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Communication and Coordination Strengthening The Synergy of Cross-Border Traffic of Foreigners at The Entikong Border, West Kalimantan

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Abstract. The cross-border traffic of foreigners in Entikong increased when the land border between Indonesia and Malaysia was opened in April 2022. The surge in activity has forced local governments to work together to ensure that monitoring runs well. The geographical condition of Entikong, which is dominated by forests and local plantations, also allows for the movement of foreigners outside official routes. Therefore, cooperation between government agencies and security forces is needed. Immigration then became one of the agencies that played an important role in supervising foreign nationals (WNA). This agency has a special board that monitors and analyzes every foreigner who enters Indonesian territory. Through a qualitative descriptive approach and data collection techniques from interviews, this research aims to observe the synergy and work system between Entikong regional government agencies carrying out supervision. The research is divided into three discussions, namely monitoring the cross-border traffic of foreigners based on Immigration Law at the Entikong border, control and supervision of foreigners by the PORA Team (Foreigner Surveillance Team) of Entikong Immigration Office, and synergy in monitoring the cross-border traffic of foreigners in the EntikongPLBN work environment. The final results of the research show that the PORA Team of Immigration Office Class II Entikong is trying to strengthen the synergy between its members so that coordination in conveying information can run smoothly and cases of violations will decrease. However, increased intensity is needed in monitoring cross-border traffic of foreigners in joint operations.

Keywords. Synergy, Surveillance, Foreigners, Borders, Entikong

A. Introduction

As one of the regions that is located right on the border line, West Kalimantan certainly has more or less differences from other regions which makes it unique as a border region. This is clearly seen in the social order of society which directly has access to interaction or communication with people abroad, especially people from Malaysia. The existence of a land border in West Kalimantan that connects it directly with Malaysia opens up opportunities for the continuation of various kinds of interactions between cultures, ethnicities, races, and

religions. This interaction has quite significant impacts, such as the use of more practical methods to support each other's survival, a more modern lifestyle, and a more advanced way of thinking in society [1].

Geographically, Indonesia has a vital location on a global and regional scale, especially in terms of geoeconomics and geopolitics. This positions Indonesia to gain comprehensive opportunities in the fields of economic growth and international trade. However, this strategic position poses a serious threat and challenge to state sovereignty as it is potentially vulnerable to the complexity of problems faced at state borders [2]. Starting from cross-border issues, national security, human security to the issue of smuggling of goods.

West Kalimantan is one of several regions in Indonesia that has a direct land border with Malaysia. Compared to other border areas, the border in the West Kalimantan region can be said to have more intensive activity [3]. In West Kalimantan itself there are three PLBNs (cross-border posts) that serve and check the flow of people to and from Malaysia. Since 2016, there have been three PLBNs in West Kalimantan province which have been officially authorized by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, namely PLBN Aruk, Entikong, and Nanga Badau. The problems faced by this area of connecting state sovereignty include sugar smuggling, human trafficking, as well as illegal logging and timber smuggling.

PLBN Entikong is one of the PLBNs that has been operating for quite a long time and is said to be the first cross-border post in Indonesia, namely since October 1989. Entikong District, which is situated in Sanggau Regency, has an area of 1,354.72 km², being the outermost region of Indonesia that borders directly with Tebedu, Sarawak, Malaysia [4]. Threats that must be resolved in the Entikong land border area are piracy and terrorism, theft of natural resources, smuggling of goods, drug smuggling, and human trafficking as well as other problems faced by national and regional governments during the COVID-19 pandemic over the last two years.

The lockdown policy, which is used as an effort to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, required Indonesia to close the entry and exit access at the border. However, entry at PLBN Entikong was still open for immigrants returning or being repatriated from Malaysia. Therefore, the main problem at PLBN Entikong that occurred during the pandemic refers to the adaptation needed to adjust to various demands during the pandemic. Starting from the implementation of various health protocols which quite often cause a buildup of PMI at PLBN Entikong. Changes in working hours to adjust to the number of PMI (Indonesian migrant workers) entering from Malaysia and the ongoing several cases of illegal traffic were feared could increase the spread of COVID-19 pandemic cases in the area [5].

The current endemic has reopened entry and exit routes at Indonesia's borders, one of which is at the Entikong border. The problem will again refer to the mobility of people that occurs in the area. Subsequently, the pandemic status which has not been officially lifted also places a financial burden on travelers, because apart from carrying out PCR tests or antigen swabs and so on, travelers who want to enter Malaysia are also asked to pay 90 ringgit as insurance costs if they do not have an international insurance policy in accordance with the provisions of that country [6].

One of the crucial things that requires a lot of attention after this pandemic is the issue of cross-border security and human security. The country will be faced with threats, such as illegal immigrants entering or leaving a country's territory through unofficial channels, technical violations such as a lack of proper documents and illegal immigrants looking for work without official documents, cross-border human trafficking, trade in timber and wildlife, trade in illegal drugs (narcotics), and the increasing threat of cross-border terrorism.

The case of illegal immigrants also has the potential to pose a threat to transnational crimes, such as human smuggling and human trafficking, drug smuggling, threats of terrorism, extremism, prostitution, and various other types of crime threats. Therefore, efforts to control the cross-border traffic of foreigners require strong cooperation between the relevant parties who have authority in this matter, especially for the outermost regions of the Republic of Indonesia whose territories have direct borders with the territories of other countries. One of the areas in Indonesia that directly borders the neighboring country of Malaysia is Entikong District, which is located in West Kalimantan province. Entikong is one of the areas with a state border post which is the official gateway for the mobility of Indonesian and foreign citizens entering and leaving Indonesia.

Inspection efforts for cross-border traffic of foreigners need to be increased, especially after there was a significant increase in the number of people passing through the PLBN Entikong in 2022 after the PLBN Entikong reopened on April 1 2022 after it was closed at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on data obtained from BNPP (National Agency for Border Management) of PLBN Entikong, the number of foreign nationals passing through increased sharply in 2022, especially since April when the gate to the Indonesian state at PLBN Entikong was opened after being more or less closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Below is detailed data on the total number of foreign national travelers through the Entikong cross-border post based on the numbers in 2021 and 2022.

Table 1. Data On the Number of Foreign Nationals Passing Through the Entikong State Border Post In 2021

No	Month	Number of Departures			Total
		Use of Cross-Border Pass	Use of Passport	Use of Other Documents	
1	January	0	2	0	2
2	February	0	5	0	5
3	March	0	6	0	6
4	April	0	7	0	7
5	May	0	0	0	0
6	June	0	6	0	6
7	July	0	5	0	5
8	August	0	6	0	6
9	September	0	1	0	1
10	October	0	5	0	5
11	November	0	6	0	6
12	December	0	6	0	6
Total					55

No	Month	Number of Arrivals			Total
		Use of Cross-Border Pass	Use of Passport	Use of Other Documents	
1	January	0	2	0	2

2	February	0	2	0	2
3	March	0	4	0	4
4	April	0	4	0	4
5	May	0	1	0	1
6	June	0	0	0	0
7	July	0	2	0	2
8	August	0	2	0	2
9	September	0	1	0	1
10	October	0	6	0	6
11	November	0	5	0	5
12	December	0	9	0	9
Total					38

(Source: results of interviews with the Head of BNPP (National Agency for Border Management) Entikong and processed by researchers, 2022)

Table 2. Data On The Number Of Foreign Travelers Passing Through PLBN Entikong Per Month From January To July 2022

No	Month	Number of Departures			
		Independent	Repatriation	Deportation	Illegal
1	January	10	0	0	0
2	February	1	0	0	0
3	March	4	0	0	0
4	April	62	0	0	0
5	May	443	0	0	0
6	June	645	0	0	0
7	July	1009	0	0	0
Total		2174	0	0	0

No	Month	Number of Arrivals			
		Independent	Repatriation	Deportation	Illegal
1	January	6	0	0	0
2	February	4	0	0	0
3	March	2	0	0	0
4	April	208	0	0	0
5	May	415	0	0	0
6	June	589	0	0	0
7	July	1081	0	0	0
Total		2305	0	0	0

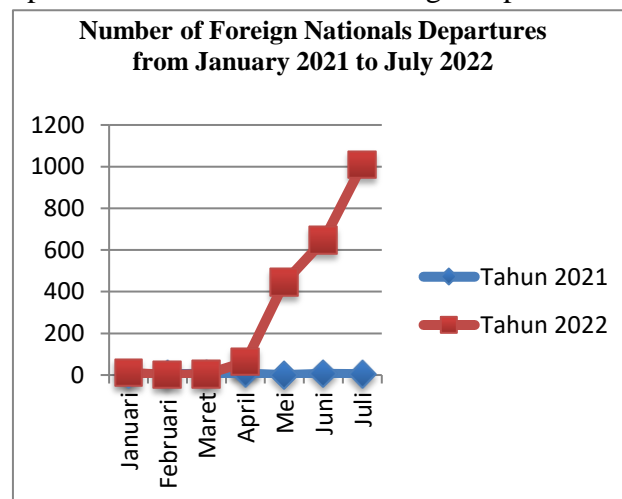
(Source: results of interviews with the Head of BNPP (National Agency for Border Management) Entikong and processed by researchers, 2022)

Based on the data in the two tables above, it can be seen in detail that the number of foreign arrivals and departures in 2022 experienced a significant increase compared to 2021. The number of foreign arrivals and departures from January to December 2021 was only 38 and 55 respectively. Furthermore, foreigners who cross the PLBN Entikong use a type of travel

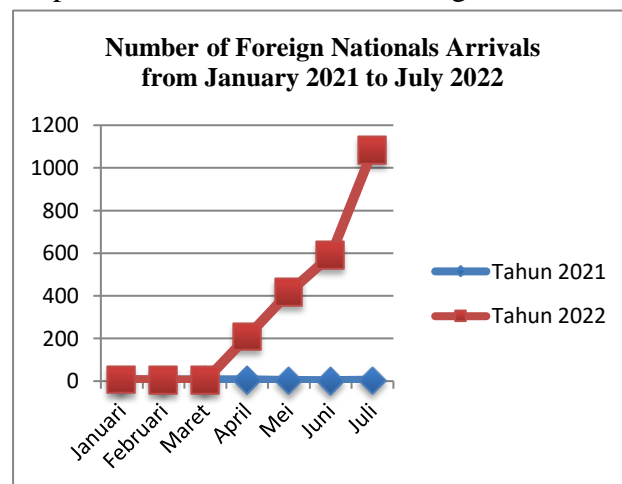
document in the form of a passport rather than other documents. The number of traffic during that period was very small because the West Kalimantan Provincial Government issued a circular regarding the closure of the PLBN Entikong. PLBN Entikong had officially been closed completely in March 18 2020 before it was reopened in April 2022. During this closure period, PLBN Entikong only operated for the repatriation or return of foreign nationals from Indonesia [7].

An increase in the number of foreigners passing through PLBN Entikong began to be seen in April 2022 when the gates to Indonesia were reopened after being closed at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Both the number of departures and arrivals of foreign nationals continued to increase every month incessantly. The increase in the number of foreign tourists also benefited from government policies in an effort to improve the Indonesian tourism sector which is stipulated in the Circular Letter of the Director General of Immigration Number IMI - 0584. PP 01.01 of 2022 concerning Ease of Immigration in the Context of Supporting Sustainable Tourism During the Coronavirus Disease [8]. For further details, the following is a comparison graph of the number of foreign nationals passing through the PLBN Entikong in 2021 and 2022.

Graph 1. Comparison of the Number of Foreign Departures in 2021 and 2022



Graph 2. Comparison of the Number of Foreign Arrivals in 2021 and 2022



It can be seen from the graph above that the number of foreign nationals coming to Indonesia via PLBN Entikong increased consistently from April to July in 2022. Until now, the number of foreign nationals entering Indonesia continues to increase in line with the ease of immigration provided by the government in the form of tourist visa free facility for tourists from 9 ASEAN countries and a Visa on Arrival specifically for tourism for 60 countries as stated in the Circular Letter Number IMI-0584.GR.01.01 of 2022 concerning Ease of Immigration in the Context of Supporting Sustainable Tourism During the Coronavirus Pandemic Disease 2019.

Table 3. List of countries of origin of foreign travelers at the Immigration Checkpoint (TPI) of Immigration Office Class II Entikong

No.	Country Name
1	The United States of America
2	Australia
3	Netherland
4	Belgium
5	Brunei Darussalam
6	Phillippines
7	India
8	The United Kingdom
9	Italy
10	Japan
11	Germany
12	South Korea
13	Laos
14	Malaysia
15	Myanmar
16	New Zealand
17	Pakistan
18	France
19	Poland
20	People's Republic of China
21	Singapore
22	Spain
23	Switzerland
24	Taiwan
25	Thailand
26	Turkey
27	Vietnam

(Source: *Immigration Checkpoint of Immigration Office Class II Entikong, 2022*)

According to the data obtained through interviews with the TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong, foreigners entering Indonesian territory through the TPI PLBN Entikong in 2022 came from 27 countries with the number of arrivals as of early September amounting to 3,338 people. In this data, the number of travelers from each country is not explained in detail. However, according to the information provided by the Head of Information and

Communication Sub-Section of the TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong, because PLBN Entikong has an area that borders directly with Malaysia, the majority of citizens making the crossing are Malaysian citizens. During 2022 there were also several citizens from other countries who made the crossing via the PLBN Entikong, such as America and the UK, with the intention of their arrival mostly being for tourist visits or research purposes.

With increasingly easy access to and from a country, especially in the current era of globalization, this means that the gates to the country's borders are wide open. In this condition, a country's borders will be easy to pass and encourage an increase in the cross-border traffic of foreigners in a country. This then raises new challenges for a country to continue to strengthen its supervision in an effort to maintain territorial integrity and state sovereignty, especially in the country's border areas.

In the context of maintaining security, it is deemed necessary to strengthen cross-sectoral synergy in order to create an integrated and safe border area security system from security threats related to citizenship, transportation and communications, immigration and taxation, including the problems of Indonesian migrant workers who are known as Entikong permanent border crossers [9]. The low access to information for the people in the Entikong border area has led to the emergence of a tendency among the people towards Malaysian life and has caused the nationalist values of Indonesian citizens to begin to slowly fade [3]. The agenda for strengthening the synergy in the field of monitoring cross-border traffic of foreigners is crucial to guarantee national integrity and sovereignty, national security and defense as well as the welfare of people's lives, especially in the Entikong border area which is on the outermost line of the Republic of Indonesia [10].

The existence of integrated border security management in three analytical conceptions (models) can be the solution to create integrated security in border areas. This research is primarily aimed at the direct border between Indonesia and Malaysia in Entikong. These three analytical conceptions include, 1) organizational and operational cooperation from each institution with legal authority in realizing aspects of border control; 2) the existence of harmonization and policies to ensure the conformity of control along the border; 3) the existence of cooperation in the guarantee function which can support more effective border management. This is aimed at actions, such as intelligence sharing, basic and advanced training for border police, and efforts that can be used to change or improve the function and operations of the activity itself [11].

State border management, if it refers to Indonesia's national development plan, has one of the roles of continuing direction to create an integrated, synchronized, state border area with synergy in development and maintaining security in order to strengthen state sovereignty.

Including synergies between government roles, between all sectors and between a central and regional government. Guided by Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2010 concerning the National Agency for Border Management (BNPP), in order to carry out the border area control comprehensively, a management master plan is prepared by making exceptions to regional spatial planning plans. On this basis, the focus of border area management will be carried out through spatial and regional aspects which will focus on the security system. Thus, border management will not only be carried out sectorally, but it will also be consolidated in an integrated security system.

The management of the Entikong border area can actually be seen from the focus area and problem focus. The focus area that can be understood is that Entikong as the country's entry point has very unique and special characteristics compared to other areas. Meanwhile, based on the problem focus, the Entikong border is faced with four main problems; the first is the state's

territorial boundaries considering that the Entikong region is on the outermost line of Indonesia which borders the Malaysian region, next is the border crossing, then the development of the border area, and the effectiveness of the existing institutions on the Entikong border in resolving problems. In this research, the author will focus on cross-border problems, namely those related to monitoring the traffic of both foreigners and migrant workers as well as the institutional synergy that exists in the Entikong border area in resolving problems related to the dimensions of national security and human security in order to create an integrated border security system. The agencies that have the authority to carry out security supervision in border areas, especially in cross-border post areas based on the Republic of Indonesia Law, include the Immigration, the Indonesian National Army (TNI), the Police, and other stakeholders.

In this article, the model of strengthening the synergy of monitoring human traffic at the Entikong border is important because if we look at it from the defense and security aspect of the Entikong area, it becomes one of the urgency of monitoring. As an area that borders Malaysia directly, the cross-border post is an integral part of Indonesian territory that must be guarded and maintained because it is related to sovereignty. This is because the main function of the national border crossing point is as a gateway for both domestic and foreign visitors who want to enter Indonesian territory, which can pose various risks to national security and is prone to transnational crime, such as human trafficking, illegal weapons trafficking, and terrorism.

This article is presented to explain a model for strengthening the synergy in monitoring human traffic to create an integrated border security system at the Entikong border in West Kalimantan. The research we conducted will answer the problem formulation regarding how to strengthen the synergy of human traffic monitoring in realizing an integrated border security system in Entikong, West Kalimantan.

After explaining the background above, this research will try to answer the research question, namely what is the synergy that exists between institutions in terms of monitoring the flow of foreigners, especially in the Entikong border area?

B. Method

This research was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive analysis methods with data collection techniques through interviews and literature studies. Qualitative descriptive analysis comes from a process carried out by the author systematically by managing various data obtained from various applied sources, such as interviews, literature studies, field observations or documents reviews to obtain a report on research findings. In qualitative data analysis, the analysis used by the author is by understanding and reading of the tables, graphs, and figures obtained followed by analyzing and interpreting them. For this reason, the author attempts to obtain information and data in the form of facts related to the issue being researched in order to produce a description of the research phenomenon being raised.

This research was written based on primary data sources by conducting interviews and also supported by secondary data sources. The primary data obtained as the basis for writing this research came from interviews conducted by the author with the TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong and the Entikong National Agency for Border Management (BNPP). Meanwhile, secondary data as primary data support in this research was obtained from the results of literature studies originating from books, journals, official statements from the government, internet publications, news, articles, and other trusted media.

C. Result and discussion

Controlling the Cross-Border Traffic of Foreigners Based on Immigration Law in the Entikong Border Area

Inspections carried out on the flow of foreigners in the PLBN Entikong area are done by various institutions in accordance with the law that regulates them. This supervision continues to be strengthened considering the incessant increase of transnational crime according to current developments. Based on article 9 of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning immigration, it states that inspections of foreign citizens and foreign workers are carried out by immigration officials at immigration checkpoints.

This regulation is the basic basis for monitoring the movement of foreigners in Indonesia. The contents of the general explanation of Republic of Indonesia Law No. 6 of 2011 are "It is important to intensify the supervision of foreigners considering the increase in transnational and international crimes, such as human smuggling, drug offenses and human trafficking, which are usually carried out by organized international crime groups. Foreigners are monitored not only when entering Indonesian territory, but also throughout their stay, including their activities while in Indonesia. Administrative enforcement of immigration law and immigration crimes are also part of immigration supervision." [12]

The TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong carries out supervision of foreigners who are in Indonesian territory by validating the personal data of the person making the crossing, the purpose of the person making the crossing, and the person's intended entry into Indonesia. In carrying out the technical implementation of its duties, the TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong refers to: 1) Immigration Law No. 6 of 2011; 2) Presidential Decree No. 31 of 2013 concerning the implementation of the immigration office; 3) Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 50 of 2016 concerning the Foreigner Supervision Team (PORA Team); 4) Standard Operating Procedures for Class II Immigration Office TPI Entikong.

In carrying out its duties related to handling foreign nationals, the immigration has a tri-function as stated in the 1992 Immigration Law. These functions include service, law enforcement, and security functions which continue to develop according to the demands of time [13].

- In terms of service, the immigration is required to provide the best service in the field of immigration to foreigners, namely: 1) Providing immigration documents and extending the validity of immigration documents which include: Limited Stay Permit Card (KITAS)/ Permanent Stay Permit Card (KITAP)/ special immigration facilities; 2) Extension of residence permits, such as socio-cultural visit visa, tourist visit visa, and business visit visa; 3) Immigration document extensions, including re-entry authorization (Re-entry Permit), departure authorization as well as the provision of leave and entry stamps.
- In terms of law enforcement, it is directed towards foreigners who: 1) Falsify the identity of foreigners; 2) Register foreigners and provide them with a control book; 3) Use a residence permit that is not in accordance with the provisions ; 4) Illegal access ; 5) Carry out observations and raids; 6) Geographical vulnerability to immigrant transit.
- In terms of security implementation, the immigration office which guards the entrance to the country will be the first and the last filter for the arrival and departure of foreign nationals to and from Indonesian territory. Security implementation by immigration for foreigners is: 1) Deterrence of foreigners who are indicated to have committed violations or crimes; 2) Screening of the foreigner's aims and objectives in making the crossing through examination

of the visa application; 3) Carrying out immigration intelligence operations against foreigners who are indicated to pose a threat to state sovereignty.

The Class II Immigration Office, Entikong Immigration Checkpoint (TPI), is one of the land route gateways in the PLBN Entikong area to enter Indonesian territory. The TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong carries out initial supervision, namely collecting information and personal data of foreigners entering Indonesia. Immigration officers filter the interests of foreign nationals entering Indonesian territory. If they provide benefits to Indonesia then the foreign nationals will be given entry permits. Meanwhile, for foreign nationals who are deemed to provide no benefits or even threaten sovereignty or national security stability then the immigration officers have the right to refuse the foreign nationals to enter Indonesian territory.

In the next stage, control of foreign nationals is carried out by the TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong. After that, the TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong will carry out routine monitoring every two months on the existence and activities of foreigners while in Indonesia. The Entikong Immigration Office carries out routine supervision every two months in collaboration between TPI officers and the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Division starting from monitoring data completeness, the validity of travel documents and the validity period of residence permits, the place where foreigners live in Indonesia, and the response of people who live around the foreigner.

The TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong applies an open surveillance and closed surveillance system as its supervisory method. The TPI officers carry out open monitoring by checking the type of residence permit the foreigner has to see whether it is the visit residence permit, limited residence permit, or permanent residence permit that corresponds to the information that has been profiled since the visa application. If a foreigner is found not having a residence permit, profiling will be carried out at TPI, especially since there is a policy of making it easier for foreigners to enter Indonesian territory in order to advance tourism and the Indonesian economy, namely through Visa On Arrival (VOA). In closed supervision, the Immigration Office, especially the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Division, has the authority to carry out observations and intelligence on foreign or Indonesian citizens in the working area of the Entikong Immigration Office, which includes Entikong and Sekayam sub-districts.

In accordance with Article 74 of Law No. 6 of 2011 which regulates immigration intelligence, it is the basis for the regulations governing TPI Immigration Office Class II Entikong Intelligence. Immigration has the authority to carry out the following Immigration Intelligence functions: 1) Collecting data from the public or from government organizations; 2) Visiting a location or place of residence that is believed to be able to show the position and activities carried out by foreigners; 3) Carrying out operations involving immigration intelligence; 4) Maintaining the security of data and information related to immigration and the implementation of immigration duties [12].

Until now, immigration overstay violations are a type of immigration violation that is often committed by foreigners in the Entikong border area. Overstay is a condition where a foreigner stays longer in the country he is entering than the period of residence permit that has been granted. This condition is one of various forms of immigration violations, where foreign citizens are subject to administrative fines in accordance with the legal provisions in force in a country.

Immigration Law No. 6 of 2011 in Article 78 contains special rules that apply to immigration overstay violations in Indonesia. This article explains that foreign nationals who

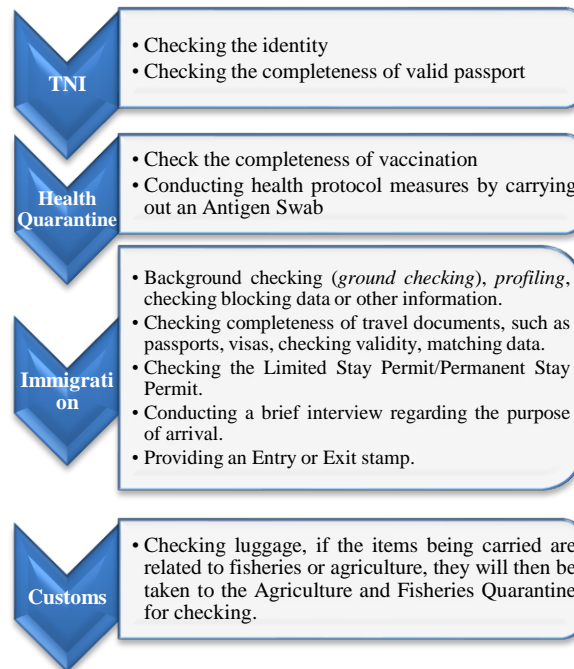
exceed the validity period of their visa more than 60 (sixty) days after the expiration of their residence permit will be subject to fines in accordance with the provisions of the law up to immigration administrative action, such as deportation, detention, or deterrence. The Indonesian government imposes fines based on Government Regulation No. 28 of 2019, if a foreign citizen exceeds the permitted time limit, a fee of IDR 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) is charged per day from the end of the specified permitted time [8].

To make it easier for foreigners to pay fines due to overstay violations, the Directorate General of Immigration has built a system called the Immigration Payment System (IMPAS). Through this system, foreigners and their guarantors can pay overstay fines online after getting the SIMPONI billing code at the Immigration Checkpoint [14]. Payments through this system can be made using the State Revenue Payment feature in the form of internet banking/ mobile banking/ ATM or bank tellers that are the members of the State Bank Association, namely BTN, BRI, BNI, BSI, and Bank Mandiri.

The determination of the coronavirus as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) has had an impact on monitoring cross-border traffic of foreigners in every country, including Indonesia. This is necessary to suppress the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and maintain the safety of Indonesian citizens from health threats. The Indonesian government has issued a number of regulations which become responsive efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. On average, these regulations contain temporary restrictions for foreign citizens who wish to enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as well as immigration policy schemes during the new normal order. In accordance with Article 13 paragraph (1) and Article 42, provided that the foreign national suffers from a disease that is contagious and endangers the health of Indonesian citizens, the immigration authorities can order the refusal of the foreign citizen to enter Indonesia. In detail, these regulations include Minister of Law and Human Rights regulations No. 3, 7, 8, 11 of 2020 as well as several Circulars issued by the Director General of Immigration (National Legal Development Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Law and Human Rights 2020) [13].

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Head of the Information and Communications Technology Sub-Division, Entikong Immigration Office, there has been no significant change in the mechanism for monitoring activities towards foreigners, either before COVID-19 or during the post-COVID-19 pandemic. According to him, the changes that occurred were only preventive measures from the Immigration Office to minimize the spread of COVID-19. This action is carried out by tightening health protocols and ensuring that the person concerned does not suffer from the COVID-19 virus. The following is the flow of checks for foreign nationals passing through PLBN Entikong after the COVID-19 pandemic:

Chart 1. Flow Chart of Inspection of Foreign Citizens Entering Indonesian Territory



(Source: Results of interviews with the TPI Entikong Class II Immigration Office and processed by researchers)

From this examination, if there are foreigners who are suspected of being radical or terrorist, as proven by strong data and report data from Interpol, then prevention or deterrence will be carried out. However, in the Entikong Immigration Office area, so far there have been no indications of cases of radicalism that could threaten state sovereignty. However, the Entikong Immigration Office will always carry out profiling of foreign nationals who pass through the PLBN Entikong. If there are findings that foreign nationals are indicated to be disrupting various aspects of people's lives, both in terms of Ideology, Politics, Economics, Socio-Cultural, Defense and Security as well as Pancasila, then the foreign nationals will be forwarded to more authorized institutions such as the National Unity and Social Affairs Agency or the Police.

As stated in the chart above, supervision of the movement of foreigners has been carried out by Entikong Immigration based on the CIQS (Customs, Immigration, Healthy Quarantine and Security) function. Customs functions are carried out by Customs and Excise including Agricultural and Fisheries Quarantine. Immigration Officials are parties who are authorized to carry out functions at Immigration Checkpoints. The Healthy Quarantine function is carried out by the Health Quarantine as an effort to mitigate COVID-19. Finally, there is the security function carried out by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Republic of Indonesia Police (POLRI).

Supervision of foreigners by immigration authorities will begin from the time the foreigners submit a visa application. Then, when entering Indonesian territory, checks are also carried out regarding permits for their presence and activities while in Indonesia. It does not only stop there, supervision is still being carried out by Immigration officials and other related agencies, one of which is the Foreigners Supervision Team (PORA Team) which has the task

of carrying out supervision related to the movement of foreigners which can lead to violations of their whereabouts and activities while in Indonesia.

Foreigners Supervision Team (PORA Team) Entikong Immigration Office in the Control and Supervision of Foreigners

In carrying out supervision and intelligence on the traffic of foreigners, the formation of the PORA Team was also initiated by the Immigration, especially in the Entikong border area, which is run by the Entikong Immigration Office's Intelligence and Immigration Division to monitor the whereabouts of foreigners living and carrying out activities in Indonesia. The basic regulations that became the basis for the formation of the PORA Team were Immigration Law No. 6 of 2011 in chapter VI. Meanwhile, the technical implementation of immigration intelligence supervision is regulated in Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013 and PORA Team membership is regulated in Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulations No. 50 of 2016 [15].

The PORA Team is a special team consisting of various related agencies which is expected to be able to synergize together to monitor every movement of foreigners in Indonesia [16]. The Entikong Immigration PORA Team is under the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Division which consists of several related agencies, namely the Prosecutor's Office, the Police, The Health Quarantine, the Manpower and Transmigration Service, the National Intelligence Agency, and the National Narcotics Agency. Entikong and Sekayam Districts are the working areas of the Entikong Immigration PORA Team to monitor the activities or whereabouts of foreigners in these two districts.

The Foreigners Supervision Team is an excellent forum for exchanging information and collaborating between agencies in maintaining security in border areas. The PORA Team has the authority to carry out immigration intelligence and always reports any indications of violations or things that threaten Indonesia's sovereignty, ideology, or politics.

Based on Article 200 Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013, the Foreigners Monitoring Team has the task of conveying input and providing evaluations of the relevant state institutions and agencies regarding the control of Foreigners. Meanwhile, the functions of the PORA Team are: 1) Coordinating alliteration of data and information; 2) Systematically compiling information and data about the location of foreign nationals, starting from the surrounding area or sub-district level to the provincial level; 3) Evaluating and analyzing data and information related to the technical implementation of monitoring foreigners; 4) Drawing a plan of the location for monitoring foreigners; 5) Looking for solutions to the existence and actions carried out by Foreigners; 6) Creating and maintaining connections and teamwork initiatives in the context of supervising foreign nationals; 7) Development of joint operations strategies both specifically and incidentally, including independent operations strategies for each agency that is part of the PORA Team; 8) Carrying out additional duties of supervising foreigners as determined by the PORA Team Leader [17].

The PORA Team is not only tasked with monitoring the movement of foreigners in Indonesian territory, this team also has the task of carrying out coordinated and integrated supervision based on the duties and authorities of each agency that is part of the PORA Team both at the central level and at the upper regional level use of Foreign Workers (TKA). This authority includes labor inspectors for norms for the use of Foreign Workers and Immigration Inspectors for Immigration. Basically, there are two violations that are often committed by foreign workers in Indonesia. The first one is immigration violation, namely not having a

residence permit or an expired residence permit (overstayer). The second one is related to labor violations, namely violations of the main procedures in licensing and its use to obtain a job [18].

The Entikong Immigration Office, which still has limited human resources, feels very helped by the PORA Team. Because of the presence of this team, they can provide information on indications and collect strong concrete evidence for further investigation. Henceforth, the Immigration can carry out arrests for deeper examination and provide immigration administrative action in the form of deportation or detention in accordance with the violation committed by the foreigner.

The PORA Team is an important element considering that the mobility activities of foreign nationals are starting to increase again in line with the recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. As explained in the previous discussion, based on 2022 data from January to early September there were 3338 foreigners who came to Indonesia via PLBN Entikong. From this increase, it is not uncommon for there to be a trend of organized cross-border crime as well as other modus operandi, such as passport counterfeiting, especially in the Entikong border area which borders directly with Malaysia.

The PORA Team of Entikong Immigration Office was formed so that communication, synergy, and collaboration between members is maintained in order to realize the immigration monitoring function of the movement of foreigners in Indonesian territory in a comprehensive manner. Quoted from Suarando.id (2022), Bernedius Pijan as interim of Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement at Entikong Immigration Office hopes that the Entikong Immigration PORA Team can always stay alert and synergize so that they can carry out early prevention of violations by foreigners in border areas. Apart from that, the Entikong Immigration PORA Team's attention is also focused on anticipating foreign citizens entering the Republic of Indonesia through unofficial routes [19].

Based on the results of interviews conducted with Adi Bambang Guritno, Head of Immigration Office Class II Entikong, it can be said that the formation of the foreigner's supervision team (PORA Team) will certainly be very effective in controlling and supervising foreigners in the Entikong border area. This is because each agency has its own authority, especially in terms of permits or legislation. It does not rule out the possibility that foreigners will also commit violations. As the point of examination of foreigners is at the Immigration office, the foreigner's supervision team will provide a report to the Immigration Office, if there are laws that have been violated by foreign nationals, then it will then be submitted to the immigration office. The foreigner's supervision team also has the authority to declare indications of violations committed by foreign nationals within the working area of the immigration checkpoint at Entikong Immigration Office.

Strengthening the Synergy of Cross-Border Traffic of Foreigners at the Entikong Cross-Border Post, West Kalimantan

The word synergy is described as a situation when two or more organizations interact or work together, which will produce a greater combined effect. This is reflected in the proverb "Two heads are better than one", in other words synergy can be achieved when more than one organization works together to provide maximum results. According to Lewis & Heckman (2006), seeking synergy can be done by manifesting excellence that can be emphasized by all team members so that maximum benefits will be obtained. From this statement it can be concluded that realizing synergy itself really requires strong support from participants and good communication between teams [20].

With synergy, good and profitable cooperation will be realized for the parties involved in the collaboration. To achieve this goal, there are formulas and strategies that need to be implemented to facilitate synergy. The formula consists of diversity, creativity, and focus. Diversity here means that coordination consists of a combination of various related agencies and institutions that have different perspectives and experiences so that they can help expand the reach of ideas. Creativity is a formula required in collaboration, in which this creativity will be developed as ideas that can be shared freely within the team without fear of criticism. Lastly, focus, with focus it will create strong momentum so that knowledge and information will be well established. A focus on collaboration will enable change in a more positive and productive direction.

To describe the synergy between institutions in the Entikong border area in terms of monitoring the movement of foreigners, it can be described using factors determining the level of synergy. According to Sofyandi and Gamiwa (2007), the determining factors for a level of synergy within an organization or institution are divided into two, namely communication and coordination [21].

Communication

In terms of monitoring foreign traffic, communication between related agencies is starting to be established through coordinative supervision. Communication carried out by the Immigration Office Class II Entikong is established vertically towards the center, namely the Director General of Immigration. Meanwhile, horizontal communication is established as the systematic work of the Entikong Immigration PORA Team. In addition, the PORA Team is also a place for collaboration between related agencies where this agency has the task of monitoring foreigners in the Entikong border area. The communication that exists within the PORA Team is carried out by intensely exchanging information between agencies that have agreed to join in this activity. This team will then continue to increase supervision and data collection in the location and activities of foreigners in the Immigration work area in Entikong Regency and Sekayam Regency.

Quoted from the Suaraindo.id page (2022), Mr. Bernedius Pijan as Interim of Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Officer of the TPI Class II Immigration Office said that through the PORA Team, good communication between agencies or institutions regarding the supervision of foreigners will strengthen the synergy of supervision of foreigners as well so that the final goal that is hoped for through cooperation to maintain stability, security and national interests in order to avoid the negative impacts of foreigners' activities in Indonesian territory can then be realized.

Based on interviews with the Entikong Immigration Office, it can be concluded that strengthening communication between PORA Team members is carried out by holding regular and incidental PORA Team coordination meetings with the aim of uniting thoughts and visions during the monitoring of foreigners' activities in the Entikong area. The form of communication that exists while the PORA Team is operating is coordination between Entikong Immigration (especially the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Division), the Prosecutor's Office, the Police, the Health Quarantine, the Agricultural Quarantine, the Manpower and Transmigration Service, the National Intelligence Agency, the National Narcotics Agency, and other agencies directly related to the activity monitoring the cross-border traffic of foreigners at the Entikong Border.

Apart from communication between members of the PORA Team, Entikong Immigration also communicates regarding the supervision of foreigners through the local

community. Entikong Immigration strives to continue to carry out intense communication with the community through an educational process as in certain socialization. The socialization provided includes providing an explanation of the actions required by local communities when they find out about violations by foreigners in their area, such as violations of immigration, population or state acceptance regulations regarding the presence of foreigners. The information provided by the local community is also important because some of them will make complaints about the presence of foreigners in the Entikong area.

Coordination

Coordination has been carried out to strengthen supervision of the activities of foreigners in the Entikong area, in accordance with the results of the decisions of the PORA Team members which are then projected together to protect national integrity from potential disturbances originating from foreigners carrying out activities in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. This provision is then in line with Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulations No. 50 of 2016. This regulation states that the PORA Team must fulfill its obligations as an Immigration supervisor who controls the existence of as well as the activities of foreigners throughout Indonesia [22].

Coordination that exists between stakeholders during monitoring of foreigners' activities in Entikong is done through collaborating with the PORA Team on intelligence activities in the context of monitoring the presence of foreigners and inventorying various problems with foreigners entering Indonesia. We know that coordination within the PORA Team is carried out by the National Intelligence Network and the Border Security Task Force at border points. Coordinative supervision of foreigners is also carried out during field operations, when the Immigration authorities collaborate with the Police and TNI by visiting places that are said to be places of suspected violations by foreigners. If it is true that a violation has occurred, the Immigration authorities will coordinate with the Police and other related agencies regarding the problems caused by the problematic foreigner, so that further action can be taken in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force in Indonesia.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with TPI Entikong Class II Immigration and several other related agencies such as the TNI and the Police, coordination carried out by the PORA Team and related agencies supervise the activities of foreigners in the area. Indonesian border area - Malaysia has implemented it well in accordance with Indonesian regulations, through cross-sectoral cooperation and also a network of informants spread across the Entikong border area. Immigration in the Entikong area also intensively carries out PORA Team coordination meetings to facilitate collaboration regarding the exchange of information during the detection of foreigner activity in the Entikong border area to increase the performance synergy between cross-sectoral related agencies.

D. Conclusion

Safeguards against the traffic and activities of foreigners are vital to realize security stability and national interests, especially in the border areas of the country which are vulnerable to the threat of crime and criminal acts that will damage the sovereignty and security of the country. In monitoring the activities of foreigners on a community basis through the formation of a special team, namely the Foreigners Supervision Team, it is necessary to strengthen synergy between agencies in maintaining the effectiveness of monitoring and guarding the activities of foreigners. The PORA Team is specially formed at each Immigration Office and will act as the main actor in monitoring foreigners in the Entikong border area, so as to increase synergy

between members in order to realize effective protection against foreigner activities. Through the PORA Team, synergy is achieved through communication and coordination to distribute information regarding the whereabouts and activities as well as investigations into violations committed by foreigners who have entered the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the Entikong border area. However, it is necessary to increase the intensity of monitoring in this case, namely joint monitoring operations by members of the Entikong Immigration PORA Team as well as the development of other programs that can support the monitoring of foreigner traffic in border areas.

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