

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT IN THE KALIMANTAN BORDER**

Saiman

*Department of Government Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang
Jl.Raya Tlogomas 246, Malang, Indonesia
saiman@umm.ac.id*

Abstract

Kalimantan is a region bordering Malaysia and border issues often occur which cause conflicts between countries. The underdevelopment of development is the main cause of problems in the border region of Kalimantan. Population migration, illegal trade and transnational crime occur as a result of development disparities in Kalimantan. The government has obligations in the development of border areas and disadvantaged areas as an effort to overcome the problems of the border region and maintain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. What are the interests of the central government and what is the impact of development in the Kalimantan Border region? This research uses the theory of national importance and nationalism as well as qualitative research methods with data collection techniques by reference, observation and interview. The results of this study indicate that the interests of the central government are still oriented towards the interests of national security which include political and security aspects, so that the interests of the community are still not realized. This has an impact on the functional nature of the community which is oriented towards practical interests in the context of meeting the needs of life, even though de jure, the community is in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: Central Government, Interest, Infrastructure Development, Border

Introduction

Indonesia's border regions with neighboring countries often cause problems between countries. Problems that occur include socio-cultural, economic, political and security issues that can threaten the stability of the border, nationalism and the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Border problems that often occur are with the state of Malaysia. An allied nation but often causes conflicts between countries.

Historical experience in the case of the escape of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan shows that management of national borders and development of border areas is not something that is considered normal and simple. The islands of Sipadan and Ligitan which by de jure (law) belonged to Indonesia since independence based on Dutch heritage, but turned into Malaysia. This means that the management of national boundaries and the development of border areas is the responsibility of the state together with the regional government and the border area community. The worrisome condition of border development occurs in almost all borders of Indonesia. Although the central government's attention to issues of border development is increasing. But in fact the construction of the border is still relatively slow, so that there is still traffic of people, goods and natural resources which harm the Republic of Indonesia. The management of the country's borders and the development of the actual border areas must be carried out by the state as proof of the attention and presence of the state in the border region, otherwise the bitter experience of history allows it to be repeated again.

The borders of Sambas Regency in West Kalimantan, West Kutai Regency in East Kalimantan and Malinao Regency are bordered with Sarawak Malaysia, while Nunukan Regency is located in the northernmost part of North Kalimantan Province (Kaltara) bordering Tawau Malaysia, which before October 25 2012 became part of East Kalimantan Province which is a geopolitically rich natural resource and strategic area. This border regency in Kalimantan really needs state attention, because it borders land and sea with Malaysia. The border position is very strategic because it is a gateway for population mobility, goods traffic and labor for Malaysia. Communities are more oriented towards Malaysia, because of better access so that people feel closer, easier and cheaper than to the regencies of Sambas, West Kutai, Malinau and Nunukan Regencies. However, the Government's political policies in managing national borders and developing border areas are experiencing some problems, so that problems with managing national borders and developing border areas still occur. The interests of the Central Government greatly affect development and have an impact on the border region. Border development is still oriented towards national interests, namely maintaining the defense, security and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Then the Jokowi administration continued with the construction of cross-border door offices (PLBN) and with the strengthening of border security posts through the construction of border area roads to make it easier for the TNI to conduct border surveillance and security. Although other infrastructure developments have been carried out, they have not yet had a significant impact on the progress of the region and society.

Whereas on the policy side, the Government says that it has shifted the paradigm and direction of development policies in border regions from those which have tended to

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

be inward looking to outward looking as a gateway for economic and trade activities with neighboring countries. In addition, the approach to managing national borders is carried out by prioritizing a prosperity approach which is implemented in harmony with a security approach and an environmental approach. However, the maximum success has not yet occurred significantly, whereas according to the paradigm, the border area has been designated as the National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN) from the point of view of defense and security as well as increasing economic growth. This is because the border region has strategic values in maintaining the territorial integrity of the country and the welfare of the Indonesian people as well as the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. The reality shows that management policies that are still partial (sectoral), lack of clear coordination, differences in the scale of priorities and human resources, and asynchronous budgeting from each agency cause eventually border management tends to be reactive and overlapping.

Based on the policy of the central government in managing state borders and the construction of these borders, so far the success of the government has not been evident in realizing the national strategic activity center (PKSN) in sub-districts that have been determined in the development of infrastructure, education, health or the economy according to community needs border that has roads, electricity, adequate education, health and economic facilities. Based on these issues, the research question is what is the interests of the Central Government towards infrastructure development on the Kalimantan border? and how will the impact of infrastructure development on the Kalimantan border affect regional progress and community welfare?

Theoretical review

A. Theory of National Interest

Indonesia as an independent and sovereign country has obligations and responsibilities to build and maintain the security of its territorial borders. The state (central government) has large powers and permanent institutions to carry out border development and security in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Roger H. Soltau said that "the state is a tool (authority) or authority (authority) that regulates or controls joint issues, on behalf of the community". Roger H. Soltau's view of the state can be understood as an institution that has the authority to regulate and at the same time control common problems, namely the underdeveloped development in the border region so that the state must immediately carry out development in the national interest of the Indonesian people. The state has great power in policy and at the same time can be a major actor in border development.

According to Hans J. Morgenthau that national interest is the concept of interest defined in terms of Power. National interests are defined in terms of "power" (power) and exist between reason, reason or response that seeks to understand international politics with facts that must be understood. Power is an important instrument for achieving national interests. So the national interest is in the pursuit of "power" that can be used to shape and maintain control of a country. With power, then a country can act against other countries and can increase the interests of countries that have power. So national power and interests are a means, including the purpose of a country's actions to continue to exist.

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

National interests according to Donald E. Neuchterlin include 4 types, namely: First, defense interests which contain the interests of the state to protect its citizens, territorial areas and political systems from threats from other countries; Second, economic interests, namely the interests of the government to improve the country's economy through relations with other countries; Third, the interests of the international order namely the interest to realize international politics and economics that are beneficial to the country; and Fourth, ideological interests, namely interests to protect and defend the ideology of their country from the threat of ideology from other countries, (Bakri, 1999: 62). The interests of the Central Government in developing borders in Kalimantan are defense interests that contain the interests of the state to protect its citizens, territorial areas and political systems from threats from other countries. The Kalimantan border area is a very important territorial area for the Republic of Indonesia. Thus the national interest of the Central Government to develop the Kalimantan border region is a priority for the country. Next Miroslav Nincic introduces three basic assumptions that must be met in defining national interests. First, interests must be vital so that their achievement must become a priority of the government and the community; Second, the national interest must be related to international interests; Third, national interests must transcend particularistic interests of individuals, groups and government institutions, so that national interests can become a concern for the general public who will jointly achieve them with the government. (Aleksius Jemadu, 2008: 67)

B. Theory of Nationalism

According to Kahin, nationalism was preceded by a "kind of awareness" caused by the presence of a political border within which there was an area of power. These borders are the geographical boundaries of a country's territory. This is the perspective that was the forerunner to the birth of the concept of state-national. Whereas historically, the concept of nation-state originated from the perspective of the nation (nation). According to Ernest Renan, the nation is a soul, a spiritual principle that arises from shared glory in the past, which is the historical aspect and the desire to live together in the present as an aspect of solidarity and also in the future.

Meanwhile, according to Kellas "nation" is a group of people who declare themselves as part of society and are jointly limited by historical, cultural and hereditary links. Nation has characteristics that are objective or subjective. Objective characteristics include region, language, religion. Whereas subjective characteristics are people's awareness of their nationality and their love for their nationality. Kellas defines nationalism as an ideology and a form of behavior or behavior of a nation. This ideology is built on people's awareness of their nation in terms of statements of an attitude and behavior. When a person or group of people shows attitudes and behavior in the interests of his nation, they have shown their nationalism. "

John Breuilly saw nationalism as a political and modern movement. Politics in the modern world can mean state control. Nationalism, according to him, is an argument for mastering and maintaining such control. The importance of nationalism lies in its ability to offer a common platform for various sub-elites through their mobilization, coordination, legitimacy, goals and interests.

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

In this study, nationalism has become an inseparable part, because by carrying out border development, the sense of community nationalism can be improved and maintained. At least the community feels the presence of the state in the community through the construction of the border, so that the community does not experience dependence on neighboring countries.

Research methods.

This research is a qualitative study which according to Strauss and J. Corbin can be in the form of research on life, behavior, organizational roles, social movements or reciprocal relationships. With a reference study approach (documentation) to find out and answer research questions by exploring carefully and deeply about information, data and facts that occur without intervening in the object of research.

Data collection techniques use 1) Documentation techniques, namely data collection using reference studies or literature from various literatures, 2) Observation Techniques, namely observations (indirectly) on research objects or analysis units relating to border management through formal data sources (institutions) as well as media in the form of news, reports or activities in border management in Indonesia. 3) Direct interview techniques, to officials of the relevant institutions or institutions. While data analysis uses deductive-inductive qualitative analysis based on data and information as well as information obtained from primary data sources and secondary data sources and documentation.

Discussion

National Strategic Interests of the Central Government Pursuant to Law Number 43 of

2008 concerning State Territories on November 14, 2008 states that the NKRI Region, which is referred to as the state territory, is one of the elements of the state which is a unified land area, inland waters, archipelago waters and territorial sea along with the seabed and land in below it, as well as the air space above it, including all sources of wealth contained therein. A country's territory is a boundary that separates the nationality of a nation based on international law. Whereas the border area is part of the territory of the country which is located on the inside along the borders of Indonesia with other countries, in terms of the country's territorial borders on land, the border area is in the sub-districts. The territory of a country includes the land area, the territorial waters, the seabed and the land beneath and the air space above it, including all sources of wealth contained therein.

The government (state) and regional government have the authority to regulate the management and utilization of the country's territory and border area. In managing national and border areas, the government (state) has the authority to:

- a. Establish policies for the management and use of the country's territory and border areas;
- b. Hold negotiations with other countries regarding the determination of national borders in accordance with statutory provisions and international law;
- c. Constructing or marking national boundaries;

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

- d. Collecting data and naming islands and islands and other geographical elements;
- e. Give permission to international flights to cross the territorial airspace on the path specified in the legislation;
- f. Give permission for peaceful crossing to foreign ships to cross territorial seas and archipelagic waters on the path specified in the legislation;
- g. Carry out surveillance in additional zones needed to prevent violations and punish violators of laws and regulations in the field of customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary in the territory of the country or territorial sea;
- h. Establish airspace that is prohibited from being crossed by international aviation for defense and security;
- i. Make and update a map of the country's territory and submit it to the House of Representatives (DPR) at least every 5 (five) than once; and maintaining the integrity, sovereignty, and security of the country's territory and border areas.

Based on the mandate of the State Territory Law, the government established Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). BNPP is the Agency for managing national borders and border areas as referred to in the Law on State Territories. BNPP is led by a Head of Agency in this case the Minister of the Interior, who is domiciled and is responsible to the President. BNPP was formed as the government's response to the dynamics and political situation as well as demands for objective needs to accelerate efforts to manage border lags and state responsibility for development problems at the border. Therefore government attention is needed. The border area is the front porch of the Republic of Indonesia, hence the government's attention to building the front porch of the Republic of Indonesia is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the community and maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the context of central and regional relations in the autonomy era. BNPP's membership consists of three coordinating ministers, 9 ministries, two state ministers, two bodies and 13 provincial governments plus the TNI Commander and the Indonesian Police Chief.

Furthermore, the Government established Government Regulation No. 26/2008 concerning the National RTRW. There were 26 Development of the National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN) as an integrated entry point for developing border areas, which was set to encourage the development of the state border region, which is located in the administrative region of the provincial autonomous region and districts / cities spread across 13 provinces. Considering its existence is so important, the management of the border region and the PKSN in it cannot be released with various governmental affairs which are the authority of the central and autonomous regions, both provincial and district. A border area, requires a management model that is able to synergize between the authority of the central, provincial, and district which is reflected in the norms, standards, procedures, and certain criteria related to the management of national borders and border areas. However, the Government Regulation on the Development of the National Strategic Activity Center has also not been implemented properly by the government so that the development of 26 PKSN cities has not experienced significant progress and provides welfare to border communities.

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

The Central Government's policy in managing border areas has been regulated based on RI Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories and Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). This Central Government Policy shows the political will (political will) and a strong commitment from the government in the management of national borders and border areas, at least by looking at the budget set by the Government

Allocation of Indonesian Border Development Funds

1. 2012 State Budget 3.9 Trillion
2. 2013 State Budget 7.2 Trillion
3. 2014 State Budget 16.2 Trillion
4. 2015 State Budget 13.9 Trillion
5. 2016 State Budget 10.2 Trillion
6. 2017 State Budget 19.5 Trillion

A. The Importance of Political Aspects

The first political aspect is that the central government is more oriented towards the priority of national strategic interests ideologically which includes the political, security and sovereignty aspects of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and the impact on the Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM). Therefore, the establishment of the Yuvai Semaring Airport expansion program in Long Bawaan, Krayan and Long Floating Malinao Districts is a political choice based on the government's national strategic interests, so road construction is not approved. This policy shows that government policy is top-down and tends to be centralized, because the policy is the political outcome of the central government.

The central government policy is a political policy, because it is based on the results of the Central Government's agreement with the Indonesian Parliament. The Indonesian House of Representatives and the central government did not approve road construction in Krayan, but on the other hand, the Central Government set priorities for the development of Yuvai Semaring airport expansion in Krayan and Long Apung Malinao in 2012 and 2013 fiscal years of Rp.250 billion, on the basis that road construction in Krayan is in the protected forest area of the Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) which was established by the government in 1996, so the political alternative of the central government is to build an airport expansion.

The determination of the Central Government with the approval of the DPR RI certainly raises big questions for the border community, especially in Krayan. Because the proposed road construction by the community that was needed was not approved, but instead the Central Government built an airport expansion, which was considered not much needed by the people in Krayan and surrounding areas. Even the construction of the expansion of the central government airport in collaboration with the Army. The airport expansion carried out by the TNI-AD, in fact gives more functions to the TNI than to the interests of the Krayan people.

The second political aspect is that the proposed road construction in Krayan is considered to be in conflict with government regulations on protected forest that were established by the Ministry of Forestry in 1996 and the Ministry of Forestry in 2002.

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

Therefore road construction in Krayan will be approved when the Central Government and the Parliament make changes first on these rules. But until the end of 2014 there was no clarity from the government and Parliament. Heitifah Sjaifuddin, member of the House of Representatives Commission VII said that the road construction in Krayan was still hampered by government regulations themselves, so that changes in policy must be made regarding the status and function of the KMNP, and that this would require time and even a prior study.

At the 2012 DPR RI commission II working meeting with the Central Government in this case represented by BNPP, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Transportation, a government plan for the development of the border area development program was presented. The program covers the road construction program in Nunukan Regency which includes making the road from Krayan District to Krayan Selatan for around 28 km, which so far has only been a dirt road that must be taken for six hours so that during the rainy season the road becomes very damaged and cannot even be used. Therefore, the community highly hopes that the Krayan road construction can be built by the government, because the road is the only road that can connect Krayan District, Krayan Selatan (open isolation) and then to Malinao District. As for the capital of Nunukan Regency, there is no road, only by air transportation.

However, the proposed road construction program in Krayan District to Krayan Selatan, Nunukan Regency, for about 28 km, was not approved by the House of Representatives and the Ministry of Forestry, because the position of the Krayan-Krayan Selatan-Lumbis road was in the Protected Forest area of the Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM).

Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) is a Protected Forest area established by the central government namely the Ministry of Forestry in 1996 in accordance with WWF's recommendation to establish the Krayan region in Kalimantan as the Heart of Borneo because it is the largest remaining primary and secondary forest remaining the Borneo and Southeast Asia, so the government is bound by the program agreement. As a consequence of this program, the government and the community must not damage and destroy life in the protected forest area of TNKM. Even though the community settlement and the road existed before the government designated it as a protected forest area. TNKM in 1980 was designated a Nature Reserve by the Minister of Agriculture. In 1996 it was designated as TNKM with an area of 1.35 million ha covering Nunukan, Malinao and Bulungan Regencies which are valleys, highlands and mountain clusters, jungles and sources of water flow.

B. Security and Defense Aspects

The first security aspect is the central government's priority policy for the expansion of Yuvai Semaring Airport in Long Bawan by the central government because it is more concerned with national interests in security aspects that are deemed necessary to support the security forces in the Mid Midan border area of Krayan District, which do not yet have an immigration office. Door to the Border) official PLB. This means that the military presence will support and strengthen immigration tasks. Because many people

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

come and go outside the border to sell and look for basic needs in Sarawak Bekakalan Malaysia. The condition of the border region certainly does not guarantee and does not benefit the security and sovereignty of the Government of Indonesia.

Strengthening security safeguards at Border Security Posts is important because it prevents illegal community activities between countries. Moreover, the official immigration office as an official cross-border gate between countries does not yet exist in Long Midan Krayan, so strict controls are needed for community activities and can be monitored through border security posts guarded by the military. So with the expansion of the Yuvai Semaring airport, it will make it easier for the military to facilitate transportation and mobilize military needs in the border area to assist in immigration tasks.

Deputy Regent, Hj. Asmah Gani said that:

"Cross-border posts in Long Bawan are still traditional or unofficial, because they do not yet have a permanent immigration office. While the people who pass the post are very high because the people go to Sarawak Bekakalan Malaysia for economic activities and family visits. Therefore the presence of the TNI is very helpful to the Regional Government in order to maintain security and strengthen immigration duties in Krayan ". The second security aspect, on the policy priority of the construction of the Yuvai Semaring Airport in Long Bawan by the central government due to the consideration of national interests to support security forces at the Border Security Posts (Pos Pamtas) which are along the border lines in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan 1,038 km which the amount is very much.

Strengthening the Pamtas Post is very important and strategic because in a number of border traffic posts (PLB) in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan there are still many of which are informal "rat lane" border traffic lanes. With the priority of the development policy of the Yuvai Semaring Airport in Long Bawaan, the TNI can use the Yuvai Semaring Airport for military purposes in order to strengthen the PLB security and the existence of Border Security Posts in North and East Kalimantan against the threat of transnational crime and offset the strength of the Malaysian border post which has already better.

In addition, the strengthening of border security posts, especially on Sebatik Island, can serve to anticipate conflicts with Malaysia. Because with Malaysia's claim against the Ambalat Block around Sebatik Island, it will become a potential conflict that could one day turn into a military conflict, so it is deemed necessary to strengthen security in order to maintain the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Pangdam VI Mulawarman, TNI Major General Benny Indra Pujihastono at the TNI Anniversary Commemoration on October 5, 2015 said that:

"The country's border regions in East and North Kalimantan still need to strengthen both personnel and infrastructure in order to strengthen national defense. In the border area, there are currently only 2 Bataliyons with 450 personnel each. This means that there are around 900 soldiers guarding a border that reaches 1,038 km in length. So that it still needs to strengthen personnel so that the ideal number. Whereas related to infrastructure, Kodam VI Mulawarman admitted that he was carrying out the construction of a border peg inspection road (JIPP), a distance of 4 km from the border. Then the

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

administrative route to connect JIPP with the nearest village. If it has been realized, the monitoring stake which amounts to around 13,500 can be supervised optimally.

"Central government priority on security aspects in development in Kalimantan with the second aspect and priority program agenda that reads strengthening defense and security as well as law enforcement, in accordance with the vision of managing national borders and border areas, namely the realization of national borders as safe, orderly and advanced regions. . This is because the border region in Kalimantan still has 3 (three) unresolved border areas and has the potential to cause conflicts between countries. Border areas can no longer be seen only as peripheral areas, but occupy a central position, even one of the core points of state security. Borders are an urgent area of political control and security for the country, even neighboring countries. Border can be seen as identification of a country's strengths or weaknesses, it can be measured from how the country manages its border areas, especially conflict-prone borders. The ability to manage border areas can also be used as a benchmark for the country's ability to maintain its sovereignty because border areas are one of the de jure and de facto symbols of the furthest boundaries, country's territorial sovereignty.

Impact of Infrastructure Development in the Kalimantan Border

A. Community Response

Kalimantan border communities are happy with the hope that the central government has made Law No. 43 of 2008 on State Territories as the basis of Presidential policy and Regulation No.12 year 2010 concerning the establishment of BNPP as an institution that has authority in border management and development. This policy began to be implemented in the Government of President SBY in 2009-2014. Various border development programs have been established and implemented by the government as the responsibility of the state to provide public welfare, maintain national security and uphold the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

However, Kalimantan border communities feel disappointed with the government. This is because the proposed road construction program especially in Krayan by the border community is not approved by the government. The road construction program was replaced by the Yuvai Semaring airport expansion program in Krayan and Long Apung in Malinao. However, after completion and until now the Yuvai Semaring airport has not been able to function so that it harms the border community and local government. This is because the airport is considered unfit and has not received permission from the Ministry of Transportation. Even though the expansion of the Yuvai Semaring airport spent a budget of Rp. 120 Billion and subsidies from the Nunukan Regency Government in the amount of Rp.8 Billion annually.

The above problems show that in the implementation of management policies and border infrastructure development programs in Kalimantan, it is very weak in terms of coordination between institutions and even occurs sectoral ego and supervision conducted by the Parliament. The community is disappointed with the government. The response of the border community as conveyed by Moeldoko that Indonesian people at the border often say that the government only comes to visit the border, but the government is not "present" at the border, let alone build the border, not just overseeing the border.

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

Furthermore, South Nunukan Community Leader Suardi Muhammad Aris, said that we were very disappointed with the government programs. Many government programs are given to the people and as long as they do it, so they are easily damaged and not functioning properly. Like the PNPM Mandiri program, the creation of *semenisasi* which is quickly destroyed and has public bathrooms, but there is no clean water channel so it does not function properly. Likewise, electricity often experiences blackouts. Meanwhile, if people are late paying electricity, they will be fined even if it is only late one day. The public is not satisfied with the government's development program if conditions have not changed for the better. Electricity does not often go out, clean water runs smoothly and basic necessities are easy. Indonesia on my chest, but *ringgit* in my pocket

B. Nationalism of the Kalimantan Border Society

By looking at the problems of border communities and the failure of border development carried out by the government to develop border areas and provide welfare to the community, there has actually been a disorientation or shift in the values and spirit of nationalism in some border communities. Especially in border communities who do not have permanent jobs and income, because it is difficult to meet basic daily needs. How is the community able to maintain nationalism, if it is to meet basic daily needs, the community is experiencing difficulties. The community struggled alone, struggling to meet basic needs for families, health and family education to Malaysia. While the government demands that the community maintain nationalism is certainly very unbalanced, because even if the government carries out development in the community, it is actually a "project" for the government because the benefits that are returned to the government, while for the community only benefits a few years it has been damaged, or even it has not functioned, At the same time people who are in the border region will increasingly feel "not proud to do the Homeland" because they continue to be discriminated against. Do not feel the "presence of the state" because without a state, they continue to struggle to live. Moreover, the citizens of the nation who are in the border region, where they are directly or indirectly affected by various information from outside, even some of them get basic needs service facilities from neighboring countries, so that it is not impossible to continue to reduce the degree of Indonesian nationalism.

This disorientation or shift in the values and spirit of nationalism is marked by the occurrence of high intensity in the use of language and others in everyday society. Just pay attention to the language used is the Malay language to facilitate communication in interacting and trading. The money used in the *ringgit* currency is because only *ringgit* is used for buying and selling transactions in Malaysia. The most affordable TV shows are news and TV entertainment Malaysia. The rice eaten is Malaysian rice. The drink that you drink is Malaysian chocolate *milo*. The car used is a Malaysian license plate car. Even the *jorgan* spoken has led to Malaysian orientation with words, closer, easier and cheaper access to Malaysia. "Indonesia on my chest, Malaysia on my stomach" and "Garuda on my chest, *ringgit* in my pocket".

At a higher quality, disorientation occurs in people's thinking patterns and insights. Some people think that their children's education must be able to study in Malaysia, because education facilities are better, free and more advanced, so that when

Central Government's Interest In Infrastructure Development In The Kalimantan Border

they finish school it will be easier to find work in Malaysia. So the way people do is when they give birth to go to Malaysia and give birth in Malaysia. Thus their child will get a Malaysian birth certificate identity that can be used as a basis or identity to be able to get an education in Malaysia. Which is possible when an adult will become a Malaysian citizen. Another thing is that people think and understand that to get good health services is to Malaysia. Health services in Malaysia are better and more convincing for people to get better soon and get closer so that community safety is more secure.

Only KTPs are owned by border communities as proof of Indonesian citizens, that is if people make KTPs. This is because taking care of the KTP for the community requires a hefty fee, it takes a long time to become an ID card and needs to travel a long way because the village and sub-district offices are far away and difficult to access. The people see that they are closer to Malaysia to give birth, get birth certificates and can be used to send their children to school in Malaysia and not pay.

Thus the signs of nationalism according to Anthony D. Smith that nationalism as a language and symbolism of the state. With the use of Malaysian language and Malaysian ringgit money by the people of Nunukan Regency everyday, it will slowly but surely shift or fade the use of Indonesian language and rupiah currency, so that in the long run it will affect the mindset and life of border communities in Nunukan Regency.

Meanwhile, according to Kellas, nationalism is an ideology in the form of the attitudes and behavior of its people. This shows that the shift occurs at a higher level in quality. This means that changes or shifts in nationalism in the border communities of Nunukan Regency have influenced attitudes.

Conclusion

Differences in policy priorities and interests in infrastructure development programs at the Kalimantan border between the Central Government and the Regional Government occur because the central government is based on national interests. The national interest of the central government in developing infrastructure at the Kalimantan border is oriented to the national strategic interests which include political aspects, security aspects and maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia at the Kalimantan border. The central government chose the development of an airport expansion in Krayan to support immigration duties and strengthen border security posts.

Based on Smith's view of the distribution of power in central and regional relations there is a central government interest in regional government. The Central Government has more power than the interests of the central government or national (state) interests are the main priorities that must be carried out by the central government on behalf of and the interests of the state. This is in accordance with what Miliband said that the state has authority over the interests of the Central Government in the regions in terms of developing border infrastructure in Kalimantan.

The response of the Kalimantan border community was disappointed with the central government, because the results of the border development policies and programs did not have an effective impact on the welfare of the people and the progress of the Kalimantan border area. With the Yuvai Semaring airport in Krayan not functioning properly and frequent power outages from the Sebaung PLTMG and no roads being built, the central government has not been maximized in developing border areas in Kalimantan.

While on the other hand, the nationalism of the Kalimantan border community has experienced a shift in the orientation of nationalism. This can be seen in the language, attitudes and behavior of the people as well as Malaysian symbols that are attached to everyday people just because they are fighting for the survival of the border communities in Kalimantan. This is consistent with Kellas and Anthony's views on nationalism that the use of language, symbols and behavioral attitudes reflects the signs of nationalism in a nation. Thus it is deemed necessary for the central government to immediately accelerate development at the border.

REFERENCES

- Burhan, Magenda, 1991, East Kalimantan; The Decline Of A Commercial Aristocracy, Cornell Modern Indonesian Project, Cornell University, New York: Ithaca.
- Fukuyama, Francis, 2005, Strengthening the Country: Governance and World Order in the 21st Century, Translator A. Zaim Rofiqi, Jakarta, US Ambassador, Institute Freedom and Gramedia Main Heritage.
- Ganewati Wuryandari, et al, 2009, Security at the Indonesia-Timor Leste Border: Sources of Threats and Management Policies, P2P-LIPI and Student Library, Jakarta.
- Heaton, Chris and Ernest Renan, 1990, 20th Century Thinker on Nationalism and 19th Century Orientalist, United Kingdom: Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, University of Edinburgh.
- Kahin, George McTurnan, 1980, Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia, Kuala Lumpur: Language and Literature Council of the Malaysian Student Ministry.
- Kellas, James G., 1998, The Politics of Nationalism and Ethnicity, Maccmillan Press Ltd.
- MacAndrews, Colin and Ishlasul Ammal, 1993, Center-Regional Relations in Development, ed.1. Jakarta, Raja Grafindo Persada,
- Madu, Ludiro et al, 2010, Managing Indonesia's Border in a Borderless World: Issues, Problems and Policy Options, Graha Science, Jakarta.
- Miliband, Ralph, 1969, The State in the Capitalist Society, Basic Book Inc. New York.
- Rauf, Maswadi, 2001, Political Consensus and Conflict: A Theoretical Assessment, Directorate General of Higher Education Ministry of National Education, Jakarta.
- Scokpol, Theda, 1991, State and Social Revolution: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia and China. Erlangga
- Soltau, Roger H, 1961, An Introduction to Politics, New York: Longman, Green & Co.
- Strauss, A and J. Corbin, 1990, Basics of Qualitative Research: Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques, London, Sage.
- Wahab, Solichin Abdul, 2001, Policy Analysis: From Formulation to Implementation of State Policy, cet. 2, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.
- Wetherly, Paul, 2005, Marxism and The State Analytical Approach, New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Yusgiantoro, Purnomo, 2011, Speech from the Minister of Defense at the inauguration of the establishment of the Center for Defense Boundary Research (CDBR) or the Center for Border Research in the Field of Defense (PRPP) on February 23, 2011, University of Defense, CDBR UNHAN, Jakarta.