

## **The Government's Role in Handling Drug Smuggling in the Entikong Border Area**



**Indah Sulisdiani<sup>1</sup>, Rasidar<sup>2</sup>, Hasan Almutahar<sup>3</sup>, Hardilina<sup>4</sup>, Syarif Usmulyadi<sup>5</sup>, Fera Eliati<sup>6</sup>, Safira Christiani<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7</sup>Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak Indonesia

**ABSTRACT:** Drug smuggling is a case that has often occurred in various countries, especially in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. Drug smuggling can be categorized as a transnational crime. Entikong, one of the border areas between Indonesia and Malaysia, has experienced this case, and every year there is an increase in the number of points. Transboundary crime has become a form of corruption that challenges handling and making existing policies. In an era that is developing rapidly, the methods used in committing crimes are also increasingly diverse. Through this article, The author aims to further examine the policies implemented by the Indonesian and Malaysian governments in dealing with drug smuggling cases in the Entikong area by looking at the development of relations between the two countries in the past. In its framework, this paper uses the theory of transnational crime and the concept of bilateral relations. This research was conducted using an explanatory method with a qualitative approach in which the data received were based on data described in writing. The data is collected through a literature study. Some of the data will come from journals, articles, and other credible sources to see the security factor in the Entikong border area, making drug smuggling cases still occur today. This research was conducted using an explanatory method with a qualitative approach in which the data received were based on data described in writing. The data is collected through a literature study. Some of the data will come from journals, articles, and other credible sources to see the security factor in the Entikong border area, making drug smuggling cases still occur today. This research was conducted using an explanatory method with a qualitative approach in which the data received were based on data described in writing. The data is collected through a literature study. Some of the data will come from journals, articles, and other credible sources to see the security factor in the Entikong border area, making drug smuggling cases still occur today.

**KEYWORDS:** Drug smuggling, Entikong, policy implementation, Indonesia-Malaysia relations

### **INTRODUCTION**

Crime in the cross-border category becomes a crime that threatens the security system of a country, including international interactions. In a cross-border scope, the types of crimes that can occur include the extradition of corrupt officials, the activities of crime syndicates, drug, and human trafficking, counterfeiting organizations, piracy and copyright violations, money laundering, cigarette smuggling, illegal gambling, and terrorist financing. Drug trafficking is one of the many transnational crimes of global concern. This is also a significant challenge for the East Africa Community (EAC), especially at the Tanzania-Kenya border (Elyta, 2020). A form of handling carried out to overcome the problem is to enter into an international agreement involving the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), a reference in efforts to deal with cross-border crimes.

Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency in 2018, as many as 28,240 grams of methamphetamine and 21,727 pills of ecstasy from two different cases have given rise to suggestions of smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesia via the rat route at the Entikong border (Humas BNN, 2018). Based on available information, it can be said that there were drug shipments made through Kuching, Malaysia, to Indonesia via the Entikong border, Sanggau, West Kalimantan. The first case that was found was on Jl. Rawa Figure Tayan Kab. Sanggau, West Kalimantan, with two men who assume the initials Su or Yo, 43 years old, and An alias Ab, 54 years old, were arrested while crossing the Tayam Figure Area. As mentioned above, several drugs were found through the examination carried out on the four-wheeled vehicle used. Through the confession given by the suspect, it can be seen that the smuggling was carried out from Malaysia through the Entikong border. Entikong itself has a land border route with Malaysia, especially Sarawak, so it is often referred to as the Silk Road. It can be passed by bus from Indonesia or Malaysia without crossing rivers or seas. This also causes vulnerability to several smuggling attempts that occur in border areas. The case that occurred in 2018 shows that the official and unofficial channels in Entikong are the routes that are often used to commit crimes in the form of drug smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesia. Drug smuggling cases are a problem that still often occurs to this day, causing the two countries involved in the Entikong border.

## **The Government's Role in Handling Drug Smuggling in the Entikong Border Area**

This is also made easier by the development of the era of globalization which makes it easier for drug smugglers to strategize and communicate through existing information technology (Elyta, Martoyo, & Herlan, 2021). The handling of drug trafficking must be handled properly because it has many negative impacts on life and security, especially for children and women

Diplomatically, relations between Indonesia and Malaysia have been officially established since August 31, 1957, when Malaysia declared its independence. At that time, Indonesia became one of the countries recognizing Malaysia's independence. In the early days of bilateral relations, the two countries experienced confrontations from 1963-to 1965. However, the vision shared by the two countries' leaders refers to making wiser decisions to restore relations between the two countries. At this time, visits made by the leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia are pretty high. Since February 2005, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has visited Kuala Lumpur 4 times. His last visit was from 6 to July 8, 2008, to attend the D-8 Summit, (Elyta & Martoyo, 2021) based on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs data. To find out more about the policies developed by the Indonesian and Malaysian governments in solving the problems in Entikong, first look at the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Indonesia and Malaysia have established bilateral cooperation through the General Border Committee (GBC) to maintain security in their border areas.

### **International Cooperation**

International cooperation, in theory, establishes relations with other countries to meet the needs of the people and the interests of several countries in the world. International cooperation covers several political, social, and national defense sectors. Joseph Grieco ( Ikbar, 2014: 281) explains that collaboration cannot be said to be effective if one of the parties commits fraud. Cooperation carried out between countries with non-state actors, institutions, and organizations is increasingly emerging that need each other to achieve the same goals and interests. The success of international cooperation can occur if it has the same interests, the actors involved, and the vision they have for the future (Bagaskara, 2018).

In the case of Indonesia and Malaysia, international cooperation takes place on a bilateral basis which is carried out by the two countries to meet their interests in achieving common goals. Bilateral cooperation is a cooperation between two countries involving politics, culture, education, and economy. In international cooperation, there is a specific pattern that includes responses and policies that encourage a country's views on the response of decision-makers from the receiving country, the response or counteraction from the country receiving the decision, as well as the perception of the decision-maker from the country that submits it. (Perwita & Yani, 2005:42).

### **Transnational Crime**

In the case of Indonesia, which is strategically located, it is very vulnerable to cross-border crime. Therefore, in international cooperation to tackle transboundary crimes, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will protect Indonesia's national interests and sovereignty. Transnational crime or Transnational Organized Crime is a structured crime committed by a group over a long period to commit crimes or serious crimes. Organizing is carried out to obtain financial and material benefits, either directly or indirectly. The discussion of organized crime cannot be separated from the thinking of Klaus von Lampe. Transnational crime will continue to grow if the principles of large profits and risks are not paid attention to. The crime itself can occur because of learning from a situation. H. Sutherland, in the differential, describes that in the process, a crime is the behavior of the criminal who learns the ways and attitudes, and motivations carried out (Muhammad, Ikhwanuddin, Ramadhani, Kusprabandaru & Bathara, 2019). The increase in crime, especially at the border, is sometimes due to the weakness of nationalism in border communities (Elyta, Rahman, Sofyan & Nuzulian, 2019).

Drug trafficking is a classic transnational crime. This is stated so because it is seen because the drug trade has a destabilizing effect on the countries involved in it. In this case, it is Indonesia and Malaysia. The consequences of violence, threats to public health, and distortions in the economy can threaten the ability of a country to develop and mobilize domestic resources (May, 2017).

Transnational crime or a transboundary crime is seen as a form of crime that is quite serious for global security and prosperity because this problem involves the state. Because of overcoming this, there is an international agreement called the Transnational Organized Crime-UNTOC, which was established in 2000 to overcome cross-border crimes. Transnational crime can occur if triggered by the following three factors: evacuation, which is a process to avoid the existing crime detection procession. This conspiracy occurs illegally with the government with evil aims employing corruption, and confrontation also occurs by threatening the government in getting a crime.

## **METHODS**

The research was conducted with a qualitative approach and an explanatory method for data collection. Qualitative becomes interpretive research by involving several methods in stages to understand the problem. The explanatory method used aims to explain an event. Through an explanatory qualitative method, this paper is intended to describe some data findings regarding a series of drug smuggling incidents in Entikong and cooperation in issuing policies that are implemented using literature study data collection techniques. A literature study is used to collect data from journals regarding several previous studies that have similarities in the selected cases, articles, and credible news, which will then be analyzed and sorted again.

## **The Government's Role in Handling Drug Smuggling in the Entikong Border Area**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **The Threatening of a Country's Security Due to Transnational Crime**

The development of globalization also makes cooperative relations between countries more accessible. It makes it easier for people to access both domestic and foreign information, thus making one country interdependent with other countries. Not only dependence on one another in the era of globalization with the use of information technology also makes the exchange of information between countries in society faster (Elyta & Darmawan, 2021). However, dependence between these countries does not always lead to benefits. Even dependence between these countries can lead to transnational crimes. The increase in transnational crime occurs due to the advancement of communication, information technology, and the more advanced weapons technology in a country.

With the increasing difficulty of solving crimes and the more frequent violations of existing laws, the community's sense of security and justice is getting less and less. To create a safe and orderly state, it is necessary to participate in the obedient and disciplined people to the existing laws. The problem of crime can arise from several differences, such as diverse cultures, levels of poverty, and unemployment. This kind of thing can only be overcome by the attitude and actions of the community being obedient and disciplined to the existing laws and regulations.

One of the most common issues that have attracted the attention of many countries and the international community is the narcotics trade. Where Drug trafficking has become a transnational crime that has become a heavyweight, this type of crime is very damaging to the next generation of young people. Even today, many young people continue to consume drugs, and the number of drug users is increasing every year.

Judging from the data released by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2015, nearly a quarter of a billion people worldwide used drugs. Of these, around 29.5 million adult users worldwide are involved in drug use and eventually suffer from drug use disorders (Ade, Kunkunrat & Nurindah, 2020). Based on a statement from UNODC, with a large number of drug users also increasing the number of deaths caused by drugs, even tens of thousands of people die from drugs, especially in Southeast Asia.

The issue of drug trafficking has become a heavyweight transnational crime, so to handle this case in a country is very difficult to work alone, so it needs help and cooperation with other countries because the supply of drugs is certainly not only through one country, there must be cross-border drugs so that drugs can enter a country that you want to enter. Several types of drugs are often traded, such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). Implementing the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in the Southeast Asia region makes it easier for drug dealers to supply these types of drugs.

The Southeast Asia region can also be a sizeable drug-producing area because several countries produce heroin-type drugs, including Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand. As a developing country located in the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia is still a country where drug trafficking is carried out, just like Malaysia. Indonesia and Malaysia are neighboring countries because they are geographically close together. This geographical location makes Indonesia and Malaysia one of the destination countries to enter various types of drugs.

With much access that can be passed, Malaysian drug dealers can more easily supply drugs through official channels such as flights and ports, and dealers can also supply drugs to Indonesia through unofficial routes, namely land and water routes. Drug smuggling often occurs in areas that have accessible trade areas, such as Entikong Malaysia, Tanjung Balai Karimun, and Batam. The frequent occurrence of drug smuggling on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia is due to the lack of supervision at the land boundary and the many unofficial ports, and no guard on the water border between Indonesia and Malaysia.

#### **The need for increased supervision by the apparatus and the need for increased bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia**

Lack of supervision in border areas makes it easier for dealers to carry out drug smuggling. Drug smuggling in border areas is usually carried out by the sea from Thailand to Indonesia via the Malaysian route. In contrast, the air route is carried out by route from Thailand and Malaysia to international airports in Indonesia. With the lack of supervision and the many paths that can be passed, drug dealers have many options for supplying these drugs.

There needs to be an innovation in supervision or service from the government that is more effective and efficient for the community and the apparatus to be able to minimize this, especially in the administrative field (Elyta & Martoyo, 2021). It is essential to confirm the law carried out by the authorities against drug dealers, especially in West Kalimantan. Even the dealers can be given the death penalty to reduce the addition of drug dealers, considering the impact of consuming drugs which is very damaging to the nation's generation. To reduce the amount of smuggling that occurs on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, especially in Entikong, it is essential to build guard posts, and it is also essential to improve law enforcement and also improve weapons technology for members of the Narcotics Agency (BNN) to assist them in eradicating the process of drug trafficking.

Entikong, the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia, is an area that is often a place of entry and exit for drugs. With the increasing number of drug users in West Kalimantan, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise Royal Malaysian Customs Department held a meeting at the Entikong Cross-State Post (PLBN) in July 10, 2018, to discuss efforts to reduce and even destroy drugs on border areas.

## **The Government's Role in Handling Drug Smuggling in the Entikong Border Area**

With the meeting held at the PLBN, it is hoped that it will help eradicate drugs that have been troubling the two countries, namely Indonesia and Malaysia, and also be able to pay more attention and provide more supervision to hidden routes in the forest because these places are often places for drug smuggling.

Ordinary people do not only use drugs, but the authorities do not infrequently use these illegal drugs. Hence, the investigation of drug users also needs to be carried out in prisons because many are part of drug syndicates. All of this is done clearly for personal satisfaction and just for earning money. To help eradicate drug smuggling cases in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, especially in Entikong, the government is trying to focus more on securing and protecting Indonesian citizens.

Drug dealers, especially heavyweight dealers who have smuggled drugs into Indonesia, will be given the death penalty. Although the punishment given to the drug syndicates is already severe, the punishment does not have a fearful or deterrent effect on drug smuggling syndicates. The lack of fear felt by drug smugglers from Malaysia is due to Malaysia's legal system, which is different from Indonesia, where Malaysia does not allow foreigners to deal with its citizens involved in drug trafficking.

Indonesia allows imposing the death penalty for Indonesian citizens involved in drug trafficking because the sentence is by the applicable laws. This punishment is different from Malaysia, where if a drug trafficker from Malaysia is given a hanging sentence, it can cause new problems, eventually leading to a commotion.

BNN also cooperates with several international agencies that have an essential role in efforts to maintain national security. Namely, BNN cooperates with UNODC in order to create more national stability. This collaboration is carried out to make it easier for the exchange of information to increase the efforts and results of examinations conducted on drug traffickers. The number of drugs that enter Indonesia is the largest supplier, which comes from Malaysia. The continued increase in drug consumption in Indonesia is due to drug abuse by the community. This makes Indonesia a significant destination for drug trafficking and high selling prices.

Based on the information provided by the West Kalimantan Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP), about eleven countries import drugs into Indonesia, and China is one of the largest drug suppliers to Indonesia. Many Indonesian people participate in drug trafficking because they consider that drug trafficking is a business that has a very high income and provides very high profits. It is easy for drug trafficking to occur because the drug trade is no longer carried out individually but is now carried out with international syndicates. These syndicates distribute drugs to remote areas using many modes so that people want to try and eventually buy. Laundering money.

The border areas of Entikong and Sarawak have direct relationships that need each other even though the economy in the border areas is more advanced than the border areas in Indonesia. Finally, Indonesia also followed the existing developments, where the people in the Entikong area also carried out trading activities in the border area of Indonesia and Malaysia and adapted the modern consumptive behavior of Malaysian society. In order to reduce drug smuggling into Indonesia, the Indonesian government finally closed all access to hidden routes that are usually used to supply drugs to the border area of Indonesia-Malaysia, namely Entikong. Even the Indonesian government had time to stop export activities to Malaysia to reduce drug smuggling to Indonesia.

On March 26, 2018, BNN and Customs and Excise again succeeded in arresting drug smugglers smuggled from Malaysia to Indonesia via the border route in Entikong, where officers managed to arrest four perpetrators. The illegal drugs brought were 28,240 grams of methamphetamine and 27,727 ecstasy pills in different cases (bnn.go.id. 2018).

In 2021, there was a thriving drug smuggling act where the perpetrator of the action was an Indonesian migrant worker working in Malaysia. The migrant smuggled 18 kg of methamphetamine into a suitcase via the Entikong State Border Post located in Sanggau Regency. The perpetrator claimed to have received a salary of 10,000 ringgit from a Malaysian dealer (Sindonews.com, 2021).

### **Officials Involved in Narcotics and Drug Smuggling**

The difficulty of overcoming drug smuggling is because ordinary people are involved in drug syndicates, and many officials are involved in drug smuggling in the Entikong border area, West Kalimantan. There are several cases in which the apparatus also participated in the smuggling case, including the warden at the Bengkayang prison, Pontianak, and also in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan. With the case of officers involved in this smuggling case, finally, BNN also participated in the investigation.

The number of arrest cases in the Entikong area made the area no longer a target for supplying drugs but was considered a hotbed for drug trafficking. Even the BNN also stated that West Kalimantan was an emergency place for narcotics and illegal drugs. Moreover, what makes Entikong considered an emergency area, many officers are also involved so that the guarding and inspection of goods going in and out of the traffic post is not too strict sometimes, it is just an officer's formality, and this is what makes syndicates and networks international organizations use Malaysians to smuggle drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia. The syndicate of drug dealers is very large and strong, there are many factors behind this, especially the economic factor of drugs which generates quite a large income for the community, economic factors that play an important role for the community need innovation in the economy to create better jobs (Jamaliah & Elyta, 2021).



## **The Government's Role in Handling Drug Smuggling in the Entikong Border Area**

### **Indonesia and Malaysia's Efforts in Combating Drug Trafficking in Border Areas**

With the increasing issue of drug trafficking, which is very dangerous to humans in the world, finally, there is a desire from many as well as regional and international communities to cooperate to eradicate narcotics trafficking, which is increasingly happening, and to eradicate drug trafficking cases, the state cannot work alone. And the need for cooperation with other countries.

Drug trafficking cases are also prevalent in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, especially in Entikong. Finally, the two countries agreed to cooperate by exchanging information, taking legal action, and developing human resources. This cooperation effort carried out by Indonesia and Malaysia is a form of bilateral cooperation to eradicate drug trafficking and trafficking for both countries.

Malaysia is one of the countries that has increased the number of drug trafficking in Indonesia. Even Indonesia and Malaysia have been considered drug trafficking emergency areas. The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia carry out cooperative relations to reduce the number of drug trafficking and inhibit drug trafficking, which often occurs in the border areas between Indonesia and Malaysia. Via forum General Border Committee(GBC), which is one of the annual routine forums used to facilitate dialogue between the two countries, especially in terms of cooperation.

To carry out this collaborative effort, the Indonesian government chose the POLRI and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) as agencies that assist in eradicating drugs that occurred. POLRI cooperates with the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) to eradicate the network and the entry point for smuggling and drug trafficking in Indonesia and Malaysia. The implementation of cooperation carried out by POLRI and PDRM has been regulated in the protocol on Combating Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and other illegal, dangerous goods and increasing police cooperation.

The form of cooperation carried out by POLRI and PRDM is to exchange information with drug smugglers. When the POLRI gets information related to drug smuggling, the information will be forwarded to PDRM to facilitate arrests and uncover drug networks in Malaysia. The POLRI requests assistance from the PDRM to check the whereabouts of drug traffickers. Another form of the effort carried out by the POLRI and PRDM is that these two officers exchange data with both Indonesian and Malaysian citizens involved in drug smuggling cases. Even the Director of Drug Investigation at the West Kalimantan Police and the Sarawak Contingent Police Officer made a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding the implementation of assistance in investigating narcotics cases.

The security forces have also made many efforts to thwart drug smuggling in the Indonesian territory bordering Malaysia in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. While the two countries have carried out joint raids to thwart drug smuggling in border areas, even the two countries are also conducting training to further improve the quality of Human Resources (HR) to further improve the quality of guarding in border areas so that they can produce results, which is good for Indonesia and Malaysia. This is one of the duties and responsibilities of the state in protecting and providing good service to the community (Elyta & Sahide, 2021). The development of globalization that occurs today causes the development of population mobility that occurs both domestically and abroad (Elyta & Razak, 2019). With the cooperation of GBC Malindo with efforts to eradicate the problem of drug trafficking in the Entikong border area that goes out or enters by prioritizing assistance and efforts from the police. A collaboration called the Joint Police Cooperation Committee (JPCC) emerged to increase these efforts. This collaboration has an essential role in efforts to secure border areas, namely Indonesia and Malaysia, on the sea, air, and land routes. The two countries have agreed upon this form of cooperation because of the increasing number of illegal activities occurring in the border areas, which must be immediately resolved legally, not only with a military approach.

### **The efficiency of Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in dealing with drug smuggling in the Entikong-Sarawak border area**

Transnational crime is a cross-border crime committed by two or more countries. This transnational crime is a form of crime that can pose a threat to state security and public security, so it has become the duty of the state concerned to maintain the security and order of its country. Globalization is one of the causes that can lead to transnational crime because globalization can create market liberalization and decrease border interests. Many transnational crimes also occur due to the great desire of the community to be able to work efficiently and with huge profits.

To maintain and develop areas located in border areas, a country cannot work alone (Kartikasari, & Elyta., 2021)., so it requires assistance from countries with direct borders, such as Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia and Malaysia have long-established bilateral cooperation relations. This international cooperation needs to be maximized by Indonesia to get many opportunities in terms of politics, security, economy, social culture, and trade.

Finally, the two countries formed the GBC as a forum to help deal with problems that occur in border areas. Many issues were discussed in the forum, such as smuggling, illegal goods traffickers, illegal logging, piracy, marine pollution, and transboundary crimes. The Indonesian government also enacts laws relating to the production, use, and distribution of illegal drugs, which the Indonesian government delegates to the Minister of Health. In addition, POLRI also cooperates with fellow police officers and international agencies to reduce and eradicate drug smuggling and trafficking.

Various collaborations by the Indonesian National Police, PRDM, and the National Narcotics Agency have significantly impacted efforts to eradicate drug smuggling and trafficking in Indonesia and Malaysia. Because many cases of drug smuggling and

## The Government's Role in Handling Drug Smuggling in the Entikong Border Area

other transnational crimes that have been revealed are the result of their cooperation in exchanging information regarding the effectiveness of the cooperation between Indonesia, it can still be said that it has not been maximally achieved. However, at least the cooperation between the two countries can reduce smuggling and drug trafficking cases in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area.

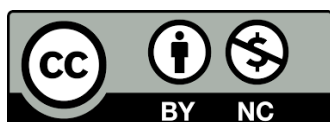
### CONCLUSIONS

Drug trafficking is a type of transnational crime. Where transnational crime is a form of crime that threatens the security system of a country and includes international interactions. Diplomacy is also one of the factors causing transnational crime in which diplomacy makes population mobility more developed, both domestically and abroad. The development of globalization also makes cooperative relations between countries more accessible. It makes it easier for people to access both domestic and foreign information, thus making one country interdependent with other countries. The increase in transnational crime occurs due to the advancement of communication, information technology, and the more advanced weapons technology in a country.

The exchange of information between the two countries also concerned needs to be improved to eradicate drug smuggling in border areas. In addition, supervision in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia also needs to be improved, both on land, sea, and air, where inspections are not only carried out on the person but also their luggage must be checked because drug smugglers have many modes to be able to supply their drugs. In addition to the technical form that must be improved and improved, the apparatus must also be improved so that it can support efforts to eradicate drug smuggling.

### REFERENCES

- 1) Ade,P., Kunkunrat & Nurindah.S. (2020). Kerjasama Indonesia-Malaysia Dalam Menangani Peredaran Narkoba di Perbatasan. *Jurnal Dinamika Global*, Volume 5, Nomor 1.
- 2) Bagaskara, A.M. (2018). Kerjasama Pemerintah Indonesia dan ECPAT dalam Menangani Masalah Perdagangan Anak di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, Volume 4, Nomor 3, 201, hal. 367-375.
- 3) Elyta. (2020). Penyeludupan Narkoba di Perbatasan Entikong Indonesia dan Malaysia. *Jurnal Studi Internasional Andalas*. Vol IX No 2 Nov 2020.
- 4) Elyta & Darmawan, D. (2021). Education Politics: Learning Model Through Google Apps in Office Administration Management of Diploma Students. *Cypriot Journal of Educational Science*, 16(5), 2152–2160. <https://www.un-pub.eu/ojs/index.php/cjes/article/view/6235>
- 5) Elyta & Martoyo. (2021). Public Policy and Indonesian Diplomacy for the Acceleration of International Goods Terminal Development. *IEOM Society International*, 2573–2582.
- 6) Elyta., Martoyo., & Herlan. (2021). Formulation Model of Power Based Technopreneurship in the Digital Technology Era. *International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology*, 11(6). <http://www.insightsociety.org/ojaseit/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/10968>
- 7) Elyta & Sahide, A. (2021). Model of Creative Industry Management in Border Areas to Improve Bilateral Cooperation in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1974670>
- 8) Elyta & Razak, A. (2019). The role of weavers woman in strengthening nationalism case study in sajingan besar frontier, Indonesi. *Sosiohumaniora* 21 (1), 40-45
- 9) Elyta., Rahman, I., Sofyan, A., & Nuzulian, U. (2019). Nasionalisme Masyarakat Perbatasan di Kalimantan Barat Indonesia. *Mandala: Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*.
- 10) Humas BNN. (2018). LINTAS BATAS NEGARA ENTIKONG JALUR FAVORIT PENYELUDUPAN NARKOTIKA. Badan Narkotika Nasional. Republik Indonesia.
- 11) Jamaliah & Elyta. (2021). The Impact of Economic Growth in The Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors on Employment in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 20(2), 1–17. <https://www.abacademies.org/articles/the-impact-of-economic-growth-in-the-primary-secondary-and-tertiary-sectors-on-employment-in-west-kalimantan-indonesia-10585.html>
- 12) May, C. (2017). Kejahatan Transnasional dan Dunia Berkembang. *Integritas Keuangan Global*.
- 13) Humas BNN. (2018). Lintas Batas Negara Entikong Jalur Favorit Penyeludupan Narkoba. Diakses pada 20 Maret 2022 melalui <https://bnn.go.id/lintas-batas-negara-entikong-jalur-favorit-penyeludupan-narkotika/>
- 14) Ikbar, Y. (2014.). *Metodologi dan Teori Hubungan Internasional*. Bandung. PT Refika Aditama.
- 15) Kartikasari, W & Elyta. (2021). West Kalimantan Border: How Tough Is it To Deal with the Covid-19 Pandemic? *SOCIOLOGÍA Y TECNOCENCIA*, 11(2), 134–159. <https://revistas.uva.es/index.php/sociotecnocencia/article/view/5422>
- 16) Muhammad, Ikhwanuddin, Ramadhani, Kusprabandaru & Bathara, 2019. Karakteristik Pelaku Kejahatan Transnasional Terorganisasi di Indonesia dan Eropa. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*. Jil. 8, No. 1.
- 17) Perwita, A.A., & Yani, Y.M. (2005). *Pengantar Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya
- 18) Sindonews.com (2021). Jalur Tikus Perbatasan. Diakses pada 22 Maret 2021 melalui <https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/372528/13/penyeludup-narkoba-manfaatkan-jalur-tikus-perbatasan-1616400238>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0)

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.