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Good governance strategy in maintaining the national interest of state defense: a study in the North Natuna sea region

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ABSTRACT

"Good governance" reforms public sectors in several nations. Science is also investigating good governance. Researchers see good governance differently. Lawmakers stress state defense. Indonesia's maritime issues endanger defense. Indonesia bolstered its military after China unilaterally claimed the North Natuna Sea with its nine-dash line (NDL). The Indonesian government must strengthen the military since this move affects the area. This study fills gaps in thinking by reviewing national journal publications on good governance options for the North Natuna Sea's potential threat. This research uses soft and hard ways to describe how the Indonesian government controls potential conflict in the South China Sea, which would affect the North Natuna Sea region. Good governance comprises the central government's coordination and collaboration with the local government of Riau Islands Province, where the North Natuna Sea is located, and how well this local government meets its population's requirements in accordance with central government policies. The state defends the South China Sea using physical power and soft power diplomacy, which inspired this research (soft power). Develop and restore boundaries to rule successfully. Hence, improving lives achieves government goals. This government commitment requires Natuna Sea community and stakeholder cooperation. Thus, this research admits advises more further investigation.



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Introduction

In our prior investigation, a country's land is defined its fundamental capital, which must be exploited effectively to increase the nation's prosperity and security. Octavian et al. (2020) Claims against the territory of another country by a country sometimes lead to international disputes that damage ties between nations by making claims to each other, possibly including many additional state actors that are engaged in the situation. The Nine Dash Line (NDL) conflict is one of the most complicated disputes in the Asia Pacific region which can still be resolved because of the interplay of the interests of many countries with their respective national interests, which end in territorial claims. (State Defense Policy Becomes a Solution to Threats, nd; Prasetyo et al., 2019; Priskila & Kartika Sari, 2021; Tampi, nd-a; Tapiheru, 2022)

There are overlapping maritime territorial claims between China, Taiwan and four Southeast Asian countries, namely Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Brunei Darussalam, in the South China Sea. The most dominant actor in the territorial dispute is China, which uses historical claims that are not in line with international law. (Geographical location of the South China Sea, Award, 2021). China issued historical evidence which became known internationally as the nine-dash line (NDL) map, which also claims part of Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the North Natuna Sea (Wahyuni, 2020). This, then provoked several other countries to participate in releasing various evidence they have regarding the ownership status in the South China Sea area as reinforcement to counter China's unilateral claims. which this overlapping claim known now as the South China Sea dispute.

In addition, Chinese ships enter Indonesian waters without Indonesia's permission, which is a clear violation of the ZEE Law No. 5 of 1983, especially in Article 7, as well as UNCLOS 1982 (S. P. Laut et al., n.d.; Rossiana, n.d.; Silabi Al-Aar et al., n.d.). This article explains that whoever carries out activities in Indonesian territorial waters must obtain approval from the Indonesian government. (Ramli & Lumumba Burhanuddin, 2021; Wahyuni, 2020). This is one of the causes for the emergence of disputes in the South China Sea region. This area is thought to have natural resources and is a major trade route and sea traffic. Indonesia is not a claimant country of the South China Sea dispute, but Indonesia categorically refuses China's claim on Indonesian EEZ in the North Natuna Sea. (S. P. Laut et al., n.d.; Wira Pambudi, 2019). This is not only experienced by Indonesia, several countries in the Southeast Asia region also experience more or less the same thing. This then resulted in the South China Sea conflict which had an impact on politics and security in Southeast Asia. (Firdaus1 et al., nd; Laut et al., nd; Ramli & Lumumba Burhanuddin, 2021; Tampi, nd; Wattimena, 2017)

Indonesia's Law number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory, Law number 5 of 1985 concerning the Exclusive Economic Zone of Indonesia, Law no. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters and International Law of the Sea or UNCLOS 1982 (Ruyat, 2017), has been arranged in such a way (S. P. Laut et al., n.d.) as to allow the absolute boundaries of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. While China is still using traditional fishing grounds as their base and is still questioning Indonesia's maritime boundaries. The South China Sea dispute, which has been going on since 1947, has yet to find a solution. China's unilateral claims also increase the threat to world security. China claims more than 85% of the South China Sea (SCS) and the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands. The dispute over the ownership of the Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands has its own history where China includes its claim to the waters of several countries such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei and Malaysia. The archipelago is located approximately 1,100 km from the port on Hainan Island, China and 500 km from the coast of northern Kalimantan, Indonesia. (Ayu Agung Rasmi Wulan & Maharta Yasa, 2021; Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, nd; Priscilla & Kartika Sari, 2021; Repindo Agustiyan et al., 2021; Wahyuni, nd).

Research result (Wahyuni, 2020) shows that, the state as a determining actor in the fulfillment of China's national interests, uses its power by expanding on the basis of the need for resources, population explosion, and prestige as a large nation that does not want to show its weakness to a country that has the same claim in the South China Sea as the roots of territorial claims conflicts. Regarding China's claim of the Indonesian EEZ in the North Natuna Sea, to look for the solution, one of the suggested formulations as a future strategy is utilizing the Strategic Partnership of the two countries in the economic, political and socio-cultural fields, diplomacy, by utilizing bilateral and multilateral forum.

However, researchers rarely make a thought-mapping about the literature on good governance as a state defense effort, (Zikra et al., 2022) discusses the public policy of Indonesian state defense, (Prasetyo et al., 2019) trying to build the idea of the Indonesian government's sea defense strategy in maintaining maritime security. (Repindo Agustiyan et al., 2021) explores the design of Indonesia's foreign policy towards the South China Sea conflict. This article attempts to fill this gap and understand how researchers from the social, political and defense sciences view good governance. This study addresses the following questions: How is the government's approach to be able to play a role in protecting the North Natuna Sea as a form of state defense? This study conducts a systematic literature review on good governance in defense science to answer this question.

Method

This research employed a qualitative descriptive methodology. Qualitative approach is suitable with this research as it investigated the current issues in the South China Sea region. Therefore, this research deals with analyzing understanding process based on a technique that analyzes a social phenomenon by creating a complex image, analyzing words, reporting comprehensive perspectives of respondents, and conducting

studies in natural settings. This methodology is suitable for descriptive research using an inductive data approach. Triangulation (mixed) data gathering procedures are used, inductive data analysis is performed, and the emphasis of study findings is on meaning rather than generalization (Creswell, 2014). The analytical description method is a method that describes an event or problem of the topic of study systematically and relies on an analysis of these events from a causal point of view (Sugiyono, 2010).

The investigation employed this strategy in an effort to highlight issues plaguing in Indonesia border sea, with a focus on that region's proximity to the North Natuna Sea. This study attempted to deduce the Indonesian government's approach to border regions from these issues. Data collected will be screened in an impartial manner to ensure data correctness of a substantial or important level. In this technique, we examine the international challenges, including the interactions, activities, attitudes, perspectives, and continuing processes pertaining to components of governance as a potential solution to the current issues in the South China Sea region. Because to overlapping claims, important marine trade routes, and abundant natural resources, the South China Sea issue is a significant Asian flashpoint. China's maritime supremacy has caused several disputes with other countries. To deal with the issue, this research employed a literature evaluation to create predictions and understand the significance and interplay of the conflict's effect on national security issues.

Results and Discussions

The Impact of the South China Sea Dispute on State Defense

The Indonesian government, through the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, formally renamed the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in Natuna Sea to the North Natuna Sea on July 14, 2017. The region is a portion of the South China Sea, which is partially claimed by China with its NDL. The Indonesian government argued that presenting a new name for the area was done for two reasons: first, to prevent confusion between parties seeking to exploit the area's continental shelf, given that the area was Indonesian territory; and second, to provide clear instructions to the Indonesian Navy's Law Enforcement Team. This event's advantages and disadvantages represent a new chapter in Indonesia's stance in the South China Sea dispute. due to Indonesia's location, which allows for greater penetration into contested issues in the North Natuna Sea region, Indonesia's stance is now taken into consideration. With a foreign policy that gives the impression of being very different from the approach that was in place during the previous government.



Figure 2. Indonesian EEZ rights at LNU

(Source: Economist.com)

Indonesia's position which provides penetration of dispute issues in the North Natuna Sea area, thus making Indonesia's position reckoned with. With a foreign policy that appears with a different impression from the previous government's policy. In June 23th, 2016 President Joko Widodo visited Natuna Regency and lead a meeting on board of KRI Imam Bonjol 383 (an Indonesian warship) which is sailing Natuna Waters, with his cabinet ministers including Coordinating Minister of Politics, Legal and Security, Foreign Minister, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, TNI Chief and Navy Chief (detiknews. 23 Juni 2016). This action is diplomatically a clear signal to the world, particularly to Chinese leaders in Beijing that Indonesia will not stand still and fight to protect its rights, both with a soft approach and a hard approach.

National and international analysts who criticize China's actions in the North Natuna Sea appreciate what Indonesia has done through a tough strategy as Indonesia's approach in its relationship with China. A step that affirms that as a country that becomes the fulcrum of two oceans, Indonesia has stated its strong rhetoric about maritime ownership and rights. President Joko Widodo's strategy to the South China Sea seems to be centered on getting China to acknowledge Indonesia's EEZ right in the North Natuna Sea, and its sovereign right in the area, including its right to explore and exploit natural resources, and right to survey. While other countries want to do these activities, they need to ask Indonesian permission. (UNCLOS, 1982). President Joko Widodo's strategy on the North Natuna Sea issue includes building the Kogabwilhan (Komando Gabungan Wilayah Pertahanan= Commander of Joint Defense Region), one of them covers Riau Island Province, Riau Province and the North Natuna Seab, and deploying the Navy (Portal Berita Info Publik. 28 September 2019).

The previous stage is risky; Indonesia's rules pose extra hazards. Aaron L. Connelly (2016) says nearby countries with China interests may anticipate Indonesia's agenda. This will give Indonesia's neighbors ASEAN influence. In the future, it will be impossible to approach the South China Sea dispute with unity and full strength, as was feasible before Jokowi's government. During that time, Indonesia was the "engine" for ASEAN countries fighting in this region. Without ASEAN unity, the US will "guide" ASEAN in its attempts to oppose China's actions in the South China Sea. Even while this major power's presence in Southeast Asia would affect regional stability, it will also harm Indonesia's Natuna Islands. The designation of the North Natuna Sea is a statement from Indonesia to China that it's not only about territorial borders.

As stated by the official statement from the Chinese government, the change in the name of the Natuna Waters may be rather upsetting to the Chinese people. The massive consolidation of Indonesian military forces in this area, which has been operational since 2016, several locations of integrated military bases, mobilization of 2,000 military personnel to this area, several times of war exercises in the Natuna area, the emergence of a military airport that is also a civilian airport, t However, various steps have been taken by China in response to various Indonesian government policies related to the North Natuna Sea, including: t However, China has taken various steps in response to various Indonesian government policies related to

In 2019, the Chinese government appeared to exercise restraint and demonstrated an effort to comprehend that this would not result in a change to the current situation. It would appear that China is aware as well that the name change is a manifestation of Indonesian local nationalism, which is something that the administration of Joko Widodo places a high priority on. The existence of significant powers other than China in this region will have a direct impact on the peace and tranquility of the area; in point of fact, it will have an impact on the Natuna Islands as well given their status as Indonesian territory. At a more fundamental level, there is the potential for new axes of international engagement to be established in this region. This axis was established as a result of the present reality, which contributed to the formation of the perception that ASEAN as an organization had become less innovative in regard to this matter. China is regarded to have been successful in "opening up amongst ASEAN members" and marginalizing the significance of this organization of countries in Southeast Asia as an international body in the control of regional security notwithstanding Indonesia's maneuvers. This may serve as a catalyst for the formation of an axis in the future that is driven by the national interests of each of the countries that are now engaged in the debate.

The creation of new fronts in the conflict over the South China Sea has the potential to have a variety of direct and indirect effects on Indonesia, such as the initiation of an arms race among the nations that are involved in the conflict. The reason that countries participate in the arms race is that their national interests are strongly tied to strong political aspects; thus, the provision of basic weapons is in fact the primary demand (Viotti, 2013) And history demonstrates that a race to build more powerful weapons would eventually result in a circumstance that will lead to an undesirable outcome: war. Regardless of how the government of Joko Widodo handles the conflict in the South China Sea, Indonesia, as the *primus inter pares* in ASEAN, bears the moral responsibility of uniting opinions and restoring the significant role that ASEAN plays in this matter. Because of this, a strategy that is only focused on the military approach that Indonesia has chosen to take cannot be implemented as the primary plan. For the sake of a more effective and helpful shared interest not only for Indonesia but also for the region as a whole, the harsh approach that has been adopted has to have a tiny amount of its intensity lowered. (Diplomatic Commitment as a Conciliatory Method for Balancing the Strategic Position of the Local Government in Natuna) Pramono, 2021a)

The Riau Islands Province is in charge of the administrative affairs of the Natuna Regency, which is located in the most remote part of Indonesia. This area is part of the country of Indonesia. The state border area is one of the entrances to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and its management is carried out in a more comprehensive manner with a welfare approach supported by a security one. This is because the state border area is considered to be one of the entrances to the territory. The

advancements that take place are inextricably linked to Indonesia's preparedness to switch from a centralized to a decentralized form of government, which is the structure that exists in the country at the present time. The Natuna Region's strategic purpose as a border area immediately establishes it as an essential component of the Republic of Indonesia, which it is a part of. As a consequence of this, the function of the central government in this area can take up a considerable amount of space because it is related to the protection and safety of the state. On the other hand, it is anticipated that this move would heighten the intensity of confrontation between the center and the regions, regions, and nations that apply territory; failing to do so will have an effect on the quality of the Indonesian National Defense.

In this regard, the similarity of vision, distribution of information, and dissemination of policies includes the stages of plans that have been prepared in order to reach an agreement between stakeholders in the context of increasing regional capacity needed in the implementation of regional and regional development, particularly in the Natuna Islands. In this regard, the similarity of vision, distribution of information, and dissemination of policies includes the stages of plans that have been prepared in order to reach an agreement between stakeholders in the context of increasing regional capacity. In light of recent events, the progress made in the Natuna Islands is being hampered by a number of challenges on all three levels: national, regional, and local. However, the presence of a future that can ensure the continuity of good regional governance is carried out with an approach that is also focused on good governance. This is in addition to the fact that the present national interest cannot be separated from security support (defense interest) in the protection of citizens. This is what is meant by striking a balance when it comes to the approach that is mild. At the level of municipal government, some of the problems that have been outlined above are amenable to resolution. The inequality of authority that emerges as a result of a paradigm shift brought about by the presentation of a local government governance that adheres to the principles of good service, protection of basic needs, and the presentation of collaboration between levels of government supported by established regulations.

Hence, in order to promote the national interest, local actions as the front line who would face this possible conflict day by day are required (day by day dilemma). Government Regulation Number 38 of 2017 Concerning Regional Innovation was issued by the central government in order to pave the way for the implementation of regional innovation. This regulation serves as the fundamental legal framework for the implementation of regional innovation, and it mandates that regional apparatus in charge of research and development become drivers and triggers for the expansion of regional innovation. The regulation was issued in order to pave the way for the implementation of regional innovation. This is only one of the regulations that can be optimized in Natuna, with an accelerated development agenda that is intended for Natuna Regency related to its geographical location in the most remote part of Indonesia. The agenda is intended for Natuna Regency because of its location in the outermost region of Indonesia.

It is believed that the regional administration would play a significant role in the rebalancing of power if it takes a more conciliatory stance. The findings indicate that the potential that exists in North Natuna but has not been fully exploited is seen in the outcomes of mining activities that have taken place in Natuna Regency. These outcomes include the production of crude oil and natural gas. The output of crude oil, which is the primary driver of the economy, fell from 5,652,721 barrels in 2016 to 4,773,443 barrels in 2017, respectively. The first price increase following a decrease in previous prices, despite a decrease in output. The new price is 49.49 USD, up from the previous one of 40.13 USD. Natural gas output has also declined by 14 %, just like crude oil production has. On the other hand, the national average price of natural gas dropped by more than fifty % in 2017. (BPS Kabupaten Natuna, 2018). Yet, as compared to the previous year, which was one that was impacted by COVID-19, the economic growth of Natuna Regency in the year 2021 has improved significantly. The value of the achievement of the Natuna Regency's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), based on the current prices of oil and gas in 2021, reached 20.87 trillion rupiah. This figure was calculated using current prices. This GRDP value has climbed by 2.46 trillion rupiah in nominal terms since 2020, when it reached 18.41 trillion rupiah. This is a comparison to the value that it achieved in 2020. If we disregard the oil and gas industry, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Natuna Regency at today's pricing comes in at 6.29 quadrillion rupiah. (BPS Natuna, 2022)

Without oil and gas, the economic structure of Natuna Regency in 2021 is dominated by four (four) main business fields, specifically: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; construction; wholesale and retail trade car and motorcycle repair; and government administration, defense, and mandatory social security. These four categories make up the majority of the economy. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing continue to give the biggest contribution to the formation of the GRDP of Natuna Regency even in the absence of oil and gas, which amounts to 40.92 %. Without taking into account the impact of oil and gas, the construction sector is responsible for 25.85 % of the overall economy in Natuna Regency. The Wholesale and Retail Trade, Motorbike and Automobile Repair category will play a key role in 2021 thanks to its contribution of 11.89 %.

This is the following category on the list of significant players. When considered from an oil and gas point of view, the structure of the 2021 Natuna Regency GRDP is predominately comprised of the Mining and Quarrying category, which accounts for 70.02 % of the total. Following that is the Government Administration category. Following that, the category of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries contributed 12.32 %, the category of Construction contributed 7.78 %, the category of Wholesale and Retail Trade, as well as Car and Motorcycle Repair contributed 3.58 %, and the category of Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security contributed 2.02 %. The remaining 4.27 % is accounted for by a variety of different categories.

Based on calculations on 2010 constant prices, the GRDP of Natuna Regency in 2021 was recorded at 14.65 trillion rupiah. The number has increased by 2.65 billion rupiah compared to 2020. Meanwhile, the GRDP without oil and gas, from 4.17 trillion rupiah to 4.18 trillion rupiah. Natuna Regency's economic growth in 2021 will increase by 0.02 % with oil and gas. When viewed with GRDP without oil and gas, the value of GRDP in Natuna Regency based on constant 2010 prices, only increased by 5.21 billion rupiah. This number increased so that it grew by 0.12 %, where some categories of business fields in 2021 experienced an increase. This happens because restrictions reduction on economic activities has started and the progress of vaccination is quite high, thereby boosting the national economy in general and Natuna's in particular. The highest growth based on business fields in 2021 is the category of Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling by 8.43 %; then the category of Information and Communication by 7.42 %; category of Health Services and Social Activities by 6.01 %. The rest grew below 5 (five) %. Although the Transportation and Warehousing category grew below 5 %, this shows a significant increase starting from a fairly deep contraction in 2020, namely 22.09 %, positive growth in 2021 by 1.12 %. On the other hand, business fields that experienced contractions still occurred in 2021. namely the Construction category which is contracted by 4.52 %, and the Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security, by 1.58 %. These two categories are in line, because in 2021 the government's budget realization will decrease due to refocusing to meet the needs of handling the Covid-19 pandemic and economic recovery. So, projects related to construction did not run, personnel expenditure funds and Special Allocation Fund or Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) related to employee benefits experienced a real contraction when compared to 2020, and honorarium costs were no longer available in the employee expenditure account.

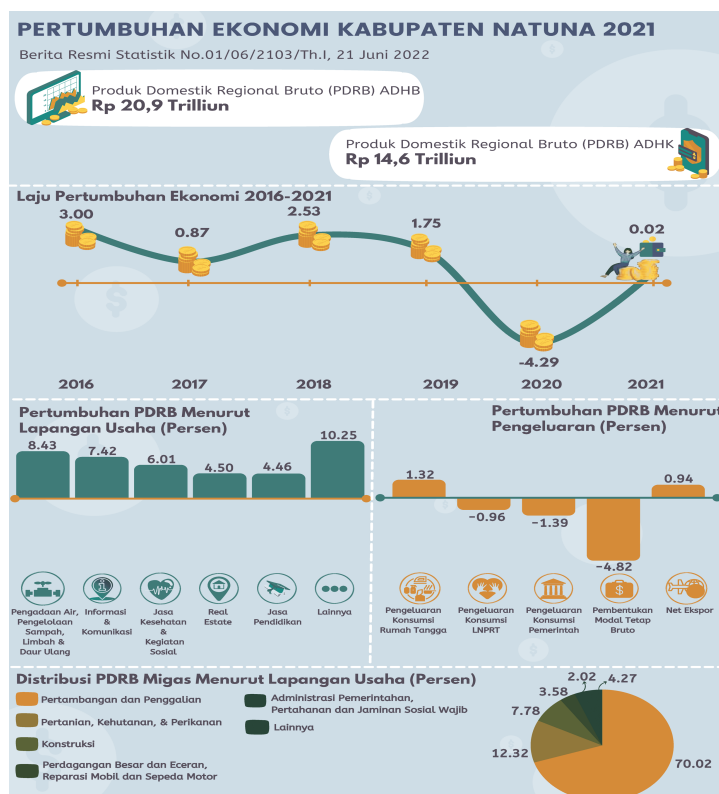


Figure 4. Economic Growth of Natuna Regency in 2021

(Source: <https://natunakab.bps.go.id/backend/images/Percepat-Ekonomi-Kabupaten-Natuna-2021-ind.png>)

Meanwhile, the largest share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was contributed by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries category of 0.67 %; Information and Communication category by 0.25 %;

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repairs category, by 0.2 %; and Real Estate category by 0.12 %. Meanwhile, the Construction category and the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sectors have the lowest negative shares, namely -1.15 % and -0.11 %, respectively. (BPS Natuna, 2022)

According to the statistics presented above, the governance of local governments has to be improved, particularly in the sectors of government administration, defense, and mandatory social security, all of which still have a negative proportion. On the other hand, an approach to good governance that places an emphasis on local governance is one that may be appropriately addressed in order to strike a balance between the protection of national interests and the preservation of strong ownership. Strengthening Indonesia's position in the face of China's claim on Indonesia's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the North Natuna Sea can be accomplished through effective management of local governments, the implementation of innovation and awareness of regional potential, and the avoidance of local government misunderstandings. All of these things can reduce the negative impact on local governance. There is no room for negotiation when it comes to the matter of ensuring the protection of national economic interests in the North Natuna Sea. The government has to reevaluate its role in the economy of Natuna Regency, in particular the region around the North Natuna Sea, in order to be able to effectively manage the waters in this region, particularly with regard to the fisheries and the oil and gas industries.

There are now 16 oil and gas blocks in this region, of which 5 blocks are presently operational and 11 blocks are in the midst of the exploratory stage. This region has a massive potential in the oil and gas industry. There are many blocks that make up the East Natuna Block basin region. These blocks are named as follows: South Natuna Sea Block B, East Natuna, Tuna, Northeast Natuna, North Sokang, East Sokang, and South Sokang. There is also Sokang to consider. According to information provided by the National Exploration Committee (KEN), the overall gas reserves in the North Natuna Sea basin comprise of confirmed gas finds totaling 47.2 trillion cubic feet. These deposits are spread throughout eight operational zones in the basin (TCF). In the meanwhile, there are 318.39 million tank barrels of oil reserves (MMSTB).

For the fisheries sector, the central government encourages fishermen to be more optimal because the North Natuna Sea holds very large fishery potential. The Natuna archipelago is actually blessed with various natural resources that are still managed optimally, even some sectors that have never existed (natunakab.go.id, 2019). Here are some of the potentials of this region: (1) Marine fisheries resources reach more than 1 million tons per year with a total utilization of only 36%, of which only about 4.3% is utilized by Natuna Regency itself. (2) Agriculture and plantations such as sweet potatoes, coconut, rubber, oil palm and cloves. (3) Attractions: marine (beach, island diving), mountains, waterfalls, caves and cultivation. (4) Gas Mining Potential. The D-Alpha sector which is located 225 km or 139,8 Miles north of Natuna Island, still in Indonesia EEZ, area with a total reserve of 222 trillion cubic feet (TCT) and a demand for available gas of 46 TCT is one of the largest sources in Asia.

Governance Structure

By managing government through proper management, good governance is the key to increasing the dimensions of the Soft Approach in the Natuna Islands, which is a national border area with existing challenges. This is because the Natuna Islands are a part of the country that shares a border with another country. According to Beshi and Kaur (2020), good governance is defined as conditions that are in accordance with comfort, synergy, alignment, and balance of roles and mutual support between the community and the government. If this is the case, then the control that a local government has over its citizens must ensure that it provides good service to the community (Viotti, 2013). In this regard, strengthening the institutional capacity of local governments in the development of border areas is becoming increasingly important in the dynamics of regional autonomy. Under this model, local governments are encouraged to improve the welfare of their communities, improve the quality of public services, and increase regional competitiveness. Within the confines of this structure, the concept of autonomy is extended to its fullest extent in order to provide the regions with the ability to govern all matters in accordance with the regulations that are relevant.

Being a border region that requires particular attention in governance, including increasing the quality of public services, the issues regarding the role of the government and employees in the Natuna region have a unique complexity that makes them difficult to address. According to the findings of a body of research (Beshi & Kaur, 2020), one of the pillars of good governance is accountability, which necessitates the concentration of states, the private sector, and civil society on the development of clear objectives, effective strategies for the implementation of policy, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms. When there is insufficient infrastructure and government institutional arrangements that are very dependent on the budget and weak in managing the available capacity, most local governments have not been able to build systems and processes for adequate local government internal support. This is because of the inability to manage the available capacity. As a

consequence of this, the internal performance of the local government is inadequate, and there is a lack of desire to expand the capacity of the local government. This condition is a reflection of the governance in Natuna Regency and Riau Islands Province. Even though access to services is still a chore for local governments in areas with dynamic geographical challenges, there has not been a maximum available of employees up until this point because local governments have been following the same strategy as other regions.

Local governments also need to pay attention to the development of disputes that will arise as a result of the erosion of the sense of regional ownership that is caused by the infiltration of outside influences. These disputes are likely to arise as a direct result of the infiltration of outside influences. It is imperative that the government be prepared for societal shifts that will have an effect on the rate of regional growth in the Natuna Regency. This is because the Natuna Regency Government has recently enacted a policy that does not take into account the current service conditions, social environment, asymmetric challenges, or the economic capacity of the community. This will have an effect on the purchasing power of individuals in the context of the economy, namely in the form of ballooning rental rates of locations, which in turn will have an effect on the pricing of items offered by traders in their capacity as company owners. The community's economic capacity will suffer as a direct result of the appearance of these prices because of the impact they will have. This, in turn, has an effect on the social life of the community by making it more difficult to satisfy their day-to-day demands. A company's beliefs, attitudes, and the general public's view are examples of social elements that can have an impact on an organization.

Government Intervention as Diplomatic Commitment

The national interest, with its emphasis on state defense, must have a diplomatic commitment at the local level in order to be protected in the North Natuna Sea. The seriousness of leadership at the national level is demonstrated by the fact that the maritime region in the southwestern portion of the South China Sea has been rechristened the "North Natuna Sea." This demonstrates the presence of the central government. As a result of this, the leadership of the region needs to have a regional strategic vision that is based on future forecasts that develop in line, specifically by accelerating regional economic growth with infrastructure that opens sustainable access to potential fisheries, energy, and the strategic vision of the leadership of the region, in the form of strengthening human resources in the face of direct competition with other countries. The ability to exercise effective leadership is a sort of praxis that ensures the political climate is favorable to and conscious of future obligations and potential conflicts that will develop for the purpose of mutual concern. Because it is necessary to understand that the Natuna people, who are directly affected by the war in the South China Sea, are the sociologically and culturally dominant population in the region, and they dominate it.

It is feasible, in light of what has been discussed up to this point, to arrive at the conclusion that the state lays a significant focus, both territorially and strategically, on the territory along the border. The government needs to demonstrate a strong commitment to the process of developing and rehabilitating border regions and pay careful attention to the progress that is being made in this area in order to make certain that good governance is put into practice. This will ensure that good governance is put into practice. Hence, the goals that the state has established for itself will be adhered to in order for there to be an increase in the quality of life of the populous. This commitment made by the government to the Natuna Sea region can only be realized on a synergistic level if it receives support not just from the community, but also from other stakeholders in the area.

Conclusions

Indonesia's sovereignty is primarily dictated by its national interests in the context of a possible war in the South China Sea provoked by overlapping territorial claims by countries in that area, as shown by the preceding debate. A country is responsible for achieving national security on a global scale. Taking into consideration both internal and foreign national interests, the Indonesian government continues to be cognizant of all issues that constitute threat to state security. In order to defeat all threats to Indonesia and promote the attainment of national security, it is necessary to use diplomacy, non-military (soft power) and military approach. The possibility for conflict is also present with a hard/force strategy, when the state offers protection via defense and security initiatives, such as by bolstering its military capabilities. The state also engages in peace diplomacy by adopting a posture of neutrality in the negotiation and pushing for peace and win-win solutions between nations.

On the other side, state protection with a soft approach is also implemented through enhancing governance at the regional level, particularly in Natuna Regency as the most remote area, by increasing services, welfare, and compliance with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. From the above sentence, it may be

deduced that the border region is both territorially and strategically significant for the state. To ensure the implementation of good governance, the government must have a strong commitment and pay close attention to initiatives to develop and rehabilitate border areas. Thus, the growth in the quality of life of the populace will be consistent with the state's objectives. Synergistically, this government commitment can only succeed if the community and other stakeholders in the Natuna Sea region support it.

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