

## Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea



Robith Darius Shidqi<sup>1</sup>, Mas Roro Lilik E.<sup>2</sup>, Budi Rianto<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Master of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hang Tuah University, Surabaya, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT:** Indonesia as a maritime country that has wide seas and long coastlines makes the location of the Indonesian archipelago very strategic in terms of economic and environmental, socio-cultural, as well as legal and security aspects. The location of the North Natuna Sea which is between the three countries causes various kinds of problems, one of which is regarding maritime boundaries. This study aims to find out clearly related to field practice based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea. The research method used is a mix methodology.

The results of this study are: (1) The implementation of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning the Arrangement of the State Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea, which still requires improvement in several sectors so that the implementation of the Government Regulation can run well; (2) Based on the results of the analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) it was found that the greatest strength is having a spatial plan for the defense area so that it is able to ward off threats according to the direction of the threat, while the biggest weakness is not being able to manage Natural Resources (SDA). ) which are owned independently and the existing technology is still limited. Meanwhile, the biggest opportunity is the agency's work plan in accordance with the Nawacita of the World Maritime Axis, while the toughest threats are easily provoked and easily divided; (3) Strategies that can be implemented include 8 strategies, in order, they are as follows: a) Preparing active defensive defenses, b) Implementing resource management, c) Realizing a universal defense, d) Developing layered defenses, e) Increasing international cooperation , f) Improve maritime, land and aerospace security, g) Build and utilize the defense industry, and h) Create awareness and capability to defend the country.

**KEYWORDS:** Regional Planning, Defense, Maritime, North Natuna Sea

### INTRODUCTION

The sea area is one of the important areas for countries that have access to the sea, both territorial areas and Exclusive Economic Zones. However, the sea is also a problem for some countries because of the unclear boundaries between countries and boundaries with the open sea area. In 2018, marine data was launched which is a manifestation of Indonesia's identity as the largest archipelagic country in the world. This marine data was launched by three institutions, including the Indonesian Navy's Hydrographic and Oceanographic Center (Pushidrosal), the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) and the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs. The agreed result is the area of the Republic of Indonesia (land and sea) covering an area of 8,300,000 km<sup>2</sup> consisting of inland waters and archipelagic waters covering an area of 3,110,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the Territorial Sea 290,000 km<sup>2</sup>, an Additional Zone of 270,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the Exclusive Economic Zone of 3,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and the Continental Shelf. 2,800,000 km<sup>2</sup>. (Pushidrosal, 2018). As an archipelagic country, territorially there are boundaries with other countries. Indonesia's maritime territory is bordered by India, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, the Republic of Palau, Australia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea. Indonesia as a maritime country that has wide seas and long coastlines makes the location of the Indonesian archipelago very strategic in terms of economic and environmental, socio-cultural, as well as legal and security aspects. For this reason, it is necessary to determine boundaries through the provisions of the International Law of the Sea as regulated in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention (KHL 1982). The Indonesian government has ratified the 1982 KHL through Law Number 17 of 1985 so that Indonesia is obliged to follow all the rules contained in the 1982 KHL. Furthermore, in order to maintain maritime potential, the Indonesian Government issued Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Marine Policy

## Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea

which was signed in 20 February 2017 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo. This determination aims to guide the development of the marine sector for the realization of Indonesia as a World Maritime Axis which includes security, defense, law enforcement and safety at sea as well as maritime diplomacy (Riyadi and Sari, 2019).

In 2017 the Government of Indonesia made improvements to a new map of Indonesia's territory and emphasized the boundaries of Indonesia's maritime territory by naming the North Natuna Sea which borders the South China Sea. The Natuna Sea is famous as a producer of oil and gas, so it is called the waters with the largest gas supply in the Asia Pacific and even the world. The potential of fish resources which include the Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea and China Sea is very abundant up to 767,126 tons (Wangke, 2020). This makes it one of the sources of livelihood for traditional Indonesian fishermen by utilizing and processing existing resources optimally, but in this case exploitation and exploration have not been managed optimally. On the other hand, the area is one of the strategic international shipping lanes traversed by other countries that have interests that are directly adjacent to the high seas, where historically there were three ethnicities that inhabited the three areas, consisting of ethnic Malays, ethnic Javanese, and ethnic Chinese. . Because it is a water area, most of them have a livelihood as fishermen (Matompo, 2018). However, the unilateral act carried out by the Government of Indonesia resulted in overlapping territorial claims between the three countries. Bearing in mind that in international relations when a country wants to make a territorial claim by updating the map, there must be a negotiation between countries whose territories face each other or are side by side (Riyadi and Sari, 2019).

The location of the North Natuna Sea which is between the three countries raises various kinds of problems, one of which is regarding maritime boundaries. Previously, there had been conflicts over the South China Sea dispute regarding overlapping territorial claims involving China and several countries in the Southeast Asian region. However, on June 12, 2016 the International Court of Arbitration ruled that all of China's actions in the South China Sea area were not in accordance with the International Law of the Sea, so that China had no right to claim the area. In 2019 there has been a decline in production where the catch only reaches 1 ton of fish per week which normally fishermen get 3 tons of fish per week. This is due, among other things, to the entry of foreign vessels and fishing carried out without a permit in North Natuna Waters (Wulan and Yasa, 2021). The problems that occur in North Natuna can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1. North Natuna Sea Chronology**

Tahun	Fenomena
2016	China claims overlapping territories but China's actions in the South China Sea area are not in accordance with the International Law of the Sea, so China has no right to claim the area. (violates UNCLOS Article 77 on the Rights of the coastal state over the Continental Shelf)
2017	The Indonesian government is revamping a new map and reaffirming the boundaries of Indonesia's maritime territory by naming the North Natuna Sea, which borders the South China Sea. (In accordance with UNCLOS article 75 on Maps and lists of geographic coordinates)
2019	There has been a decrease in production due to the entry of foreign vessels and fishing is carried out without a permit in the North Natuna Waters (in violation of UNCLOS article 73 concerning Enforcement of the legislation of the Coastal State)

The above conditions occur because China claims the Natuna Waters as a nine dash line area, so that China considers its actions legal for catching fish in Natuna Waters. It was proven by the incident that one of the Chinese vessels had been caught casting nets in the Indonesian EEZ in the Indonesian jurisdiction (North Natuna) accompanied by a coast guard to protect his fishing boat. China when doing illegal fishing always brings a coast guard, which is to protect the area that is considered to be theirs. In the case of the violation of the Natuna island territory unilaterally by the Chinese government due to abundant natural resources, the traditional fishing ground which is included in the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone is based on the Nine Dash Line claim plus the application of the Air Defense Zone Identification (ADIZ) is a threat to defense. and future security. This can lead to political tensions, encourage a race for arms power, resulting in tension in the ASEAN region and can even lead to open war. The North Natuna Sea area is an area that has a high level of vulnerability, the occurrence of conflicts in the ASEAN Region because of many state interests. Therefore, Indonesia, which is located in the area, must prepare itself with the possibilities that will occur in the

## **Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea**

future according to the priority scale of threats. In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Defense Number 19 of 2015 concerning the Policy for the Implementation of State Defense in 2015-2019, a message can be drawn that as an ASEAN member country that has a strategic position in a conflict-ridden region, Indonesia with all its strengths and capabilities must be able to protect national interests. of the consequences of the conflict.

In this condition, Indonesia is actually in a stronger position than China, which is only based on the nine dash line rule. Moreover, coupled with the behavior of China, which has often violated the exclusive zone of Indonesian waters, it has also been implicated several times in illegal fishing by the Chinese community against Indonesian waters and Chinese ships entering Indonesian waters without permission from the Indonesian side. This clearly violates the EEZ Law Number 5 of 1983, especially in Article 7. This article explains that anyone carrying out activities in Indonesian territorial waters must obtain approval from the Indonesian government. Currently, Indonesia through the TNI has prepared an Integrated Trimatra military defense posture with the hope that the use of force is carried out in a synergistic and integrated manner in order to be able to face future challenges, but in its implementation it is still not optimal, besides that the existing threats continue to increase from year to year. China already has military bases in the Spratly Islands which are used as bases for advancing, monitoring trade crossings in the South China Sea and establishing independent cities in the Spratly Islands. This requires serious attention and prioritizes threats that have the potential to become regional conflicts.

Related to some of the descriptions of these problems, the thing that is considered most crucial is the change in the 2017 national map where there is a change in the name of the South China Sea to the North Natuna Sea. The purpose of the renaming is to show Indonesia's diplomatic sovereignty in national waters, but it implies that there is a national interest in the national security framework in the issuance of the new map of Indonesia 2017. In addition, the new map policy is closely related to the vision of the government of President Joko Widodo to make Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis. Based on the above phenomenon, in this case, this writer examines further related to the arrangement of the national defense area in the North Natuna Sea, considering that the North Natuna Sea has great potential in every aspect of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture as well as defense and security. Muhaimin's research (2018) shows that the naming of the North Natuna Sea in the study of security and international relations can be understood as a step to securitize Indonesia against the sovereignty of its maritime territory. This securitization effort can be seen in the long process of forming a new map involving all national resources as well as diplomatic statements from the Indonesian government (speech act). Tampi's research (2017) shows that the problem of regional status and the ambiguity of state boundaries are often a source of disputes between bordering or adjacent countries. Ruyat's research (2017) shows that the South China Sea dispute is a challenge to regional stability, including Indonesia, which is approaching the Asian Century. This dispute poses a threat to Indonesia's defense because the contested location is near the Indonesian border in the Natuna region.

On the other hand, research by Tienth et al., (2020) shows that Indonesia prefers to maintain the status quo to maintain high economic diplomacy with China. The research of Dipua, Prakoso and Nurdiansyah (2021) shows that there are several inputs and recommendations on policy making to prioritize diplomacy in solving existing problems, especially in Indonesia's maritime border areas with neighboring countries. The research of Chomariyah and Sudirman (2020) shows that the efforts made by the Government of Indonesia are to protest against China's claims to parts of the Natuna Sea waters, based on UNCLOS 1982 and to take a diplomatic approach. The research of Fernandes et al, (2021) shows that the nine-dash line claim is not based on international law but is only based on China's unilateral claims and causes conflicts that have an impact on Indonesia. Rosdiana's research (2018) shows that domestic constraints are through elite political policies, taking diplomatic and political means to adapt to the external environment defensively by changing the name of the EEZ in Natuna to the North Natuna Sea. This research is not new, but there are predecessors. In this study, we will discuss the threat of China, which has built bases in the Spratly Islands, faced with Indonesia's attitude towards potential conflicts that will occur. In accordance with Indonesian Government Regulation No. 68 of 2014 concerning the arrangement of defense areas, it is necessary to increase military strength in the Natuna Islands by carrying out the construction of an ideal military base in accordance with the level of threat which will have the potential to become a war mandala in the event of a dispute in the North Natuna Sea Area. With the development of a defense structure in accordance with Indonesia's vision and mission as the world's maritime axis, it will be able to secure the development of other maritime pillars in order to realize national resilience as expected.

Indonesia has announced its Exclusive Economic Zone as regulated in Law Number 5 of 1983 concerning the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone. Article 2 of Law 5/1983 has stated that the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone is the outermost 200 nautical miles of the Indonesian territorial sea baseline. Article 3 paragraph (1) of the same Law also explains that if there is an overlap with the Exclusive Economic Zone of another country, it is determined by agreement between Indonesia and that country. Even though it has been regulated as such in UNCLOS, conflicts over territory and disputes over maritime boundaries still occur.

## **Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea**

Recently, the issue of the entry of Chinese ships in the North Natuna Sea, which is the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, has been hot again. The entry of Chinese warships and Chinese fishing vessels accompanied by the Chinese Coast Guard does not violate UNCLOS rules because foreign ships are free to enter the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone. Foreign ships are only allowed to explore and exploit, as well as utilize other natural resources in the area (Maulana and Rakhman 2020). Indonesia's efforts to defend the territory of the State's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the Indonesian people in defending the North Natuna Sea (LNU) area which has the potential to become a threatened area. Indonesia as a non-claimant state prioritizes the development of maritime forces and seeks to carry out diplomacy involving military forces, namely the TNI-AL, TNI-AU and TNI-AD (Ilmi 2020).

Based on Law number 3 of 2002 concerning defense, article 1 paragraph 2 states that the national defense system is a universal defense system (Sishta) that involves all citizens, territories and national resources and is prepared early by the government and is carried out in total, integrated, directed, and continuous to uphold the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. Therefore, it is necessary to increase defense capabilities, especially in the North Natuna Sea area. Referring to the Law, the Government makes North Natuna a defense area based on Article 1 of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning State Defense Territory Structuring which explains that the State Defense area, hereinafter referred to as the Defense Area, is an area determined to maintain state sovereignty, territorial integrity The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The determination of the defense area as regulated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Article 5 is to guarantee the certainty of the existence of the Defense Area. The defense area is determined by taking into account regional interests and defense functions. The defense area includes land, sea and air. The elements of the defense area planned by the Government in accordance with Article 6, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning State Defense Territory Arrangement, namely military bases, military training areas, military installations, testing areas for military equipment and weapons, explosive goods storage areas and other dangerous, disposal areas for ammunition and other dangerous defense equipment, strategic national vital objects and air defense interests.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The design used in this study is a mixed method. Mixed methods research design is a procedure in collecting, analyzing and mixing quantitative and qualitative methods in a study or a series of studies to understand the problems in research (Creswell and Plano Clark 2015, 108). According to Creswell, the method of merging or a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods aims to make the resulting data more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective. There are six mixed method research designs, including the convergent parallel design, the embedded design, the explanatory sequential design, the exploratory sequential design, the transformative design, and the multiphase design. (Creswell 2012). The convergent parallel design is a way of collecting quantitative and qualitative data and then using them together to be used in understanding the problems in research. The explanatory sequential design is a data collection method that begins with quantitative data collection and then continues with qualitative data collection to help analyze the data obtained quantitatively, so that the results of research with this design are to explain a general picture (generalization). The exploratory sequential design is a data collection that begins with the collection of qualitative data and then continues with the collection of quantitative data. The purpose of collecting qualitative data in the first stage is to explore the existing phenomena first, then the second stage is collecting quantitative data to explain a relationship between variables found in qualitative data. The embedded design is data collection carried out by starting with quantitative and qualitative data together or sequentially where one form of data plays a supporting role for other data. The transformative design is a research model that uses one of the four previous models designed using a transformative framework or lens. The multiphase design is a research model based on convergent, explanatory, exploratory, and embedded. The point is if this research is carried out through a series of stages or separate research which has a program of research objectives. (Rifki Ayu Rosmita, 2018)

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### ***1. Implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the State Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea***

##### **Standards, goals and activities**

Indonesia's defense must be the main focus in relation to the North Natuna Sea because security, defense, unity and integrity are the state's obligation to protect it. Indonesia has an interest in handling conflicts in the North Natuna Sea, because if it cannot be handled properly, it will have an impact on the stability of Indonesia and the region's security. Indonesia also has an interest in asserting its claim to Indonesia's EEZ in the waters located north of the Natuna Islands. In addition, to measure the

## **Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea**

performance of the implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the State Defense Area, of course, confirms certain standards and targets that must be achieved by policy implementers, policy performance is basically an assessment of the level of achievement of these standards and targets. That the implementation of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 starting from the determination, planning, utilization and control has been quite good, but socialization is still needed to the lower units so that it can run as expected. Planning for existing programs must be able to realize national goals in the planning of structuring the defense area.

### **Resource Policy**

The policy is not only the setting of complete standards and objectives in assessing implementation but also must provide adequate resources, including Facilities and Infrastructure Resources, human resources and financial resources in the environment. The existing resources are still limited and need to be added both in terms of quality and quantity. This is an important component that determines the successful implementation of government policies, implementation of work programs and the control function of a policy. In meeting the needs for facilities and infrastructure related to the authority of the local government, regarding the need for development land and other regulations, the local government has full support. This is in accordance with the results of the interview with informant 2 in the field.

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure can be overcome with full support from local governments and local communities in order to realize the national interest. This is in accordance with article 26 paragraph 1 of Government Regulation Number 68 of 2014 which states that the Government and/or local governments are obliged to provide land for the construction and development of defense areas. In addition, the Central Government has implemented a complex strategic plan that covers all aspects of life, both economic, social, political, cultural, defense and security. On the criteria of the Resource Policy, it can be concluded that the number of resources owned and the active role of the Government in carrying out development in the Natuna Islands is a strength that can be utilized as well as possible, but there are also weaknesses that require the management of these resources independently and the technology owned is still This is coupled with the limited budget that is owned, especially in the defense and security sector due to the vast territory of Indonesia so that it is carried out according to a priority scale.

### **Inter-organizational Communication and Activities**

Effective implementation requires program standards and objectives to be understood by individuals and each individual is responsible for achieving them. Communication is vital that we focus on the clarity of standards and objectives, the accuracy of the communication of the implementers, and the consistency (similarity) of being communicated and the various sources of information. Standards and objectives are clearly defined so that implementers can know what is expected. Communication is carried out both within and between organizations in a complex process that seems to have many difficulties. Based on the statement above, it can be interpreted that communication between parties is carried out by sharing procedures and joint operations, so that good synergy is established. The synergy that occurs between stakeholders is built on a sense of trust, effective communication, reciprocal relationships, creativity by providing rewards or innovations in the intended program. Good synergy among stakeholders gives positive results in program implementation. If there is no clarity and consistency as well as uniformity towards a standard and policy objectives, then the standards and policy objectives are difficult to achieve. With that clarity, policy implementers can know what is expected of them and know what to do. In a public organization, local government for example, communication is often a difficult and complex process. The process of transferring news down within the organization or from one organization to another, and to other communicators, often experiences distortion, whether intentional or not. If different communication sources provide inconsistent interpretations of a standard and purpose, or the same information source provides conflicting interpretations, then at one time policy implementers will find an event that is more difficult to implement a policy in a consistent manner. intensive. Thus, the prospect of effective policy implementation is largely determined by accurate and consistent communication to policy implementers (accuracy and consistency).

### **Characteristics of Implementing Agencies**

In the implementation of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the State Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea, the implementing agency is a combination of various government institutions and has military authority as well as the North Natuna region. This indicates that Indonesia has made efforts to maintain the existence of the outermost islands within the territorial integrity of Indonesia. The Indonesian Navy carries out more optimal planning when faced with Soldiers involved in the operation to secure the Outermost Islands, they must work hard in patrolling and stopping at the outer islands, both populated and uninhabited, in accordance with applicable procedures and rules in maintaining and securing the territory. NKRI. By placing personnel and adequate equipment, security on the outer islands which are also used as defense areas can be better maintained. From the information above, there is an opportunity that so far joint operations and joint exercises

## **Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea**

have been carried out both with stakeholders and with foreign countries, while the factors that pose a threat are the absence of common Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and the absence of a Network Centric Warfare program.

### **Performance**

Performance is a measure of the success of the implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the National Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea, that performance in the implementation of defense is in accordance with PP No. 68 of 2014 concerning the arrangement of the national defense area, this is indicated by the development of defense. massively in the area and the Government Regulation becomes a guideline on how to implement defense in the outermost areas, including in North Natuna. This is in accordance with the ideals of the development of the World Maritime Axis but with various limitations so that the development of the maritime area has not been consistent and is divided into the development of land areas, especially development outside the island of Java.

### **Economic, Social and Political Conditions**

China's threat in the Natuna waters is a threat to Indonesia's sovereignty in the Indonesian territorial sea and a threat to Indonesia's sovereign rights in Indonesia's EEZ. Indonesia's response to the Chinese threat in the Natuna waters under the Jokowi administration was carried out through increasing military capabilities, diplomatic efforts and naming the North Natuna Sea. The Indonesian government under the Jokowi administration wants to make Indonesia a world maritime axis with one of its missions building a strong maritime defense and security. Indonesia is obliged to build a maritime defense force, not only to maintain maritime sovereignty and wealth, but also as a form of the Indonesian government's responsibility in maintaining shipping safety and maritime security. This means that Indonesia must also be active in protecting its border areas that are vulnerable to conflict and threats caused by claims between several countries.

Conditions that can affect the implementation of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the National Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea, namely the existence of political conflicts where there are still unresolved maritime boundaries between Indonesia and Vietnam and Malaysia, especially in the North Natuna Sea. The emergence of national interests begins with the needs of a country. This need can be seen from its internal conditions, namely political economy, military, and socio-culture. This interest arises on the basis of the power to be created with the aim of a country being able to gain world recognition of its national interests. That the economic life of the Natuna people depends on Natuna waters because the Natuna area is only 1 percent of the land, apart from that it is sea waters. The livelihoods of the surrounding community are also generally fishermen. Meanwhile, the presence of the TNI in maintaining the Natuna area was also welcomed by the surrounding community.

### **Attitude of the implementer**

Each component of this model is discussed and must be filtered about the perceptions of the implementer or implementer in the area where the policy is delivered. The intensity of the attitude of the implementer is influenced by the performance of the policy. On the implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the State Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea. that the attitude of the implementers in this study is interpreted as support for the program or the desire to implement policies which are indicated by a commitment to the implementation of the Natuna defense program in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the National Defense Territory in the North Natuna Sea. All implementing parties are not only required to accept the policy of the State Defense Area structuring program in the North Natuna Sea, but more than that they are more required to be committed to implementing it and realizing its goals and targets. The expected commitment should be in tangible form through programs and activities that support the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the State Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea. From the information above, it can be concluded that every component of both the TNI and the people have a unified attitude in defending the territory of Indonesia and carrying out development in the field of defense and security.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, this research can be concluded as follows:

1. The implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the National Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea based on the Van Meter Van Horn theory has not run optimally, it still requires various improvements in several ways, namely: a. Aspects of standards, objectives and activities covering the determination, planning, utilization, control of defense areas have been running quite well but still need improvement with the implementation of development programs and good spatial planning so that they are in accordance with the expected

## Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea

conditions with very good results; b. Aspects of Resource Policy which include Facilities and Infrastructure Resources, Human Resources and Financial Resources still require improvement and good management by implementing priority scale facilities and infrastructure development, increasing the number and quality of personnel and improving the global economy; c. Aspects of communication between organizations have been going well even though there is no integrated one-command system so that organizational validation is needed that is able to control all existing systems; d. Aspects of Institutional Characteristics related to Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are still in accordance with their respective agencies and do not yet have the same procedures so that a Network Centric Warfare program is needed in carrying out defense and security in the North Natuna Sea; e. Aspects of the existing performance so far, the development carried out is still divided between maritime development and land areas outside Java, so that priority scale development needs to be carried out; f. Aspects The economic, social and political conditions have been going well and improvement is needed so that Indonesia becomes a developed country and is respected by the world. g. Aspects The attitude of the implementer has been running as desired, namely that all parties are consistent and committed in the development and implementation of Government Implementation Number 68 of 2014 concerning the arrangement of the state defense area.

2. Factors in the Implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the State Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea can be seen from internal factors and external factors. a. Internal factors include factors of strength and weakness. Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, it was found that for the greatest strength, namely having a spatial plan for the defense area so that it is able to ward off threats in accordance with the direction of the threat. This is evidenced by the highest score of 0.349. Meanwhile, the biggest weakness is that they have not been able to manage their own natural resources independently and the existing technology is still limited with the highest score of 0.170; b. External factors include opportunities and threats. Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, the biggest opportunity in State Defense Territory Arrangement in the Perspective of Defense Management in the North Natuna Sea is the agency's work plan in accordance with the Nawacita of the World Maritime Axis. This is evidenced by the highest score of 0.259. While the toughest threats are easily provoked and easily divided with the highest score of 0.229.
3. Strategies that can be applied in the Implementation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning Structuring the National Defense Area in the North Natuna Sea based on the defense doctrine of the Republic of Indonesia in sequence according to the results of the AHP analysis are as follows: a. Prepare active defensive defenses; b. Implementing resource management; c. Realizing a universal defense; d. Setting up a layered defense; e. Enhance international cooperation; f. Improving maritime, land and aerospace security; g. Build and utilize the defense industry; h. Creating awareness and ability to defend the country

### REFERENCES

- 1) Agustrian, N, L., Rizkan, R., and Izzudin, M. (2018). Management of Life Skill Program at Al-Hafidz Shelter, Bengkulu City. *Journal of Community Development*, 1 (1), (7-13). <https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/index.php/jpls/article/view/4031>
- 2) Arsyad. 2006. Implementation of Government Regulation Number 33 of 1998 concerning Equity Participation in the "Setia Bhakti Wanita" Women's Cooperative Surabaya. *Equity Vol.10 No.3 September 2006 ISSN 1411-0393*, 356.
- 3) Asfi, M., & Sari, R. P. (2010). Decision Support System for Selection of Outstanding Students Using the AHP Method (Case Study: STMIK CIC Cirebon). *Journal of Informatics*, Vol. 6, No. 2, December 2010: 131-144, 131-144.
- 4) Darmawi, Eddie. 2013. Analysis of the Success of Small and Medium Industry Development in North Bengkulu Regency. *Journal of Social and Political Research*, Vol 2 No.2, ISSN: 2252-5270, 3.
- 5) David, Freddy R. 2015. Personal swot analysis. Jakarta: Gramedia Utama
- 6) Dwidjowijoto, R. N. 2016. Public Policy for Developing Countries. Jakarta: PT Lex Media Komputindo.
- 7) Ekowati, Mas Roro Lilik. 2019. Planning, Implementation, & Evaluation of a Policy or Program (A Theoretical and Practical Policy). Surakarta: Surakarta Chakra Library.
- 8) Fatimah, Fajar Nur'aini D., 2016, SWOT Analysis Techniques, Quadrant: Yogyakarta.
- 9) Science, Nur. 2020. "The Impact of Naming the North Natuna Sea on Indonesia-China Bilateral Relations." *Journal of International Relations*, Volume 6, Number 4 482-490.
- 10) Maulana, Rio Yusri, and Moh. Arief Rahman. 2020. "A Good Governance Approach in Strengthening National Border Security: A Study in the North Natuna Sea Region." *Journal of Political Discourse*, Vol. 5, No. 1, March 71-86.
- 11) Muhaimin, Ramadhan. 2018. "Securitization Policy and Threat Perception in the North Natuna Sea." *Politics*, Vol. 9 No. 1 June 17-37.
- 12) Rubel, Robert C. 2012. *Navies and Economic Prosperity-the New Logic of Sea Power*. Paper, London: Kings College London.

## Implementation of Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 Concerning Structure of The State Defense Area in The North Natuna Sea

- 13) Suharyo. 2019. "Enforcement of Maritime Security in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and its Problems." DE JURE Journal of Legal Research, Vol. 19 No. 3, September 285-302.
- 14) Fitri, W. I. 2015. Implementation of Regional Regulation of Samarinda City Number 19 of 2001 concerning Regulation and Guidance of Street Vendors (Case Study at Morning Market in Samarinda City). eJournal of Public Administration, 3(4): 1820-1834 ISSN 0000-0000.
- 15) Hamid, Abdul. (2015). Implementation of North Penajam Paser Regent Regulation No. 18 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Free Education in Nenang Village, Penajam District, North Penajam Paser Regency. Government eJournal, 3, (2) 2015: 623-635, ISSN 0000-0000, 626.
- 16) Herjanto, E. (2018). Management Science Quantitative Analysis For Decision Making. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- 17) Hermabin, John., Djumadi., Idris, Adam. 2014. Implementation of Regional School Operational Assistance (BOSDA) Policy at State Senior High School 1 Sendawar, West Kutai Regency. eJournal Administrative Reform, 2014, 2(3): 1746-1758, ISSN 2338-7637, 1749.
- 18) Science, Nur. 2020. "The Impact of Naming the North Natuna Sea on Indonesia-China Bilateral Relations." Journal of International Relations, Volume 6, Number 4 482-490.
- 19) Irawan, A. 2015. Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2001 concerning Permits to Construct Buildings in Malinau District, Malinau Regency City. eJournal of Integrative Governance, 3(2): 362-374, ISSN 2337-8670.
- 20) Marimin. (2014). Multiple Criteria Decision Making Techniques and Applications . Jakarta: Grasindo.
- 21) Matompo, Osgar S. (2018). "Handling Illegal Fish Theft Practices in Indonesian Waters." Legality: Scientific Journal of Law 26, No. 1: 133.
- 22) Maulana, Rio Yusri, and Moh. Arief Rahman. 2020. "A Good Governance Approach in Strengthening National Border Security: A Study in the North Natuna Sea Region." Journal of Political Discourse, Vol. 5, No. 1, March 71-86.
- 23) Muhaimin, Ramadhan. 2018. "Securitization Policy and Threat Perception in the North Natuna Sea." Politics, Vol. 9 No. 1 June 17-37.
- 24) Nurcholis, H. 2015. Theory and Practice of Regional Autonomous Government. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- 25) Prasetyo, M. I. 2013. Evaluation of Sidoarjo's Child Friendly City Policy in Krembung District, Sidoarjo Regency. Journal of Public Policy and Management Volume 1, Number 1, January 2013 ISSN 2303-341X, 141-156.
- 26) Putranti, Ika Riswanti. (2018). "Violations of Indonesia's Sovereign Rights: A Case Study of China in the North Natuna Sea." Journal Of International Relations 4, No. 4 (2018): 870.
- 27) Rubel, Robert C. 2012. Navies and Economic Prosperity-the New Logic of Sea Power. Paper, London: Kings College London.
- 28) Rubiyanto. 2012. Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2000 concerning Regulation and Guidance of Street Vendors on the Order of Street Vendors in the City of Semarang. Law and Community Dynamics Vol. 10 No.1 October 2012 ISSN: No. 0854-2031.
- 29) Silalahi, M. (2016). His research. The Study of Ethnomedicine in Indonesia and Its Research Approach, 9, 117-124.
- 30) Suharyo. 2019. "Enforcement of Maritime Security in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and its Problems." DE JURE Journal of Legal Research, Vol. 19 No. 3, September 285-302.
- 31) Sugiyono. (2018). Combined Research Methods (Mixed Methods). Bandung: CV Alfabeta
- 32) Supriyono, Wardhana, W. A., & Sudaryo. (2017). Structural Official Selection System with AHP Method. Third National Seminar on Human Resources for Nuclear Technology Yogyakarta, 21-22 November 2007 ISSN 1978-0176.
- 33) Taufiqurokhman and Satispi, Evi. (2018). Theory and Development of Public Service Management. South Tangerang: UMJ Press.
- 34) Trisnanto, D. R. 2015. Implementation of Policies for Setting Business Places and Guidance of PKL Krian Terminals in Sidoarjo Regency (Descriptive Study on Factors Affecting the Implementation of Policies for Setting Business Places and Guiding PKL Krian Terminals, Sidoarjo Regency). Public Policy and Management Volume 3, Number 1, January-April 2015, ISSN 2303-341X, 1-15.
- 35) Wangke, Humphrey. (2020). "Enforcing Indonesia's Sovereign Rights in the North Natuna Sea", Journal of the Research Center of the Indonesian House of Representatives Expertise Board 12, no.1



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.