sovereignty, integrity, and safety of the territory of the NKRI from various kinds of threats. Thus, it could be understood that the factor of awareness/love for the homeland will be

actualized in maintaining the territorial integrity of the NKRI. The next supporting factor in maintaining the sovereignty of the country's territory is the existence of a TNI headquarters and cooperation between the TNI and the society in maintaining the integrity of the border area. As Sancoyo, Saragih, & Dohamid (2018) stated that defending the state is not only for TNI who has this role but for all citizens based on their profession and abilities in the life of the community, nation, and state, especially young people or the younger generation. TNI is the main component of which one of its main tasks is to maintain the sovereignty of the territory of the NKRI. As the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 34 of 2004 concerning TNI Article 7 outlines TNI has the main task of upholding and maintaining the territorial integrity of NKRI by Pancasila and Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945. Thus, referring to the theory and its stipulation above that TNI is the main component and the society as its supporting component jointly protects the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia from external threats.

Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor in maintaining the sovereignty of the Indonesia-Malaysia border region in Temajuk is the vast land area (forests and mountains) and the sea which is directly adjacent to neighboring countries. Access to border points located in forest and sea areas is very difficult and long distances. This makes it difficult for the public to directly monitor national boundaries. As emphasized by Fachri (2015) that:

Indonesia is an archipelago country that has a long open boundary line, all potential hazards can occur due to the difficulty of conducting surveillance in the region, especially the border and some of the outermost islands, which are directly adjacent to neighboring countries either by air, sea or land.

From the view above, it is clear that one of the factors that make it difficult for the society to be involved in maintaining

sovereignty or integrity throughout the territory of the NKRI is because of the vast territory on land and sea of Indonesia which is directly adjacent to neighboring countries.

The supporting and inhibiting factors mentioned above are influenced by the fact that in the past, Temajuk Village was indeed an underdeveloped and underdeveloped area. Left behind and underdeveloped in everything, such as transportation, communication, lighting, and education level. However, Temajuk Village has now changed so that the backwardness has been reduced. The community began to receive construction such as village office buildings, health centers, TNI posts, schools, police posts, boundary monuments, and other buildings. Communication technology, transportation, and lighting which were not originally owned by the Temajuk community have started to be owned.

The Impact of Society involvement in Border Areas in Protecting the Sovereignty of Indonesia

The residents of Temajuk Village have a harmonious relationship with Malaysians. They can even enter Malaysia without the need to use a passport if they want to shop for necessities. The close relationship between the people of Temajuk and Melanau Malaysia is caused by many residents of the two villages who marry from different countries. The Temajuk community and the Malaysian Melanau community in their daily lives maintain good relations and avoid conflict. So, the approach taken by the community in maintaining the territorial sovereignty of each country is also humanist.

The society in Temajuk Village in Paloh Subdistrict plays a role as an advocate for the sovereignty of the border area and as an actor in society's social interactions. The impact of society's involvement in maintaining the

sovereignty of the territory of Indonesia is that the Temajuk border area remains intact as an Indonesian territory and the relationship between the Indonesian border society and the Malaysian society remains well established in meeting the needs of life (Fatmawati & Dewantara, 2022). Society involvement in maintaining the sovereignty of Indonesia's border areas in Temajuk, Paloh has a positive impact on the integrity and harmonization of border society relations. As Andriana (2015) that social interactions between Malaysians living in Melano bay and Indonesians in Temajuk run reciprocally, as well as when they hold activities such as cooperation.

In line with the opinion above, Suwartiningsih, Samiyono, & Purnomo (2018) state that:

Interaction between societies in border areas shows that although they are in different regions of the country, it does not require conflict between them, live together and need each other and can live in a harmonious situation. They have the assumption that different countries are not a barrier to establishing a life together.

From some of these views, it can be concluded that in fulfilling the necessities of life, the Indonesian people who live in the area of Temajuk Village, Paloh Subdistrict, Sambas Regency, and West Kalimantan always maintain good relations with Malaysian society during their role as advocates of the sovereignty of NKRI border region.

The integrity of the territory of Indonesia and good relations in society as above cannot be separated from the solidarity of the border communities in respecting one another. The harmony of people from different countries interacting is proof that they need each other in the fields of economy, health, education, and others. The main reason is a sense of equality as a family bond (kinship).

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LIMITATION

Based on the presentation of the research results in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Society involvement in maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia in the Camar Bulan, Temajuk, namely being a whistleblower who reports to the authorities if there is an annexation in the Camar Bulan area by a neighboring country, being a frontline or figure in the front guard who participates in guarding national boundaries, being a person who able to memorize the position of national boundary stakes even though they are in the forest and mountain peaks, and involve themselves in the Border Youth Group which is involved with members of TNI in maintaining the position of the stakes so that they do not shift.
2. Supporting factors in maintaining the sovereignty of Indonesia's territory in border areas, namely public awareness is high enough to maintain the integrity of Indonesia's border areas, marked by the public's response to reporting if an area is annexed by a neighboring country, the society and TNI are willing to cooperate in maintaining the territorial integrity of Indonesia, the availability of masks TNI Infantry Battalion 642/Kapuas in Temajuk, the response of the rural government and TNI in responding to residents' reports of the annexation of the area is fairly fast, each stake is equipped with a GPS code so that it will be known if the stake shifts, almost all areas have national boundary signs in the form of stakes, mountains, rivers, and lakes so that it will be easy to know the territory of Indonesia. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor in maintaining the sovereignty of the territory of Indonesia is the vast area of Temajuk, Camar Bulan, it has a lot of forest and mountainous areas, making it

difficult to maintain the position of national boundary markers.

3. The impact of society's involvement in maintaining the territorial sovereignty of the Indonesians, namely keeping the Temajuk border area intact as an Indonesian territory and the relationship between the Indonesian border society and the Malaysian society remains well established in meeting the necessities of life.

The limitations of this study are: (1) the involvement of the society in maintaining and protecting the sovereignty of the Border region in Temajuk; and (2) supporting factors in maintaining the sovereignty of Indonesia's territory in the border areas. This article proposes three recommendations based on limitations to fully contribute to protecting Indonesia's sovereignty:

1. The government must increase supervision in the sea area of Temajuk. This is because it is an area that is prone to be claimed by neighboring countries.
2. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation between society and the Naval officers through various border guarding programs.
3. The Provincial Government, District Government, or sub-District Government needs to increase the knowledge and understanding of the society about the meaning of defending the country and love for the homeland. This can be done through outreach activities as an effort to strengthen nationalism, love for the homeland, patriotism, and defend the country in society.

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