

CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF THE INFLUENCE OF BORDER CULTURE ON MARITIME POLICY AND THEIR IMPACT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

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ABSTRACT

Historical facts show that in their heyday, the kingdoms in the archipelago such as Majapahit and Sriwijaya were maritime kingdoms with enormous power. With the ability to project their military power on and through the media of the sea, the two great empires were able to control the entire archipelago and even abroad. Although the government has declared Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, in its implementation there are several obstacles and among them are related to the culture of border communities who still do things that are contrary to the laws and regulations in Indonesia. The object of the research in this study is focused on the culture of the Indonesian people who are on the border area of Indonesia and the Philippines in the province of North Sulawesi, which has hundreds of years and for generations, has a relationship with the Filipinos. So that by examining the variables related to the culture of border communities, it will be possible to determine the best maritime policy that can have positive implications for Indonesia's national security. This study aims to obtain a conceptual model that can present the cultural influence of border communities on the Indonesian government's maritime policy and its implications for Indonesia's national security, this model is needed as a basis for determining maritime policies that can have positive implications for strengthening Indonesia's national security. The conceptual model and framework are based on quantitative descriptive analysis method by describing the relationship between the variables and the indicators of each variable. The results of the study show that there is a significant influence between X1 (social culture of border communities) and Y1 (Maritime Policy), there is no significant effect between X2 (Economic activities of border communities) and Y1.

Keywords: Social culture, economic activity, illegal activities, maritime policy, national security.

1. INTRODUCTION

Historical facts show that in its heyday, the kingdoms in the archipelago such as the Majapahit and Sriwijaya kingdoms were maritime kingdoms with enormous power and power. With the ability to project their military power through the media of the sea, the two great empires were able to control the entire archipelago and even overseas (Pramono, S., & Changming, L. (2019). Our predecessors were well aware that by having a fleet of sea power that big, then success will be achieved. The same principle is also shared by China and India, both countries intend to be able to defend their country's interests by investing heavily in the development of naval forces (Bueger, C. 2015). In a speech at the beginning of his reign, President Jokowi said that the Indonesian people have had their backs to the sea for a long time, and invited the entire community to work hard to restore Indonesia as a maritime country. Oceans, seas, bays, straits and beaches are the future for the Indonesian

people. And to be able to restore the condition of the nation in accordance with the motto of Jalsveva Jayamahe (in fact, at sea we are victorious), then we must return to the sea (Pattiradjawane, RL, & Soebagjo, N. (2015). The world community has also considered that the sea can be a good economic resource if it is used optimally (blue economy), which means the use of the sea and all the resources in the sea for economic development. (Bari, A. 2017). In addition, the Indonesian Navy as an authorized institution in upholding sovereignty and law at sea, views the sea not only as a unifying medium for the Indonesian nation, but also as a medium of communication and transportation media. Hozairi, et al, 2018).

Although the government has declared Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, in its implementation there are several obstacles and among them are related to the culture of border communities who still do things that are contrary to the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. Niode et.al 2021). The object of

research in this study is focused on the culture of the people on the border between Indonesia and the Philippines, especially in the province of North Sulawesi. The border waters of North Sulawesi which are directly adjacent to the Philippines have special vulnerabilities, because they are often used as a means of transnational crime activities. So that by examining the variables related to the culture of border communities, it will be possible to determine the best maritime policy that can have positive implications for Indonesia's national security.

This study aims to examine:

- a. The influence of the social culture of the North Sulawesi border community on the Indonesian government's maritime policy in order to realize national security.
- b. The influence of the economic activities of the North Sulawesi border community on the Indonesian government's maritime policy in the context of realizing national security.
- c. The influence of the illegal activities of the North Sulawesi border community on the Indonesian government's maritime policy in the context of realizing national security.
- d. The influence of the Indonesian government's maritime policy on the realization of Indonesia's national security.

Other than that, this study also aims to obtain a conceptual model that can present the cultural influence of border communities on the Indonesian government's maritime policy and its implications for Indonesia's national security. This model is needed as a basis for determining maritime policies that can have positive implications for strengthening national security.

The conceptual model and framework are based on quantitative descriptive analysis method by describing the relationship between variables and the indicators owned by each variable, which is tested through hypothesis testing (Eliyana, A., & Ma'arif, S, 2019). Research shows that there is a significant effect between X1 (social culture of border communities) and Y1 (Maritime Policy), there is a significant effect between X2 (economic activity of border communities) and Y1, there is a significant influence between X3 (Illegal Activities at the border) and Y1 and there is a significant influence between Y1 and Y2 (National Defense).

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Social Culture Concept

Huffman (1993) says that social culture represents the patterns, values, traits or behaviors possessed by people in an area. Social culture has two aspects that influence each other and are interdependent. Social aspects affect personal aspects, and personal aspects affect social aspects. Habits and traditions (culture) that develop in a society will affect the pattern of thinking and the way a person lives his life. According to JJ. Hoenigman (1959) that one form of culture is community activity.

Activities are patterned actions of humans in that society. The form of behavior is often in the form of a social system, which consists of human activities that interact, make contact, and associate with other humans according to certain patterns based on customary behavior. It is concrete, occurs in everyday life, can be observed and documented. In the context of this research, it will be related to the culture of the border communities of Indonesia and the Philippines, which for hundreds of years since the two countries have not been independent, have interacted with activities across what is currently known as national borders.

2.2 The concept of economic activity

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, economic activity is anything related to the activity of producing, buying or selling a product or service. While related to illegal economic activities at the border, Peter Somerville et. All (2015) defines illegal economic activity as a process in which entrepreneurs supply customers with legal, prohibited and/or illegal services or products, but often do not realize that these activities are illegal. In the context of the research, it will examine the economic activities on the border that tend to be carried out illegally between the people of the two countries by sea.

2.3 Illegal activity concept

Passas in Chapsos et al. (2018) Defines organized border crime as a violation that crosses the border of a country, which is contrary to national law and international law. A crime will be considered a transboundary crime if both the perpetrator and the victim are located or committed by crossing one or more countries. Chapsos et al. (2018) states that when global markets and communications are increasingly connected, illegal activities and challenges in the security sector are also increasing and continuing to grow, such as human trafficking, labor smuggling and firearms

smuggling. In the context of illegal activities between countries, Graham (2011) states that Southeast Asia is the main location for people smuggling to be employed in the fisheries sector. Saifudin et al. (2018) mentioned that many illegal activities can occur at sea, such as fishing theft, illegal transfers and piracy.

2.4 Sea power concept

In his book entitled *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, Alfred Thayer Mahan mentions that the sea can be used for the prosperity and glory of a country, Mahan suggests at least six conditions that must be met by a country before it can be considered a maritime power, namely: geographic location, characteristics of land and sea areas, territorial areas, population, aspects of society and character of government. Of the six characters, there are two characters related to the research theme, namely. National character and government character. National character is a high love for the homeland and pride for the greatness of the nation's history, which can be a strength in building the country. With a strong national character, the community will be able to contribute positively to development. On the other hand, if a person's national character is not strong enough to face challenges and temptations, then that person will not be able to contribute positively, and even potentially become perpetrators of illegal activities such as what happened at the border of Indonesia and the Philippines in North Sulawesi. The next character is the character of the government.

The character of the government that implements policies that are in accordance with border conditions, is firm on any violations, and always coordinates with neighbouring countries in implementing policies/rules, will be able to assist in accelerating the achievement of national development goals. and even have the potential to become perpetrators of illegal activities such as what happened at the border between Indonesia and the Philippines in North Sulawesi. The next character is the character of the government. The character of the government that implements policies that are in accordance with border conditions, is firm on any violations, and always coordinates with neighboring countries in implementing policies/rules, will be able to assist in accelerating the achievement of national development goals. and even have the potential to become perpetrators of illegal activities such as what happened at the border between Indonesia and the Philippines in North Sulawesi. The next character is the character of the government. The character of the government that implements policies that are in

accordance with border conditions, is firm on any violations, and always coordinates with neighbouring countries in implementing policies/rules, will be able to assist in accelerating the achievement of national development goals.

2.5 Maritime policy concept

Christowa (2011) defines maritime policy as a series of activities of national authorities, government, business entities, public institutions, and community organizations, which aim to optimize the use of the sea and all the resources therein in the process of social and economic development of the country. The maritime policy framework precisely defines financial, economic, legal and administrative methods and instruments for the implementation of strategic objectives and the principles of controlling and verifying relevant activities. Furthermore, related to the concept of national maritime policy, Christowadefines as a document adopted and implemented by the state. It describes the objectives and tasks in the maritime economy as well as the methods used and the actions taken to achieve these goals and carry out these tasks.

The maritime economic development strategy is a document sourced from the national maritime policy. Panayides (2006) states that the characteristics of planning, policy, and strategic decision-making present challenges for researchers in the maritime field who wish to contribute to maritime policy and management. Bisher (2012) states that most states' maritime policies are currently divided between many different sectors, including security and safety, shipping, trade, transportation, energy, telecommunications, oil and mineral exploitation, fisheries, environmental protection, scientific research and tourism., and little effort has been made. to coordinate sectoral decision-making. As a result, conflicts occur between sectors, and the use of resources is often less than optimal. A more integrated approach, in which all uses of marine resources are harmonized.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Research question

In this study, researchers assess: (a) To what extent is the relationship between the social culture of border communities (X1) and the Indonesian government's maritime policy (Y1) to strengthen Indonesia's national security (Y2)? (b) To what extent is the relationship between the economic activities of border communities (X2) and the Indonesian government's maritime policy (Y1) to strengthen Indonesia's national security (Y2)?

(c) What is the relationship between the illegal activities of border communities (X3) and the Indonesian government's maritime policy (Y1) to strengthen Indonesia's national security (Y2)? (d) To what extent is the relationship between the Indonesian government's maritime policy (Y1) and Indonesia's national security (Y2).

3.2 Research model (theoretical framework)

In this study, the variables used are: Social Culture, Economic Activities, Illegal Activities, Maritime Policy and National Security. According to Notoatmodjo (2010) the conceptual framework is the formulation or simplification of the theoretical framework or theories that support the research. The conceptual framework explains the relationship between one variable and another, both independent/ independent and dependent/ dependent variables. Furthermore, a concept model is made that can support the process and steps in proving/testing the hypotheses that will be proposed. Conceptual models and frameworks are based on theory or research results and logical thinking

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Results of data analysis

This study uses an online survey method by distributing questionnaires made through the Microsoft Form program to respondents from various backgrounds. Of the 216 respondents who filled out the questionnaire, there were 206 respondents who met the criteria and 10 respondents did not meet the criteria.

Each construct in this survey uses six measurement scales (6-point Likert Scale) for each question, starting from Strongly

Disagree (STS), Disagree (TS), Slightly Disagree (SDTS), Slightly Agree (SDS), Agree (S), and Strongly Agree (SS).

To process the data from the questionnaire and test the hypotheses in this study, the SPSS program was used to test the validity of the data with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with AMOS program tools.

4.2 Test the validity of the data with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

EFA is a process of testing data using the SPSS program, in order to measure whether each item in the research instrument is appropriate to measure the existing theoretical constructs. In this study, validity testing was carried out on survey data from respondents, and it was declared valid if it had a component matrix or pattern matrix.

4.3 Reliability test

Test reliability / Reliability Analysis is a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be acceptable when the respondent's answer to the statement is consistent from time to time. The level of reliability is empirically indicated by a number called the value of the reliability coefficient (Cronbach's Alpha/Coefficient Alpha), and in general the reliability is considered satisfactory if Cronbach's Alpha 0.700.

4.4. Data Validation Test with Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

Confirmatory Factor Analysis test aims to confirm or test the model using the AMOS application. The model will be declared fit if the P value (Probability) at CMIN > or = 0.05.

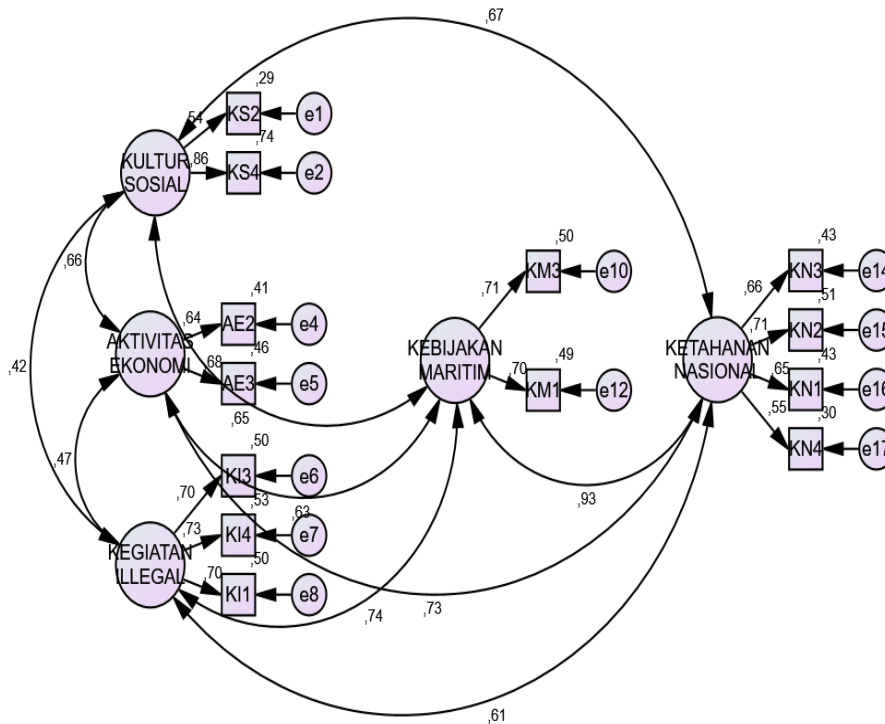


Figure 1. Model fit

4.5 Hypothesis testing with SEM (Structural Equation Modeling)

After the CFA test was carried out and the results of the model fit were obtained, then continued with the Structural Equation Modeling hypothesis test. SEM is a common

multivariate analysis technique and is used to build/test statistical models which are usually in the form of causal models. And the results will be declared significant if the value of Critical Ratio (CR) > 1.96.

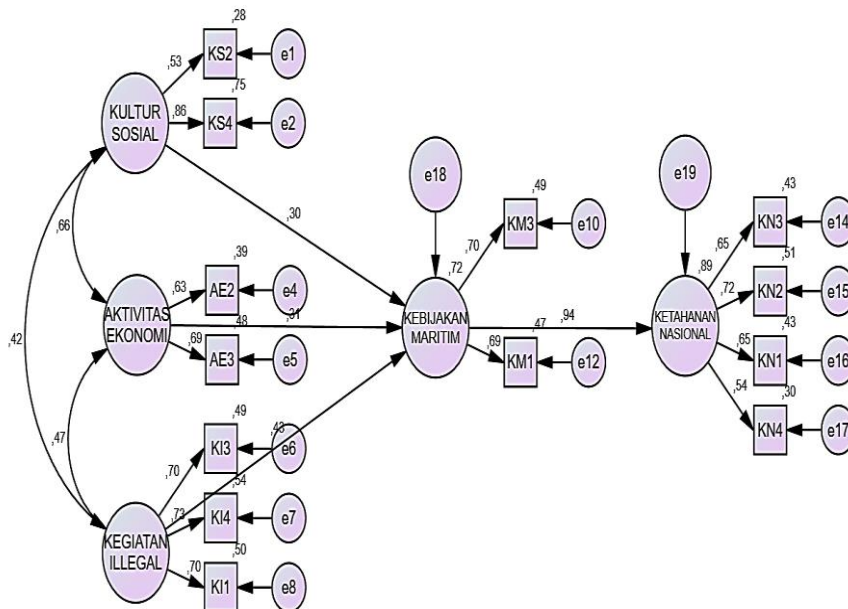


Figure 2. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Test

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

On the results of calculations using SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) to test the hypothesis, it is concluded that Hypothesis 1 (H-1): is accepted, that is, there is a significant influence between the social culture of border communities and the maritime policy of the Indonesian Government. Hypothesis 2 (H-2): accepted, that is, there is a significant influence between the economic activities of border communities and the Indonesian government's maritime policy. Hypothesis 3 (H-3): accepted, that is, there is a significant influence between the illegal activities of border communities and the Indonesian Government's maritime policy. Hypothesis 4 (H-4): accepted, that is, there is a significant influence between the Indonesian Government's maritime policy and Indonesia's national security.

5.2 Suggestions.

Based on the conclusions of the research that the author has carried out; the authors can provide the following suggestions:

a. on the results of the research, it is recommended to the government and related stakeholders so that in determining maritime policies, especially those that will be implemented in the border areas of Indonesia and the Philippines in North Sulawesi Province, to pay attention to the social culture of border communities which have been handed down for hundreds of years have carried out economic activities, crossing the sea which after Indonesia and the Philippines became independent was later referred to as a national boundary, and carried out illegal activities aimed at personal and group interests. So, it is hoped that the policies taken will have positive implications for maintaining and increasing the national resilience of the Indonesian nation.

b. The results of this study are a concept model of the influence of border community culture on maritime policy and its implications for national security, then the researcher invites other researchers to carry out further research and develop it towards a more comprehensive calculation between variables and indicators in more detail, related to community cultural factors. borders, maritime policy and national security as a system that is interrelated and mutually supportive.

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