

THE EXPANSION OF THE SAMBAS REGENCY TO THE
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BORDER COMMUNITIES IN ISLAMIC
ECONOMICS PERSPECTIVE (STUDY OF THE MUSLIM
COMMUNITY IN SAJINGAN BESAR DISTRICT)

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ABSTRAK

Salah satu permasalahan besar yang harus dihadapi bangsa saat ini adalah kesenjangan (disparitas) atau pertumbuhan (growth) wilayah dan sosial ekonomi (socio economic) di wilayah perbatasan (daratan) dan pulau-pulau terluar yang merupakan wilayah perbatasan dengan negara lain. Keteringgalan wilayah perbatasan tersebut dibanding wilayah non perbatasan dalam berbagai hal terkait hasil pembangunan dan pemerataan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (1) Dampak Pemekaran Wilayah Kabupaten Sambas terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Masyarakat Muslim di Kecamatan Sajingan Besar. (2) Tinjauan ekonomi Islam tentang dampak pemekaran wilayah di Kabupaten Sambas dalam meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat Muslim di Kecamatan Sajingan Besar. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode analisis deskriptif dengan menggunakan penelitian lapangan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dampak pemekaran wilayah Kabupaten Sambas terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat Muslim di Kecamatan Sajingan Besar memiliki tiga dampak yaitu: yang pertama adalah dampak sosial masyarakat, baik terhadap perekonomian maupun pendidikan, yang kedua adalah dampak terhadap pelayanan publik dan yang ketiga adalah dampak terhadap infrastruktur. Sementara itu, tinjauan ekonomi Islam tentang dampak pemekaran wilayah di Kabupaten Sambas dalam meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat muslim di Kecamatan Sajingan Besar Dampak pemekaran wilayah di Kecamatan Sajingan Besar dari perspektif ekonomi Islam menunjukkan perubahan yang cukup baik. Islam menetapkan fungsi utama negara dan pemerintahan dalam bidang ekonomi, yaitu menghilangkan kesulitan ekonomi yang dialami rakyat, memberikan kemudahan akses pembangunan ekonomi bagi seluruh lapisan rakyat dan menciptakan kesejahteraan. Sementara itu, Islam memandang kemiskinan sebagai sesuatu yang dapat membahayakan akhlak, nalar, keluarga dan masyarakat. Ada tiga cara untuk menanggulangi kemiskinan, yaitu: 1). meningkatkan sektor riil dan menghilangkan riba, 2). mengembangkan pembangunan infrastruktur, serta kesehatan dan pendidikan yang menjadi faktor dalam pembangunan ekonomi kesejahteraan dan keadilan (al-adl wal ihsan) dan penghidupan yang baik (hayyah thayyibah) bagi seluruh rakyat, sebagai tujuan ekonomi Islam untuk mencapai falah yang dapat diwujudkan melalui optimalisasi mashlahah.

Kata kunci: Perluasan Wilayah; Ekonomi Islam; Sajingan Besar

ABSTRACT

One of the big problems that must be faced by the nation now is the (disparity) or growth gap (growth) in the regional and socio-economic areas (socio economic) in the border area (mainland) and the outer islands that is a border area with other countries. The backwardness of these border areas compared to non-border regional areas in various matters related to development outcomes and equitable distribution. The objectives of this study were : (1) The Impact of the Regional Expansion of Sambas Regency on the Economic Growth of the Muslim Community in Sajingan Besar District. (2) Islamic economic review of the impact of regional expansion in Sambas Regency in improving the economy of the Muslim community in the Sajingan Besar District. This study used a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis method using field research. The results of this study indicated that the impact of the expansion of the Sambas Regency area on the economic

growth of the Muslim community in Sajingan Besar district has three impacts namely: the first is the social impact of the community, both on the economy and education, the second is the impact on public services and the third is the impact on infrastructure. Meanwhile, an Islamic economic review of the impact of regional expansion in Sambas Regency in improving the economy of the Muslim community in Sajingan Besar District. The impact of regional expansion in Sajingan Besar District from an Islamic economic perspective shows quite good changes. Islam determines the main functions of the state and government in the economic field, namely eliminating economic difficulties experienced by the people, providing easy access to economic development for all levels of the people and creating prosperity. Meanwhile, Islam considers poverty to be something that can endanger morals, logical thinking, family and society. There are three ways to overcome poverty, namely: 1). increase the real sector and eliminating usury, 2). develop infrastructure development, as well as health and education that become factors in the economic development of welfare and justice (al-adl wal ihsan) and a good living (hayyah thayyibah) for all people, as the goal of Islamic economics to achieve falah that can be realized through mashlahah optimization.

Keywords: Area Expantion; Islamic Economics; Sajingan Besar

A. INTRODUCTION

Equal distribution of welfare is a fundamental challenge faced by nearly all developing countries. These countries are required to implement initiatives that have a positive impact on society by increasing welfare and reducing the wealth gap. The choice of economic approach, whether it be capitalism, socialism, or a market-based system (neoliberalism), significantly influences these initiatives. The chosen economic system is reflected in a country's development plans and its efforts to improve the welfare of its people. As emphasized by Mohammad Hatta, the objective of economic planning is to eradicate poverty and enhance the prosperity of the population. Various policies have been implemented to address national economic issues and swiftly recover from crises, allowing countries to catch up with others. One such policy is highlighted in Law Number 25 of 2000, which focuses on the National Development Program (Propenas) 2000-2004. Economic recovery must be accompanied by empowering communities as consumers, workers, and entrepreneurs. Small economic actors often feel neglected, as governmental attention is perceived to be primarily focused on defending the interests of larger economic actors. Similarly, people in regional areas feel abandoned as the government is seen as insensitive to locally proposed initiatives (Ginanjar, 2020).

Considering the aforementioned economic challenges, the Sambas Regency Government, located in West Kalimantan and directly bordering neighboring countries (Sarawak-Malaysia), is taking concrete steps towards revitalizing the national economy in the region through border development policies. This approach aligns with the vision of regional development, particularly in relation to economic growth, and is combined with regional authority. The border development policy implemented by the Sambas Regency Government is an intriguing subject of study and observation, as the national policy on border development is not yet clearly defined in terms of its form, procedures, and responsibilities, whether they lie with the region or the central government (Firdaus, 2020).

The border area of Sambas Regency located in the north of West Kalimantan Province which directly borders Sarawak (Malaysia), like other border areas in Kalimantan, has quite large potential and has not been optimally utilized. In addition to the physical and socio-economic limitations in this area, it is also due to the lack of attention from the central government and local governments. The result is, among others, the emergence of many problems in this area, such as economic disparities, development lags, and regional isolation.

This program aims to increase regional accessibility to production factors and physical infrastructure that support the acceleration of regional development and develop human resource capabilities and strengthen community institutions. In addition, this program also aims to improve people's standard of living, increase the capacity to manage regional potential and establish regional order and security (Eliyah, 2020; Mufizar et al., 2012).

To facilitate the development of the PALSAs border area, the government, including the central government, the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, and the Sambas Regency Government, has undertaken various initiatives. The Malaysian government, specifically the Sarawak State, has also expressed support for the government's efforts to develop the PALSAs area. In accordance with the commitment made by the Royal Malaysian Government, an agreement has been reached on the determination of the zero point and the required retreat distance for the construction of each border between Sambas and Sarawak, to be finalized no later than early May 2005. Prior to this, the Sambas Regency Government, in collaboration with the Malaysian and Sarawak Parties, has formulated a comprehensive Master Plan and Detail Plan for the development of the PALSAs border area.

The lack of economic effectiveness in the border area is mainly caused by the low productivity of the people in this area. In addition, the lack of effective and efficient management of natural resources, in addition to causing environmental damage, also results in low community welfare and the depletion of state foreign exchange (Hadi, 2010; Tangkilisan, 2013). The low productivity and level of community welfare in the border area is due to the low level of education, health, social welfare and cultural resilience. Lack of supporting infrastructure for community economic development and regional and national economic growth. Meanwhile, socio-cultural facilities and infrastructure for improving intellectual, moral, ethical and cultural resilience are still considered not good. The low quality of human resources of the Indonesian border population when compared to neighboring countries. When viewed from the composition of the Indonesian workforce in the border area, the majority (84.55%) have elementary school education or have never graduated from elementary school. (Bappeda Sambas Regency). Limited availability and accessibility of transportation facilities and infrastructure, both Border Post Cross-Border facilities, land transportation, electricity, telephone, clean water and others.

In addition, Islam also views economic growth must include axiological aspects (values, morals) so that economic growth is not only oriented towards material welfare but also includes spiritual aspects. In Islamic economics, the economic growth that is aimed at is optimal growth, both in terms of material and spiritual welfare, Islam does not allow capital consumption and growth that exceeds limits that force unnatural sacrifices for humans. So according to Islam, a low growth rate accompanied by high income distribution but not accompanied by an even distribution. However, the better of the two is high growth without forcing unnatural sacrifices from humans and accompanied by an even distribution of income. Based on the gap above, the researcher feels the need to study further related to the expansion of the Sambas district area on the economic growth of border communities from a sharia economic perspective (a study of the Muslim community in the Sajingan Besar sub-district). Will it later provide benefits in improving community welfare. Therefore, the author intends to study more deeply related to the Islamic economic perspective on development. In this writing, it is expected to help solve development problems especially those related to poverty, unemployment, and equality. Especially for the community in Sajingan Besar District.

B. METHOD

Based on the problems and characteristics of research on the expansion of the Sambas district area on the economic growth of border communities in the perspective of Islamic economics (a study of the Muslim community in the Sajingan Besar sub-district), the approach used is a qualitative approach. As expressed by Bogdan and Taylor, a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. According to them, this approach is directed at the background and the individual holistically. So, in this case, it is not permissible to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but it is necessary to view them as part of a whole. This research was conducted in Sajingan Besar, Sambas Regency, located in West Kalimantan Province, geographically located in the border area with East Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. Administratively, Sambas Regency consists of 19 sub-districts with 193 villages. However, this research only focused on Sajingan Besar District, Sambas Regency. Knowledge about the Expansion of Sambas Regency Area on the Economic Growth of Border Communities in the Perspective of Islamic Economics (Study of Muslim Communities in Sajingan District) (during the research process twelve relevant authorities were determined), (a) Sajingan District Head, (b) Head of Aruk PLBN, (c) Sambas Regency Tapem, (d) Sambas Regency Bappeda, (f) Traders in Sajinga District, (g) Educators in Sajingan District, (h) Religious Leaders, (i) Community Leaders. Data Collection Techniques, Observation, Interview, Documentation. Activities in analysis include data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions and verification (conclusion drawing/verification).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Impact of the Expansion of the Sambas Regency Region on the Economic Growth of The Border Communities of Sajingan Besar District

Development of border areas is still lagging behind when compared to development in other regions. When compared to neighboring countries, especially Malaysia, the gap is clearly visible in various aspects, both infrastructure, social, and economic aspects. In terms of security, this condition is very vulnerable, because border areas are strategic areas that are easily infiltrated directly or indirectly by other countries, both politically, economically, socially, and culturally (Suratman, 2008). Although the economic approach is particularly emphasized on community empowerment, it is still placed where comprehensive economic development is carried out simultaneously by empowering social, environmental, institutional and including order and law enforcement in order to uphold the sovereignty of the State at the border. Superior products are products that have the potential to be developed in a region by utilizing local natural and human resources, and generating income for the community and government.

One of the objectives of the border development policy implemented by the West Kalimantan provincial government is to improve its economic performance (including overcoming the problems of poor income distribution, poverty and employment opportunities). This policy is important because 5 districts in West Kalimantan have administrative areas in the border area. Before the road to the border was built in 2002, it took 12 to 14 hours to reach Sajingan Besar District which had to be traveled by river and land. Such conditions certainly make it very difficult for regional officials to provide guidance and services to the community. Schools are built but teachers rarely teach, likewise health centers are built but there are never

any doctors who are comfortable staying long. The economic activities of the community tend to Malaysia because on the Malaysian border (Teluk Malanau in Paloh District and Biawak in Sajingan Besar District) border communities can easily sell their agricultural products and also obtain daily necessities. The community is more familiar with ringgit than rupiah. There is no electricity, while over there (Sarawak) it is brightly lit. Based on this data presentation, the researcher will explain several impacts of expansion in Sajingan Besar District, including:

Social Community

The impact of regional expansion on public welfare is the influence that brings consequences, both positive and negative by expanding the government area with conditions, security, safety, tranquility and welfare of the community whose cultural system and social system support livelihoods. Even the problem of public services provided by government bureaucratic apparatus is an important problem and often this variable is used as a measuring tool to assess the success of the implementation of the main tasks of the government. The service aspect is an integral part of the strategy for developing government tasks and functions, for that the aspect of attention to the quality of public services is a parameter of the success of the bureaucracy in satisfying the public (Putri Maharani et al., 2022).

Sambas Regency local government in this case after taking the decision to manage its own region, the Sajingan Besar sub-district government has made efforts to provide education and health facilities to the community as a form of government's role in improving the welfare of the community, but in terms of providing public services, there are still many things that need to be evaluated, for example, improving the quality of local community health as the main element in human resource development that has not been maximized. Regional autonomy as a legal basis for the aspect of regional expansion must be able to become an independent region and be able to improve adequate infrastructure, especially road infrastructure, which will later affect the welfare of the community. The role of government in development is as a catalyst and facilitator, of course, requiring various supporting facilities and infrastructure, aimed at improving the welfare of the community. If the welfare of the community is the main target of regional development, then the main emphasis of development will be more directed at improving the quality of human resources in the form of developing education, improving public health services, and improving the application of appropriate technology. In addition, attention is also more directed at increasing the production activities of the local community in the form of developing agricultural activities including food crops, plantations, livestock, fisheries, and community economic activities.

Regional expansion according to the principle of decentralization is to create independence from regional governments to regulate their regions and the important thing is to provide political education to local communities to realize that a government must be controlled by the community (Akadol, 2012). The problem that occurred after the researcher conducted the research was that the autonomous government had not been able to overcome the problem of growth and development of the community in the sub-district area, this was because the population distribution was uneven, then with outside the region, besides that Islam was only a minority, plus the location of the sub-district was far from the center of the Sajingan Besar sub-district government. In addition, community control is very much needed because in the governance paradigm, regional expansion aims to realize interaction between the government, the private business world, and the community. The economy of the border area in

Sajingan Besar is generally lagging behind compared to the border areas of neighboring countries (for example: Sabah and Sarawak), resulting in a high level of development gap between this area and the border areas of neighboring countries. The cause of this lagging behind is the level of government attention, both central and local governments, which is lacking in this border area. Development policies so far still consider the border area as the "back" area and not the "front yard" of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. As a result, development in this border area has received less priority in development planning.

If economic growth is good, the level of community income will also increase, in addition, from the increase in income that occurs, the community will be able to meet their living needs better. After the expansion, economic growth experienced an increase. Respondents' responses regarding economic growth after the expansion in Sajingan Besar with answers in the category increased because farmers have easily received fertilizer assistance because many farmer groups have been formed in Sajingan Besar. After the expansion, the level of community income experienced an increase. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the level of community income has increased because the income of the transportation route is smooth, making it easier for traders who previously could not enter the location because of the poor roads or transportation routes and are now good. The strategic role of the government to encourage the community to improve the level of the community's economy after the expansion. This shows that the local government plays an important role in improving people's welfare, one of which is in terms of the economy where the government accelerates the construction of road access and increases the number of farmer groups in Sajingan Besar.

The expansion of a region that has an autonomous regional government is to improve the welfare of the community, as well as create community welfare, and create regions that are more independent and democratic. This ideal goal can be realized through increasing the professionalism of the regional bureaucracy to be able to organize efficient governance, create wider opportunities for the community, and have direct access to public service units that are spread out and easily accessible to rural and urban communities. There are two important things related to improving the welfare of the community, namely first, how the government implements it, and second, how it impacts the community after the expansion is implemented. For the first, the aspect that is studied is the extent to which the "input" obtained by the regional government of the expansion can be used as much as possible to improve the welfare of the community. Therefore, the aspects studied are regional government finances and regional government apparatus, both aspects are very dominantly managed by the regional government.

On the other hand, public services also reflect the extent to which the regional government is able to improve the quality of life of the community and the general conditions of the region itself, especially in the provision of road infrastructure that can be felt by the local area. The benefits of implementing decentralization and regional autonomy must ultimately be assessed by the extent to which these policies are able to improve people's welfare. This study of regional expansion will not directly examine the impact of regional expansion on people's welfare, but rather will focus on observing its impact on road infrastructure development. This needs to be done because one of the goals of decentralization and regional autonomy policies is to bring services closer to the community.

Development is basically aimed at improving the welfare of society and if the welfare of society is the main target of regional development then the main emphasis of development will be more directed at improving the quality of human resources in the form of developing education, improving public health services, and improving the application of appropriate

technology. In addition to this, attention should also be directed more at developing infrastructure in a region in ensuring the welfare of society. Infrastructure is an important part of society because of its nature as a container or benchmark in assessing the development and independence of a region (Achmad, 2020).

The problem that occurred after the researcher conducted an observation was that the autonomous government had not been able to overcome the problem of community growth and development due to the location of the sub-district being far from the center of the Sajingan Besar sub-district government. In addition, community control is very necessary because in the governance paradigm, regional expansion aims to realize equitable development. Development is a dynamic process to achieve community welfare at a higher level and all-round prosperity. Increased development is attempted so that it can be felt by the wider community or by the community in a smaller or limited scope (local). Ginanjar Kartasasmita provides a simple understanding of development, namely as a process of change towards a better direction through efforts made in a planned manner. Development in the governance paradigm aims to realize interaction between the government, the private business world, and the community (Kartasasmita, 2013).

Islamic Economic Review of the Impact of Regional Expansion in Sambas Regency in Improving the Economy of the Muslim Community in Sajingan Besar District

The Sajingan Besar District Government, which has been expanded to become wider, in addition to increasing population growth, the expansion of the region also has a great impact on the community's economy. This also greatly helps the local community, namely that the expansion of the region can be an opportunity for investors and for small and medium entrepreneurs. Whether we realize it or not, every region, whether naturally, culturally or structurally, has many differences. If these differences are not managed properly, then a strong region will be born and can exploit weak regions. Regional economic development is a process in which the regional government and its community manage every existing resource and form a partnership pattern between the regional government and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities (economic growth) in the region. The main problem in regional development lies in its emphasis on development policies that are based on the unique value of the region concerned (endogenous development) by using the potential of human resources, institutions, and physical resources locally (regionally). This orientation directs us to take initiatives originating from the region in the development process to create new job opportunities and stimulate increased economic activity.

Regional economic development is a process. It is a process that includes the formation of new institutions, the development of alternative industries, improving the capacity of existing workers to produce better products and services, identifying new markets, transferring knowledge, and developing new companies. Every regional development effort has the main objective of increasing the number and types of job opportunities for the local community. In an effort to achieve this goal, the local government and the community must jointly take the initiative in regional development. Therefore, the local government (along with the participation of its community and by using every available resource) must be able to estimate the potential of each resource needed to design and build the regional economy.

The Sajingan Besar government in developing the economic potential of the Sajingan Besar region has been in accordance with the role of the government in accordance with Islamic

teachings in managing natural resources for the common good in achieving *maslahah*, although in providing assistance for production tools to increase agricultural production it is still not fair because only a few get it. However, this is beyond the limitations of the government due to the limited funds they have. Therefore, with the potential and tools that have been provided by the government, the community should make the best use of them for the common good and help each other in increasing and developing the economic potential they have to achieve social welfare together and remind each other to continue to preserve the environment so that the environment is not polluted and also damaged considering that the task as humans is to be *caliphs* on earth to manage the earth well because in essence whatever we do on earth we will be responsible for later to the owner of the earth and its contents, namely Allah SWT.

In a country that has natural resources, in the form of marine products, forest products, and various mining products (metals, fuels, and various other mines) actually belong to the people. Therefore, it must be processed, utilized or sold for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of officials or families and groups of officials. The problem of natural resource distribution will further increase the poverty of a nation if it is not handled properly and Islamic economics has a clear concept, how to manage natural resources belonging to the people, not the state.

Government policy in economic development from an Islamic perspective here the government has the highest position, it can be said that the government is the *caliph* on earth who plays an important role in Islamic economic development, because the progress of a country can be seen from the economic welfare of its people. Several roles that must be held by the government are related to the development of the people's economy. Role and government policy in economic development.

D. CONCLUSION

With the implementation of regional autonomy, it is the seriousness of the central government to be able to give most of the authority to the regional government to manage its own household. In the implementation of regional autonomy, there is a tendency for regions to expand their territories by forming new provinces or districts/cities, which aim to manage their regions in an effort to provide services and improve community welfare. The Impact of the Expansion of the Sambas Regency Area on the Economic Growth of the Muslim Community in Sajingan Besar District consists of the impact of the expansion on community social, public services and infrastructure. A review of Islamic economics on the impact of regional expansion in Sambas Regency in improving the economy of the Muslim community in Sajingan Besar District. from an Islamic economic perspective, it shows quite good changes. Islam determines the main function of the state and government in the economic sector, namely eliminating economic difficulties experienced by the people, providing easy access to economic development for all levels of society and creating prosperity. While Islam considers poverty to be something that can endanger morals, logical thinking, family and also society. There are three ways to overcome poverty, namely: increasing the real sector and eliminating usury, infrastructure development, and health and education are the main factors in the development of a prosperous and just economy (*al-adl wal ihsan*) and a good way of life (*hayyah thayyibah*) for all people, as the goal of Islamic economics is to achieve *falah* which is realized through optimizing *maslahah*.

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