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Entrepreneurship Innovation in Strengthening Economic Security on The Temajuk Border of West Kalimantan Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is an economic activity carried out by the community on a small to medium scale. Entrepreneurship can involve the community to strengthen the community's economy through income obtained from entrepreneurial products made. However, there is a need for entrepreneurial strategies and innovations to adapt to environmental developments and community needs. This study aims to analyze Entrepreneurial Innovation in Strengthening Economic Security at the Temajuk Border, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, with the latest implementation of community-based entrepreneurship training in the Temajuk border area. This study uses the development method and the type of R&D research with data collection through interviews, observations, and literature studies. The results of this study found that entrepreneurial innovation at the border of Temajuk Sambas, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, carried out with pre-training, implementation, and post-training stages can increase community entrepreneurial knowledge and can strengthen economic security in border communities.

Keywords: Innovation, entrepreneurship, economic security, Temajuk

ABSTRAK

Kewirausahaan merupakan kegiatan ekonomi yang dilakukan masyarakat dalam skala kecil hingga menengah, kewirausahaan dapat melibatkan masyarakat untuk memperkuat perekonomian masyarakat melalui pendapatan yang di dapat dari produk wirausaha yang di buat. Akan tetapi perlu adanya strategi dan inovasi kewirausahaan agar beradaptasi dengan perkembangan lingkungan dan kebutuhan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Inovasi Kewirausahaan Dalam Penguatan Economy Security Di Perbatasan Temajuk Kalimantan Barat Indonesia dengan keterbaruan yaitu pada pelaksanaan pelatihan kewirausahaan berbasis masyarakat di kawasan perbatasan Temajuk. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengembangan dan jenis penelitian R&D dengan pengambilan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan studi literatur. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa inovasi kewirausahaan di perbatasan Temajuk Sambas Kalimantan Barat Indonesia dilakukan dengan tahapan pra-pelatihan, pelaksanaan, dan pasca-pelatihan dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan berwirausaha masyarakat dan dapat memperkuat keamanan ekonomi di masyarakat perbatasan.

Kata Kunci: Inovasi, kewirausahaan, keamanan ekonomi, Temajuk

INTRODUCTION

Sovereignty for a country is an essential element for the country's independence and running the wheels of government. A sovereign state does not recognize any unit superior to its power. In other words, the state monopolizes power (Waheed, 2017). A sovereign state also creates good security within the state itself because no party can intervene.

After the cold war, security issues changed from high politics to general political issues. The concept of security has shifted from traditional security to non-traditional security issues, especially those oriented to people, which have developed into multidimensional ones such as economic, social, and environmental, which are related and cannot be separated from one another (Buzan, 1991). Contrary to the traditional notion of security which focuses on security created by military strength, human security focuses more on the well-being and well-being of individuals or groups (Iqbal, 2006). Outside of the military setting, human security occurs as a result of security risks such as disease, starvation, pollution, crime, and domestic violence (Newman, 2001). Human security has been disputed in the literature, and numerous interpretations have been provided (McDonald, 2002). On the other hand, human security does not ignore state security. On the contrary, human security aligns with state and individual security (Bajpai, 2003).

One part of human security is economic security, which is because the economy plays an essential role in the movement of the wheels of government in a country and supports people's daily lives (Carter & Poast, 2017). Economic security is one of the concepts that developed after the Cold War. This issue has become one of the most crucial issues for every country at this time, and there has been a shift in the view of world countries regarding security which is no longer through the military or traditional but from the point of view of human security, placing economic security as one of the critical factors for current security (Best, 2017).

The changing focus of countries in the world, from increasing military power to increasing economic power, shows the importance of the economic dimension in human security. The economy becomes a tool to influence other countries and their policies (Lee, 2022; Andruseac, 2015). Economic resilience does not only address the problem of poverty. Some threats to economic security include unemployment, access to income-generating resources, and homelessness (Saputro & Meirinaldi, 2021). Economic resilience is critical since it is one of the primary components of national resilience. While discussing national security, we cannot ignore a country's economic capacity.

Undoubtedly, a strong economy is one part of a country's infrastructure (Ronis, 2010). Economic security at the border between countries is a critical study because it intersects with issues of state sovereignty and territorial integrity (Mundle, 2010; Coyle, 2018). Therefore, studying borders between countries has left a niche for economic security issues. Likewise, with the problem of economic resilience in the form of poverty experienced by

the border community of Temajuk, Sambas Regency is rich in potential that can overcome this problem. One of the potentials of the Temajuk border community in Sambas Regency that will be developed is tourism.

Temajuk is one of the villages directly adjacent to Sarawak, Malaysia. Temajuk is located in Paloh District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The Paloh region has eight villages: Matang Danau Village, Tanah Hitam Village, Malek Village, Nibung Village, Sebusus Village, and Temajuk Village (Malik, 2014).

Located on the coastline, this village has its natural beauty. However, based on a brief survey by the research team, there are problems in the Temajuk border area, namely: (1) Tourism business actors such as homestays, resort cafes, fishermen, and creative industries improve the community's economy, especially the community around tourism. The Temajuk Sambas Border Tourism Entrepreneurs need more information about obtaining capital; (2) Business actors in the Temajuk Sambas Border do not master technology for marketing. Tourism business actors in the Temajuk Sambas Border are less able to master technology. This is due to limited signal and internet access in various Temajuk Sambas border areas. Thus there needs to be adequate marketing for consumers to fulfill their needs online; (3) Lack of entrepreneurial experience and lack of courage for tourism business actors to innovate, lack of courage for tourism business actors to innovate is another reason that attacks the mentality of tourism business actors and makes it difficult for them to develop; (4) In the economic sector, people in border areas still depend on neighboring countries to fulfill their daily needs. In other words, neighboring countries control economic activities in border areas; (5) The economic condition of the border communities is still quite vulnerable. Apart from being economically dependent on neighboring countries for work, many border communities are unskilled laborers in neighboring countries. This is based on the fact that job opportunities and salaries are high in neighboring countries compared to their own country.

Given the indications of complex problems at the Temajuk Sambas Border, especially in the community's economy, there must be acceleration through research development through the potential innovations of the Temajuk Village border area in strengthening economic resilience at the Temajuk border, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

The potential in the Temajuk border area is enormous. However, if it is not managed and innovated by the current community market, the existing potential will not be appropriately created. Innovation needs to be built and developed for the success of running a business (Foer, 2016), especially for the people in the border area of Temajuk, which has excellent potential for tourism development.

According to Rufaidah E. and Kodri in their book *Strategy for Innovation and Entrepreneurial Creativity in the Revolutionary Era 4.0*, there are several stages that reflect the ability of a person with creative and innovative traits. These stages include the ability

to start a business (start-up), the ability to do something new (creative), the ability and willingness to seek opportunities (opportunity), the ability and courage to take risks (risk-bearing), and the ability to develop ideas and manage them Owned resources (Foer, 2016).

Innovation in developing these problems is a product of entrepreneurial innovation in tourism, which is an advantage of Temajuk Village. From the results of field research, researchers see that Temajuk Village has a long coastline and a beautiful geographical shape with clear water and white Paris, which can attract tourists. The development of this potential must be carried out by creating an innovative product, a series of activities to transfer knowledge, technology, and other innovations expected to form community self-reliance in improving their welfare through a sustainable Community Development approach. They can get references on effective and efficient business incubator best practices (Herson, 2012).

Entrepreneurship development in Indonesia has become an integral part of community-based development, making citizens the main actors in managing entrepreneurship. Local community involvement is the key to maintaining existing cultural values and norms. Through this entrepreneurial sector, it is proven to have an impact on improving the economic quality of the local community so that it helps overcome poverty problems (Setiawan, 2019).

This creates an interconnected symbiosis between the progress of the entrepreneurial sector and the economy (Srikanth., Kumar & Reddy, 2020). The realization of a sovereign economy in Indonesia, especially in border areas, is one of the objectives of developing entrepreneurial independence to realize the economic sovereignty of border communities. The development of economic strength through entrepreneurship does not only target individual local community sectors but also organizations and other practice groups. So in the innovation of entrepreneurship-based economic sovereignty, people must be able to innovate and keep up with changing times, including in Indonesia's border areas.

Entrepreneurial independence is considered one of the sectors to increase regional income. Optimizing this potential is based on the idea that entrepreneurship or the entrepreneurial sector is a sector that can improve the regional and national economy (Baskaran, Chandran & Ng, 2019). We need a way to create entrepreneurial-based economic sovereignty on this border. Independence in entrepreneurship, especially in tourism, is the aim of innovation in creating economic stability in the border area of Temajuk Village.

Furthermore, various studies related to entrepreneurship and innovation training in improving the economy have been carried out, among other things. The studies carried out in previous research aimed to identify the potential of SMEs in Medan that can manage and develop markets and create business training assistance models for entrepreneurs (Bismala., Andriany & Siregar, 2019). Furthermore, another study has been conducted to

determine the role of business training in building university startups. The study results in show that business training plays an essential role for universities in encouraging student creativity and innovation in entrepreneurship (Lutfiani., Rahardja & Manik, 2020).

Another study investigated the Impact of Product Innovation and Creativity on Community Economic Resilience in the Kapok Craft Sector. In this study, innovation in kapok product entrepreneurs is one of the entrepreneurs that can increase the economic resilience of the Jorok Batu Limbak community (Yulianni., Izmuddin & Putri, 2020). As well as another study entitled "Economic Development of Inter-State Border Regions in Riau Province" is to find models and strategies to accelerate economic growth in border areas between countries in Riau Province. Shows that the strategic location does not make the location a priority for developing border areas between countries to be more advanced than mainland Riau. The population density in regencies/cities in border areas is relatively lower than in other districts in Riau Province (Bakce, Syahza & Asmit, 2019).

The novelty of the author's research from previous studies is to focus on entrepreneurial innovation to strengthen economic resilience in Indonesia's border areas. Compared to several studies on entrepreneurship training, there are differences in research studies, such as research objects, analytical methods, methodological approaches, and research locations. The similarities lie in the limited resources, facilities, and infrastructure and the capacity of government policies to support business incubator economic institutions. Input from the initial survey and several studies that have been conducted provide elaboration and enrichment of insight into the research focus.

Based on the background of previous research and the problems raised, this study aims to analyze Entrepreneurial Innovation in Strengthening Economic Resilience in the Temajuk Border, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, by implementing the latest entrepreneurship training in community-based entrepreneurial innovation using the development method.

RESEARCH METHOD

Development research is systematic research used to develop the design, evaluation, validation, practicality, and effectiveness of products or programs formed (Seels & Richey, 1994; Johnson, 2016). Developer research is divided into two types. First, it focuses on product design and evaluation to see the description, development, and implementation of products or programs. Second, focus on program evaluation or product development (Richey, Nelson & Klein, 1996; Siegmann & Dart, 2007). Development research is developing and validating a product, referred to as the R&D cycle process (Borg & Gall, 1983).

Development research aims to strengthen the empirical foundations for creating better products, learning and non-learning tools, and new models. Richey and Client's statement

is more complete as follows (Richey & Klein, 2007). Development research combines quantitative and qualitative research designs (Richey & Klein, 2007).

In this research, the development research method was chosen to create an innovative model for potential development in the field of Entrepreneurship to Strengthen Economic Resilience at the Temajuk Border, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Development innovation is needed to increase entrepreneurship owned by people in the region. Border area to strengthen the economy of the people of the border area. This data was obtained by interview, observation, and literature study. The location of this research is Temajuk, a village in Paloh District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Temajuk is a region in northern Malaysia that needs help to promote tourism potential to boost the economy of border villages. This research starts from April 2021- November 2021.

RESULTS, DISCUSSION, AND ANALYSIS

Entrepreneurial Innovation In Strengthening Economic Security at The Temajuk Border of West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Border areas are urban neighborhoods that are physically near to other countries and the high seas, both geographically and demographically (Afrakhteh & Karimi, 2015). Indonesia's geography is utilized as optimally as possible by developing all potential regional resources to produce prosperity and security. The economy can play an essential role in maintaining the sovereignty and independence of citizens in a region (Rudy, 2022). Appropriate economic policies can help increase production and productivity in border areas, strengthen economic sustainability, and encourage regional investment (Nelles & Durand, 2014). Several policies that can help achieve this goal include infrastructure development, tax, credit incentives for companies investing in border areas, and support for developing local economic sectors such as tourism and agriculture. By increasing production and productivity, the government can increase citizens' income and their ability to maintain sovereignty and independence in border areas.

Acceleration of economic development in border areas must be carried out as soon as possible so that the economic gap with neighboring countries can be reduced. Acceleration is carried out through customs facilities or incentives and infrastructure development in a broad sense; to make investment more manageable. The government needs to immediately establish special economic zones for these border areas (Zou., Bhuiyan., Crovella & Paiano, A, 2023). The border economy is closely related to Indonesia's territorial sovereignty. Indonesia's border areas have a strategic role in maintaining Indonesia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, especially considering Indonesia's location as an archipelagic country that has many islands and extended maritime boundaries. By increasing the border region's economy, Indonesia can strengthen its presence in the region and strengthen state sovereignty.

Improving the economy of border areas can be done by utilizing the potential of natural resources, developing the local economic sector, and promoting investment and trade in border areas. By improving the border economy, entrepreneurs can help increase citizens' income and their ability to maintain sovereignty and independence in border areas. In addition, the border economy can help strengthen connectivity and interaction between border areas, thereby increasing coordination and collaboration in overcoming various challenges faced by border areas.

To spur economic activity in the border area, a free trade zone is needed between residents in the border area, where border residents from the two countries can carry out economic and trade activities as usual interactions carried out by residents in traditional markets without the need to be limited by state regulations that instead reduce the economic and trading activities of the population. Of course, there will be follow-up problems, whether criminal or otherwise, but these must be anticipated and controlled (Tabloiddiplomasi.org, 2011).

In addition, a strong economy in border areas can also help prevent infiltration and other illegal activities in border areas, such as the smuggling of prohibited goods, human trafficking, and so on. In this case, a strong economy can be a form of security and defense in border areas. Therefore, the Indonesian government has an essential role in strengthening the economy of border areas, such as providing support in the form of incentives, training, and infrastructure needed. The government can also facilitate cooperation between border areas with other regions in Indonesia and neighboring countries to develop trade, investment, and tourism in border areas. Thus, Indonesia can strengthen its territorial sovereignty and provide benefits for the welfare of the people in border areas.

Model Design

Until the Cold War, The provision of entrepreneurship training is one of the most influential in the economy of Indonesia. Many Indonesian people choose to be entrepreneurs so that it becomes an economic field for them. If the entrepreneur can develop, it will become a job opportunity for other people to be recruited as employees.

Entrepreneurship can be expressed as an individual entrepreneur who organizes and manages a business, and also entrepreneurship is a skill that can be learned (Özmen, 2016). There must be an actual business program at a college or university to develop an entrepreneurial spirit. The provision and inculcation of the entrepreneurial spirit in the community can motivate them to carry out entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurship has high-profit margins and competitive advantages.

Entrepreneurship has a vital role in economic growth and development. As individuals, institutions, and countries without innovative thinking, generating new ideas, products

and services suffer from global competition. So that the primary source, if you want to be a prosperous business is knowledge about management and innovation. So, you must be able to focus on innovative entrepreneurship, especially in the Small and Medium Enterprises sector, to achieve excellence.

Businesses with efficient innovation, entrepreneurial culture, and entrepreneurial management (Drucker, 2012). Guidance on entrepreneurship in the community, especially those in the regions, really needs to be done to be entrepreneurs and create their economic fields and jobs, of course with knowledge about innovation in entrepreneurship.

Critically involved fostering and a robust civil society are fought as cornerstones of democratization and development, especially in some free or non-free democracies (Hammett & Jackson, 2018). The process of developing entrepreneurship in the Temajuk border area community does not only involve the local community and the government but also involves other parties such as academics, NGOs, and the private sector, which are used to establish cooperation in advancing entrepreneurship as an economic improvement for border communities.

The strategies needed in entrepreneurial innovation to strengthen economic security in border areas include: Based on the design, the Entrepreneurial Innovation Model for Strengthening Economic Security at the Temajuk Border of West Kalimantan Indonesia is formed as follows 1). Providing training and materials on entrepreneurial innovation. 2). Mentoring entrepreneurs in the development of business innovation. 3) Ensuring that innovative products in the border areas are used as national pride, strengthening the marketing of community business products.

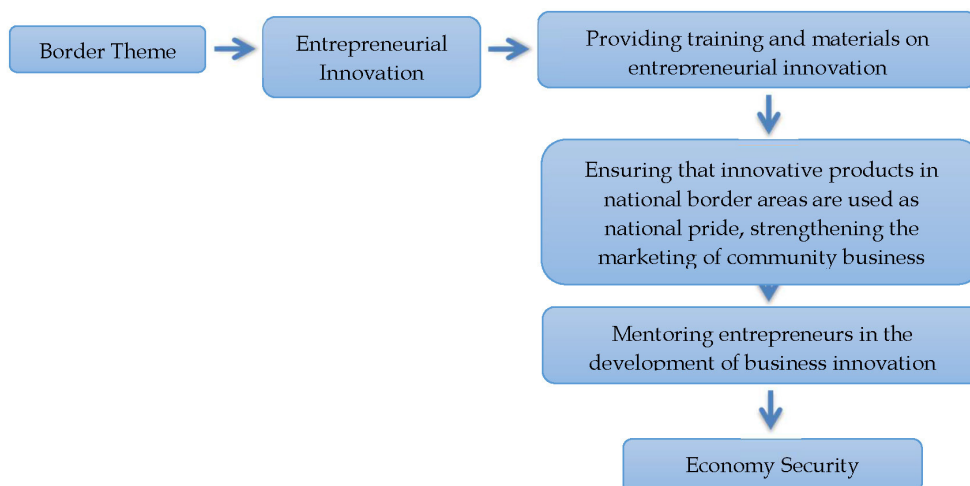


Figure 1. Entrepreneurial Innovation Model in Strengthening Economic Resilience on the Temajuk Border, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Source: Processed by the Author's

Implementation Of the Entrepreneurial Innovation Model in Strengthening Economy Security in The Temajuk Border of West Kalimantan, Indonesia Entrepreneurship Pre-Training Stage

This pre-entrepreneurship training stage is related to the formulation of innovations by community conditions and entrepreneurial potential. Innovation is about creating the future and ensuring sustainable growth.

Therefore, innovation must be applied in entrepreneurship to keep up with changes in the world market and achieve business excellence (Bozkurt, 2016). In addition, to become a successful and value-oriented entrepreneur, Entrepreneurs must be confident, take risks, be brave and willing, and competitors about innovation. They must have the ability to see opportunities (Yeboah-Assiamah, 2014).

In the entrepreneurship process, support from various parties in providing education and empowerment is essential so that these entrepreneurs can increase their knowledge in doing business. For example, what we did, the lecturers provided grants and training to the community in entrepreneurship. The purpose of this empowerment is to provide training and more profound knowledge to people who will become entrepreneurs.



Figure 2. Level of Community Knowledge Related to Entrepreneurship in Pre-Training

Source: Processed by the Author's

During the pre-training, the level of understanding of the Temajuk community was relatively low regarding entrepreneurship; therefore, the lecturer facilitators and other related parties (private, NGO) presented material on entrepreneurship starting with the first, Initial Steps to Build a Business Efforts to grow a business start from the awareness and belief that entrepreneurship provides opportunities for success. Second, Steps to Run a Business, After planning, the next step is to start a business. At this step, the company

starts running based on a predetermined design from the production process to the marketing process. Third, the Early Development Step begins when the business starts running for some time. Companies that are beginning to develop begin to face several obstacles, for example, limited sources of funds and technology. Fourth, the next step of business development, a business that continues to experience growth, proves that the company has successfully run its business.

Stages of Training Implementation Entrepreneurship

In community development, it is hoped that they will understand business processes in predetermined business fields. Furthermore, there will be training on capital carried out by entrepreneurship training participants. In addition, in developing a business, planning, preparation, and development of models are needed to support facilities' implementation of entrepreneurship training. Hatching business through the provision of facilities and infrastructure can not be done well. The structure and infrastructure are lacking adequate. The administration has not been done in an orderly and neat manner, access to the business network and information and capital networks or financing.

To successfully manage entrepreneurship, each element is involved in entrepreneurial activities and must coordinate and manage (Müftüođlu, 2000). Successful entrepreneurship requires more than opportunity and capital. It is a consistent process that contains planning, planning, expansion of thinking, attraction, and risk-loving (Mazzarol, 2011). Cohesive approaches Thus, entrepreneurship is dangerous because it does not know what they are doing or how they are doing it, nor do they have a methodological, systematic management process. Their definition of sustainable entrepreneurship is based on the underlying motivations, aims, and functions of economic and non-market purposes (Schaltegger & Wagner, 2011). Sustainability-oriented entrepreneurship provides a framework for focusing on sustainability innovation through sustainable enterprise.

Individuals or institutions undertaking entrepreneurial activities must decide how to follow a strategy considering the advantages and disadvantages, market conditions, and the sector it wishes to operate. How entrepreneurs achieve, success is like the example image below. A business fed with innovative and creative thinking and essential management functions can declare an entrepreneurial organization. In these organizations, entrepreneurial considerations, innovative approaches, and management skills are critical.

No matter how successful it is in processes and management if businesses do not use innovation, they cannot survive in the future (Drucker, 2012). In creating new products or methods, business processes and others are one of the primary sources of innovation activities. Thus, the business gets success and value as long as the company determines the basis and sub-strategy in innovation and entrepreneurship.

So, to provide opportunities for integration of innovation and entrepreneurship with strategy, companies need to undertake procedures that focus on keys such as top management support, flexible organizational structure, and a culture that contributes to innovation and entrepreneurship (Hisrich & Kearney, 2014).

Post-Training Stage Entrepreneurship

Achieving success in the field of entrepreneurship is not only the task of the government. Through entrepreneurship training, it will also require the support of several parties, namely Higher Education Institutions, the business world, and the community. If these parties can coordinate well in agro-ecotourism entrepreneurship training, they can grow and develop.

Based on the training that has been given, it is known that the participants feel that the training materials provided are by the needs so that they can support the work being done. The results of the post-training satisfaction questionnaire can be seen in the following diagram with information from S.S. (strongly agree), S (agree), N (neutral), T.S. (disagree), and STS (strongly disagree) that the material is very appropriate.

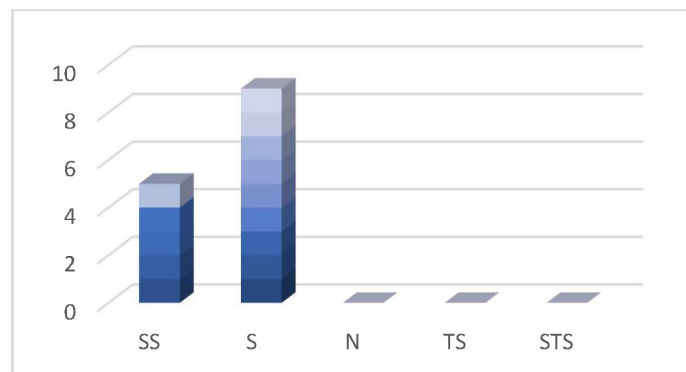


Figure 3. Level of Satisfaction with Training Materials

Source: Processed by the Author's

This operational procedure includes entrepreneurship training as a form of interaction of entrepreneurship training participants facilities and learning resources for giving birth to entrepreneurship knowledge, skills, and competencies. After theoretical training, After completing the skills, they are allowed to practice entrepreneurship to improve their competence, skills, success, cooperation, and create business opportunities the results from the training.

After this training, the knowledge of the participating communities increased, as shown in the following diagram.

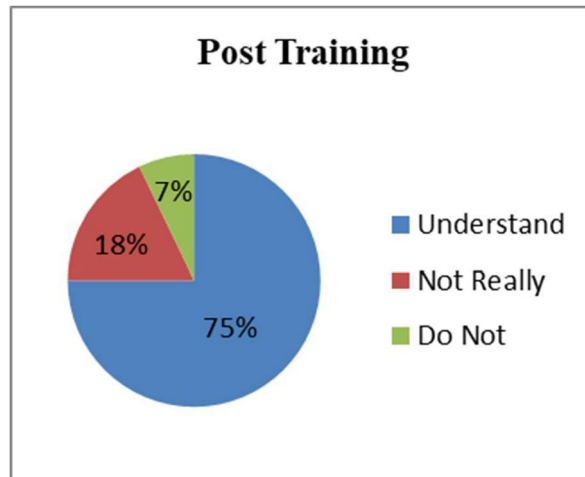


Figure 4. Level of Community Knowledge Related to Entrepreneurship in Pre-Training and Post-Training
Source: Processed by the Author's

The diagram above shows that of the 28 people who attended the training before and after experiencing changes, almost all those who participated understood the knowledge provided. In the pre-training, only part of the community understood the business incubator that had been applied and the theories provided. So that it has a good impact on the community, they are interested in disseminating their knowledge to others and have higher motivation, responsibility, creativity, innovation, and self-confidence. This can be seen in the following image.

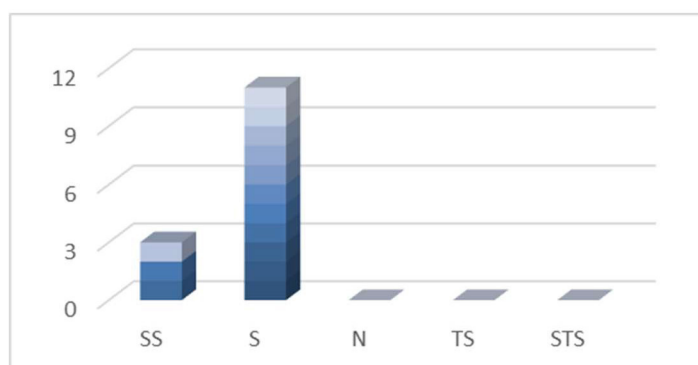


Figure 5. Job Completion Rate After Getting Training
Source: Processed by the Author's

After attending the training, the participants completed the work more efficiently and quickly. In addition, it can foster an entrepreneurial spirit and public awareness about cleanliness and protecting the environment in improving the quality of production. These people are finally motivated to start a business through entrepreneurship because it can be a source of income and new jobs for those who will later recruit employees. The role of the community can facilitate economic growth. So that political development can be directed to enable economic development to run.

CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurial Innovation in Strengthening Economic Security at the Temajuk Border, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, is the right step in increasing the security economy in the border area. With entrepreneurial innovation in the Temajuk area, it is hoped that the community can increase its entrepreneurial potential and create independent community entrepreneurs. According to the findings of this study, entrepreneurial innovation in strengthening economic resilience has never been carried out on the border of Temajuk Sambas, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Therefore the researchers suggest several steps in implementing innovation in the Temajuk border area in the tourism sector, namely by providing entrepreneurship and management training by providing further assistance in implementing tourism innovation and implementing innovation independently by the people of Temajuk village.

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