

**Geography Literacy for Students in Border areas: A Study Regarding
Loving a Country Character for Students in Primary School, Middle
School and Vocational School in sub DISTRICT OF ENTIKONG, Sanggau
Regency, Western Borneo.**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to see geographical literacy as an indicator that can be used as a tool to measure the formation of the attitude of love to the motherland of Indonesia in primary school, middle school and vocational school (SMK) Entikong District Sanggau regency of West Kalimantan Province. This research employed a mix method with survey approach. The overall sample are 95 respondents of students, consisting of 35 students of Class 3.4.5 in SD Negeri 12 Entikong, 30 students Grade 8 in SMP Negeri 4 Entikong, and 30 students Grade 11 in SMK Negeri Entikong. In-depth interviews were conducted with several key informants. The results showed that the attitude of diversity and geographic literacy realized by all students, embedded since childhood. This is because the geographic position of Entikong District as one of the gateway to East Malaysia which has long been visited by various ethnic groups in Indonesia. What is more, students in primary school, middle school and vocational schools are also implementing the literacy movement.

Keywords: geography literacy, education, borders.

INTRODUCTION

Geography or geographical literacy is an indicator to understand and measure the formation of the attitude of love to the homeland of Indonesia in elementary school student (SD), junior high school (SMP) and Vocational School (SMK) Entikong Sub-District, Sanggau District, West Kalimantan Province. This is because Entikong District is one of the sub-districts directly adjacent to Sarawak State of Malaysia, and also its strategic geographic location nowadays become one of the largest land boundary (PLB) in West Kalimantan, where everyday human traffic, goods and services in and out of Sarawak State-Malaysia and Sanggau District, West Kalimantan Indonesia.

Strategic location, supported by the infrastructure of a smooth road from the city of Sanggau to PLB causing various positive growth-pushing impacts to the economic growth and welfare of the Entikong population, as well as the negative ones-allegedly some in the form of a decline of nationalism because citizens around the border often show a "more proud and oriented" tendency to Malaysia as a neighboring country. The location is only about "a stone's throw" from Entikong.

The spatial interaction between the two adjacent territories produces various tangible forms in the economic, cultural, and customary aspects, among others, seen by the abundant use of various barrels of nine basic daily staples such as cooking oil, granulated sugar, gas, flour from Malaysia, food and soft drinks, clothing, children's toys. The condition will certainly affect the attitude of children in the border area. Their everyday activity is very familiar with the products and culture of Malaysia.

The conditions of geography literacy students of elementary, junior high school and vocational school in District Entikong Sanggau district of West Kalimantan Province will be the main focus of this research. The research question will be narrowed down to be: (1) knowledge of elementary, junior and vocational school students about the border points between their territories and the neighboring countries; (2) students' knowledge of spatial interactions between their region and neighboring countries; (3) the potential of natural resources owned by their area and become the material of trade with neighboring countries; (4) the impact of spatial interactions between the two countries on the potential for separatist and terrorist movements that may arise in border areas.

DISCUSSION

- 1) Government rule No. 12/2010 About the National Border Management Agency (BNPP)

A number of frequent conflicts in border areas between Indonesia and the bordering countries - on land and sea - among others, with Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and other countries are often initially triggered by the vagueness of border points between neighboring countries, so that this could threaten the sovereignty of a

country. Each country has different claims about the territory, so the conflict often creates tension between the State in one region.

Article 1 paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2010 on the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) states that : "State Territory Limit is a boundary which is a separation of the sovereignty of a State based on international law". Furthermore in Paragraph (2) states that "Border Area is a part of a State Territory located on the inside side of the boundary of Indonesia with another country, in the case of the State Territory Limit on land, the border area is in the sub-district". Referring to the two verses, it is clear that the sub-districts as administrative areas that are representative of the central government in the front area as the front porch have a very strategic role because they are facing directly with the Malaysian State. This must be acknowledged to have better economic condition and the welfare of its citizens compared to the State of Indonesia. The strategic role includes the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), because in some cases conflicts and separatist movements often occur in border areas which are often under-noticed by the central government.

Entikong Sub-District plays an important role in the border area of Indonesia. Differences in physical development between Entikong-Indonesia and Miri-Malaysia show a very visible disparity, without exaggeration can be likened to the proverbial like the earth and the sky. Using simple economic indicators such as the availability of basic infrastructure in the form of: (a) roads; (b) lighting facilities; (c) availability of health facilities; (d) educational facilities; (e) the market, much different between the Entikong District and the neighboring Miri Sarawak-Malaysia District, shows the difference in the well-being of the Entikong population is far behind. As an illustration, the narrow altitude in Entikong on the right is filled with various official buildings and wild buildings growing almost without any planning, whereas in Miri the asphalt road is very smooth, has the same size as the highway, equipped with traffic signs, street lighting which is adequate, and the park which is also a roadblock. The aspect of folk agriculture in Entikong is largely still a simple subsistence farm with a mainstay plant of rubber latex. Agriculture in Miri, among others, in the form of oil palm plantation has been managed commercially with market orientation that is managed massively by absorbing many workers from Indonesia.

Miri's educational and health facilities are well-run and well-equipped, while for Entikong area there are many basic facilities that are managed soberly and not able to make it as part that must be handled seriously and professionally. The complete health facilities in neighboring countries with excellent service are very beneficial to them will siphon away the patients of Indonesian citizens living on the border to medical treatment to hospital in Malaysia.

Disparity between two regions adjacent to economic growth is also different, and it becomes push-pull factor of labor migration flow from Indonesia to Malaysia by utilizing PLB Entikong.

1) GEOGRAPHY LITERACY: The Way to the Process of Love to the Homeland

a) Geographical Aspects

According to Law No. 43 Year 2008 on State Territory, article 4, it is mentioned that the boundaries of the country include land territories, aquatic territories, seabed, and subsoil and airspace above it, including all sources of wealth contained therein.

Countries can be natural boundaries such as sea, river, mountains, hills, or artificial boundaries such as monuments, stakes, highways, at some strategic crossing points equipped with gates of cross-border post (PLB) and jointly guarded by the two adjacent countries.

The understanding of students in Entikong Subdistrict to the boundary between the State of Indonesia and the Territory of Malaysia located in their sub-district varies greatly in terms of precision, position and depth of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia in Entikong Sub-district. All the respondents of elementary, junior and vocational school students know exactly the location of inter-boundary post (PLB) integrated in their homeland. The difference can be seen from the depth of information between the condition of the Entikong District and the state of Sarawak. Elementary students generally get information from social science lessons in schools as well as from various mass media such as television.

Junior high school students get information about the conditions of their region and neighboring countries from the social science lessons, immediate experiences of the closest people such as parents, relatives, neighbors who have been back and forth to Malaysia. While for vocational students, information about the condition of the region where they live come

from the lessons at school, information from various media and their closest people, also based on direct experience. Some vocational students who become respondents claimed to have invited their parents to travel to the State of Sarawak both for the benefit of trade and family events. Those who have been to neighboring countries have a more complete opinion, can compare the socio-economic conditions between two neighboring countries and finally formed their critical attitude towards the development results achieved Entikong District.

Love towards Indonesia is also formed through the process of extracurricular activities in schools. Junior and vocational school students who are active in extracurricular activities Scout, claimed to have been invited to camp at the border location. With the guidance of teachers who cooperate with the TNI, they get material about the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, the love of the homeland and the nation, as well as the attitudes needed to counter the various separatism and terrorism movements that can appear in border areas.

The principal of State primary School 12 Entikong said that (Sgm, 56 Years):

"One of our duties as teachers who are on the Indonesia-Malaysia border is to instill a sense of nationalism continuously to all students, it is very important because in their daily life they feel directly the influence of Neighboring countries. Many of our students' parents work as laborers in Malaysia, even though they are laborers, but their wages are greater than the wages of workers in Entikong, this is a challenge for us because economically many people in Entikong are dependent on neighboring countries".

This condition is a potential for the grinding of the attitude of love towards NKRI, therefore the school continues to instill a love attitude towards the homeland through the subject matter, extracurricular activities, national songs to students.

One thing that is exciting is when each student asked the desire they are to move into Malaysian citizens, all junior and vocational high school students are not willing to argue that life in Entikong is more fun because it is close to big family, neighbor who has good relationship. Some of their family members are working and have trade relations with Malaysia. This condition affects the interest of those who are in the vocational school to be able to work in the neighboring country if they have graduated from school. Even if

conditions permit, there are some students who want to study in Malaysia who have better educational facilities.

When asking students about welfare Indonesians who are in the border area, their views are quite critical. According to them, the Indonesian government is still lacking in handling the welfare of people living on the border, especially indigenous Dayaks living in the interior along the border with Malaysia. This is different from the Malaysian State which more seriously improve the welfare of its citizens. This welfare condition is always compared to the residents of the Malaysian State who live and borders the Entikong region, this is because many of the residents of the second border still have familial ties that are both derived from Dayak ethnic.

This welfare difference causes many indigenous people on the border who are trading directly with Malaysians who became their neighbors. SMK towards the leaders of the Republic of Indonesia revealed to the increasing corruption symptoms both at the central and regional levels. They assume that if there are some citizens on the border who choose to trade with neighboring countries, as well as geographically have close proximity, culturally there is also tribal bonds, as well as a form of "demonstration" against the government's indifference to the welfare of its citizens in the border area.

The desire to work in a neighboring country that is very close to their village seems to have become a tradition for generations before the two countries to strictly regulate the various labor bureaucracies between the two countries. This is reinforced by H. Mus (65 years), one of the board of DKM Mosque in Entikong City. According to H.Mus:

"Almost every adult here has worked or back and forth to trade across, including me, because the time to work for Malaysia is very easy. When I was younger, in the 1970s I spent many years working at the Kerobak Refinery Factory in the State of Sarawak, after which I worked on a plantation with a larger income compared to here. When I have an offer to become a citizen of Malaysia I reject, I have a desire to remain an Entikong, My results work for many years in Malaysia I make capital to trade and become a civil servant here. "

According to Mus and some key informants, the neighboring country's economy is better, but living in the country itself is more calm, because here they need no to worry about lack of

food, as long as willing to work, Everyone can live decent, coupled with the attitude between brother and neighbor who does not necessarily have if living in other countries. At this point they can be learned about the love of NKRI to citizens who are on the border actually never fade and necessarily be exchanged even though they have a great chance and possibilities to choose to become other citizens.

The strategic location makes Entikong Sub-district serve as integrated cross-border post (PLB) with Immigration, Customs, Defense and Police. The existence of the PLB has made Entikong one of the largest PLB in West Kalimantan.

b) Economic and Legal Approaches in Border Areas

"If only the prices of daily necessities of supply from our own country are sufficient and the price is cheap, I am sure the goods from Malaysia will be difficult to enter Entikong, so that we can be fully in control of our own economy" Thus the opinion of the Entikong Sub-district head reinforced by the Head of Entikong Village when asked about the economic condition in the influential Entikong area - if not said depends - to the Malaysian state. Various necessities of life especially sugar, cooking oil, gasoline, various soft drinks dominated by Malaysian products. This condition indicates that the flow of goods and services coming out from Malaysia to Entikong is so easy without having to go through various convoluted procedures. It is recognized by some traders at the retail level in the Entikong market. According to them, they buy a lot of daily necessities from Malaysia, in addition to the smooth supply, the price is very much cheaper when compared with the price of goods from Indonesia. As an illustration, the price of quality first sugar, Rp 9,000 per kilogram at wholesale level in Malaysia, whereas if purchased from Sanggau Market or Pontianak, at the wholesale level Rp 11.000-12.000 per kg. Cooking oil 1 kg packing, price difference up to Rp 3,000, various soft drinks with the same brand have price difference between Rp 600 - Rp 1,000 per can. This condition for them is obviously very profitable, but it is very detrimental to the Indonesian economy, because gradually some Indonesian products are out of market border areas. The cheapness of some products of Malaysia as a result of illegal trade that continues to bloom on the border. Partly major goods from Malaysia entering without customs duty. The big cukongs in Malaysia especially in Indonesia often use locals to shop to Malaysia. The merchants use the policy to free import duties to shop in Malaysia with a maximum limit of Rp 3 million per day. Several informants admitted

that the practice of "perjokian" in this shop has been a long time and often get "support" from the security forces at the border of Indonesia.

The analysis of macroeconomic policy seems to need to be revisited with more criticism of local cases occurring around the Indonesian border with other countries. This is because border issues are not merely a security dimension but have broad implications for economic, political-cultural dimensions and lead to the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Law enforcement in border areas such as Entikong is very urgent, cases of smuggling of goods even human trafficking continues to occur as a result of indecision of the apparatus in enforcing laws and regulations concerning the management of border areas. The legal approach with the support of adequate security forces will be able to detect the various movements that live in the border region. This is detected from the movement of Warriors Wathoniyah which was detected by the security apparatus of RI. This movement had evolved in remote border areas and was difficult to reach by Indonesia border security patrol.

Facing the economic and legal problems in Entikong area in particular and the common border, junior and vocational high school students responded variably. Most of them feel the swift flow of domestic goods products neighbor. They are accustomed to snack foods and soft drinks Malaysia products, as well as apparel that many imported from Malaysia. According to students of SMK, in determining the purchase of clothing they never made a problem in Indonesia or Malaysia, which is important price is affordable. But they also have pride of domestic products, especially the style of dress, they admit many follow the model that is teen trend in big cities and even many who follow the style of public figure.

The heavy flow of communications technology advances also greatly affect the smoothness of information from and out Entikong. Various information from Malaysia is very easily obtainable through various Malaysian TV channels available with good picture quality, national TV such as TVRI and some private TV channels can be enjoyed by citizens of Entikong. According to teenagers, in terms of information and entertainment, national private TV remains the preferred choice of people in the border area. This is because the programs broadcasted by Indonesian private TV are more varied and suited to their needs as young people and at the same time increase their insight about life.

Another negative impact that arises from the advancement of communication technology is the potential of separatism movement in the form of Wathoniyah Warriors that are allegedly formed / orchestrated by the Malaysian side. This movement can be a serious threat to the unity of NKRI, because the goal is to mobilize the masses around the Indonesian border to be recruited into the army of the Islamic army. According to key informants, the movement is a new symptom and the local security forces have handled it seriously by increasing the participation of citizens at the border, especially the youth, so as not to be hooked by various separatist movements.

The actions of the apparatus that often put forward the repressive attitude in the form of military operations, military exercises at the border remain important but need to be accompanied by a persuasive and educational movement in the form of an invitation to participate in maintaining their respective territories. The activity is not merely counseling but must be integrated with the economic empowerment of the citizens so that the territorial resilience of NKRI territory at the border is getting stronger, also balanced with the economic resilience of the citizens at the border.

CONCLUSION

The geographical setting of the Entikong Sub-district as a front-runner of the territory of the State of Indonesia is directly adjacent to the State of Malaysia, making it one of the largest land boundary (PLB) in West Kalimantan. Every day human traffic, goods and services flow in and out of Sarawak State-Malaysia and Sanggau District, West Kalimantan Indonesia. Opportunities for spatial interaction between the two neighboring countries have economic, legal, security, social and cultural dimensions that give positive and negative impacts. It cannot be denied that the economic growth around Entikong Region is relatively faster compared to the regions others in Sanggau District. Nevertheless, the socio-geographical interaction still leaves a disparity in the form of an imbalance of economic growth between Entikong Sub-districts when compared with its neighboring territory belonging to Sarawak-Malaysia State.

Spatial interactions also encourage some negative effects such as; a) the rush of foreign information that has the potential to undermine the attitude of nationalism; b) illegal trade; c)

human trafficking; d) eroding local culture; e) lack of independence and bring an attitude of dependency and "pride" to other countries; f) raises the potential for separatism movements. If this condition continues to be left and not handled holistically it has serious potential and becomes a threat to the integration of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Various efforts that can be done as a solution is a welfare approach, improvement of main infrastructure in the form of roads, lighting networks, adequate health facilities, strengthening local culture as national identity, and defense of security that prioritizes humane approach.

Research on geographical literacy attitude as an indicator of attitude love of NKRI elementary, junior high school, and vocational students in Entikong Sub-district of Sanggau Regency of West Kalimantan Province shows the following results:

1. Knowing exactly where some of the border points between the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and the State of Malaysia. All students are aware that their village territory is directly adjacent to the State of Sarawak, this is because of the boundaries between the two countries created in the form of PLB gates. They can also mention the names of the hills and indicate the location of the hill, the forest in their village which is the natural boundary between Entikong and Malaysia.
2. Know the forms of spatial interactions between their territories that borders Malaysia. Some of them are involved directly and indirectly in the form of family visits or shopping with their parents.
3. Knowing the natural resources of their area such as rubber latex, oil palm, rice, fruits, vegetables that are widely traded to Malaysia, and vice versa they are also actively buying and using goods from Malaysia in everyday life. The students of SMK have a critical attitude to the problems facing their territory in the form of illegal trade in goods, services and even people who work in the neighboring country.
4. Various commodities Malaysian products are widely circulated around Entikong such as cooking oil, sugar, gas, various types of food and soft drinks. They use Malaysian products in addition to the fact that they are widely available in the market at much cheaper prices, as well as the rampant illegal trade with less serious handling by the Indonesian government.
5. The cultivation of diversity, the love of the homeland, and the pride of being a citizen of Indonesia formally occur because of the education process through IPS lessons,

Civics, Bahasa Indonesia and national anthems given in elementary and junior high schools, as well as through Civics lessons, Bahasa Indonesia given in SMK. Vocational students can mention besides mentioning the border in their territory. Have a critical attitude towards: a) socio-economic differences between their territory and the Malaysian State; b) illegal trade - goods, services and even human beings - who enter and exit both countries through their territory; c) issues of separatism movements in border areas.

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