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## Levelization of Indonesia's Maritime Village in Support of Defense Diplomation

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### **Abstract:**

*The World Maritime Axis (WMA) policy of the Jokowi Government era has tapped Indonesia's resource-rich marine potential. Various sources of marine wealth have been supporting the lives of the maritime village community for generations. This paper focuses on leveling the pattern of maritime village development as part of Jokowi's governance strategy in the context of defense diplomacy. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach method aims to strengthen the capacity of villagers to plan, make decisions, and take action to improve their own situation. As the object of study is the chosen maritime villages to map the fishing community related to the government relationship with the fishing community with the content of the Diplomacy of Defense, with the question of maritime measure confidence and security issues. The study found types of maritime villages; a) Competitive Maritime Village, b) Offensive Maritime Village, c) Defensive Maritime Village d) Recessive Maritime Village. The research concludes that the policy of developing maritime villages continuously through the PRA approach in the leveling of Indonesian maritime villages can support the interests of Indonesia's defense diplomacy.*

**Keywords:** *Maritime Village, confidence and security, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), and defense diplomacy*

### **1. Introduction**

The World Maritime Axis (WMA) or the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) era of the Jokowi Government has increased Indonesia's revenue. Net tax from the fisheries sector increased from IDR734 billion in 2014 to IDR1,082 trillion in 2017 or an increase of 47.41%. Indonesia's fisheries trade balance (HS 03 and 16) earned 349.4 thousand USD, compared to Thailand and Vietnam, only able to reach 29.5 thousand USD and 22 thousand USD alone. The increase is an achievement, especially the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs (KKP) under the Chairperson of Susi Pujiastuti. However, the increase in fish exports has not been linear with the welfare of fishers, so that it has implications for Defense Diplomacy, especially Maritime Security Diplomacy. Some of the traditional fishermen in the government effort resulted in a decrease in income and the price of fish, fishers on Natuna Island, for example, had lived for many years and even depended on foreign fishers, when the operation was carried out many illegal fishing vessels had to stop fishing. Thus, the fisheries issue is not only raising exports and sinking illegal fishing vessels. The government needs to pay attention to the economy and welfare of fishers through the Maritime Village Arrangement.

In James Steuart's classical economic theory in his work, *An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy* (1767, capt. 3) explains that nature provides the needs of living things, animals and animals multiply it, the duty of humans to preserve it. Indonesia has a vast ocean, not only exploiting but also how to preserve it. This opinion is contrary to the view of mercantilism believers that wealth is permanent and limited, where the only way to prosper is to hoard gold and tariff products from abroad. Humans do not need to worry about the source of needs as long as the distribution is fair. Adam Smith in his book *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776) by giving everyone the freedom to produce and exchange goods at will (free trade), as well as open markets to domestic and foreign competition, personal interests humans will increase welfare even more than with strict government regulations. David Ricardo is one of the classic figures who also wrote *The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* (1817) and the Marxist left (1884) wrote the book *Economic and Philosophical Manuscript, The Poverty of Philosophy* (1847), *Communist Manifesto* (1849), *Capital* (1849) 1867). These classical theories are the foundation in understanding the community in managing resources to meet their needs.

The Jokowi government realizes Indonesia as an archipelago; Indonesia's wealth spread along the coast to the deepest sea. Various opportunities Jokowi since the first period of his reign with Jusuf Kala, always reminded the vision of his government with a maritime approach. One of the policies is seen in Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy. In the Appendix to the Presidential Regulation, there are seven pillars of Indonesia's maritime policy strategy. This Presidential Regulation can be seen comprehensively in the study of International relations and its relation to defense diplomacy. If by using William A. Ward and James C. Hite's approach to thinking, (Summer 1998) related to dialectics, 9 Jokowi's Government Agenda Nawacita, there are four relevant strategies for international development:

Free market structure vs. local product. This strategy is related to bringing back the state to protect the whole nation and providing security to all citizens through a free and active foreign policy, trusted national security, and the development of an integrated Tri Matra state defense based on national interests and strengthening identity as a maritime nation. The rigorous application of scientific and technological innovations with a newer and more stringent view of market failures to limit the respective roles of public and private actors in the economy. The Jokowi government attends the working capitalist structure, but local products must be saved so that Indonesia seeks position through the implementation of a free-active foreign policy. For this reason, the identification and implementation of the steps needed to achieve liberalization by the international world but opportunities for Indonesia. Structural adjustments are likened to market liberalization here because the 'facts' used by the current strategy of achieving macroeconomic balance by combining a market economy with a public sector are driven by representative public sector governance. Bold steps in various sectors show that Jokowi's government is adjusting to the international world in a new way.

Global integration vs. Local. Our reforms have succeeded in changing the state order, but they are still oriented locally. Regional autonomy prioritizes regional sons and daughters to become regional heads. However, on the one hand, we face global problems. The integration of our nation seems to be lagging behind the 'superficial' integration of the real sector with undistorted trade. It is essential to do 'deep' integration, which involves the development of institutions that are useful for capital market development. Performance indicators for liberalization as a determination of the flow of tradable goods and their calculated price limits. Thus, integration and liberalization are closely related. For this reason, it is essential to pay close attention to the prohibition of fishing in the Indonesian archipelago blindly, perhaps more precisely controlling and controlling. Limited human resources and facilities might be overcome, but the market has its strengths and is related to one another.

Chinese investors and physical infrastructure investment. It can be said that the strategic infrastructure development carried out by China against Indonesia is unavoidable. Investments in good types of physical goods that are designed to reduce the costs of rational economic trade are carried out between and between individual economic agents. The relationship between producers and consumers determines the system of interaction between countries, the private sector, and individuals. In this condition, the power of the state is not only weakened but can be controlled by people or groups of people.

Social networks are investments in social infrastructure. The phenomenon of Jack Ma, owner of Alibaba Group, has become a lesson for many people. Starting from a small company born from a closed country, but currently present in various countries. Investment in humans and social capital is excellent, prioritizing consumer services by using artificial internet technology makes it easy. The development of democratic institutions and capitalism is such that individual desires and resources may be efficiently coordinated into a series of welfare improvement outcomes. Laws created by institutions and related law enforcement mechanisms are important for internal and external trade, as are 'government' institutions in such a way that they are widely respected by the public. There is no appropriate state reason to isolate its citizens if the country wants to see its citizens progress. Thus, Jokowi is the policy of putting Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis needs to be questioned about the policies undertaken and the real conditions on the ground.

Specifically, the political policy mission of the Jokowi Government is to realize Indonesia as an independent, developed, secure, and based on national interest's maritime nation. Then if it is synchronized with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it actually has not revealed implicitly about maritime villages. Article 6 states (1) Villages consist of Villages and Customary Villages. Seeing this article, the existing wife is a traditional village, even though a maritime village is not always in harmony with a custom village.

Given the extent of maritime development problems as the basis of government policy, the researchers focused on mapping the maritime village of Indonesia. What are the patterns of the relationship between the Central Government and maritime village communities and solutions for developing maritime villages in the context of national defense. Researchers realize, the economy is not a single problem, but part of defense and security, the country's strong economy will also be strong.

## 2. Research Methods

The objective of this research is to strengthen the village communities, which are located along the coast as well as being the foundation of a maritime nation. By considering the similarity of the researchers' intentions to the method, the researchers used the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach. This method, according to Robert Chambers (1994), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), aims to strengthen the capacity of maritime villagers to plan, make decisions, and take action to improve their own situation. As the object of study is the maritime village, from the perspective of national defense. According to Bueger (2015), there are four aspects; economy, humanity, the environment, and national security.

This method is a development of phenomenology, so the steps that are developed stand on strong principles in bringing together rationality and reality. The phenomenology paradigm in the last few periods has gained the right place along with the development direction of development for humans themselves. Changes in the environment and technology that cannot be controlled will threaten humanity itself. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is one of the phenomenography that has gained traction in various scientific fields. Some approaches are not enough to be considered but because they consider variations, which are qualitatively different ways of understanding, as a central point of research. PRA is a characteristic of phenomenology in sketching reports in a constructivism framework. PRA aligns and resonates with paradigms in social and natural sciences, business management, and development thinking, supporting decentralization, local diversity, and personal responsibility (Chambers, 1994).

The use of phenomenology in PRA is actually still discussed in light of the concept in the framework. Nevertheless, if mandated, PRA is a subset of phenomenology. Besides, this phenomenological discourse is shown to convey efforts to

resolve development policy issues. The underutilized field of phenomenology is identified, and future work paths of information research are acceptable in the science of information collection and processing methods.

This research has updated the debate about PRA research methods in the phenomenological sketch to give readers and researchers more insight into methodological tools and research options. Researchers interested in this approach must be aware of the challenges faced. With an awareness of phenomenology, phenomenography will be better able to avoid confusion when conducting research. Technically this research was carried out in several steps;

- Collect data as much as possible from various sources of relevant information about maritime villages, the internet, journals, and books as the main source. Researchers experience as items studied, so researchers place themselves as instruments in research.
- From the researchers' dialogues with communities in various places on various islands, it appears that the maritime village exists even though it is not mentioned as a maritime village, together with the term maritime, there are many, such as coastal villages, sea villages, island villages and so on.
- After the names and characteristics of fishing communities are mentioned, the researchers logically map them with four quadrants from the perspective of national defense diplomacy. Problems that are experimented on; economy, environment, humanity and security. After being analyzed, it is constructed in four levels; Q1 is very strong, where the government and the maritime community are united as in the village of Teluk Pandeglang. Q2 is strong, where the government is dominant, giving hope to the people in NTT. Q3 is weak, where the community is more dominant, the desire to export marine resources, as seen by fishermen on Natuna Island. Moreover, Q4 is very weak, where the government and fishers are very weak as fishermen Muara Angke Jakarta, the owner of capital, has the power to change the environment to be modern but shift the lives of fishers. There is a level of communal maritime village society and a strong role for groups or families in coastal communities.
- After the next mapping, the researchers formulated the Fanta Helix as a maritime village development strategy. The stakeholders were determined; fishermen, entrepreneurs, local government, central government, and academics.

### 3. Results

Martin's security is different from the Security and Defense of the State. Christian Bueger (2015) National Security is part of Maritime Security. National Defense can be seen from two sides; when viewed from the inside, actually the activities of government and community members in the context of protecting. Strengthen and advance the country. According to Najamuddin Khairur Rijal (2019), the approach of maritime diplomacy in Indonesia under the Jokowi era by integrating two maritime diplomacy approaches, namely cooperation and coercive action. When viewed from the framework approach, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense consists of main components, reserves, and supporters. This means that the Village Community is a reserve component, so it needs to be mapped in order to be efficient in the context of national defense. After analysis, the Indonesian Maritime Village can be mapped as follows;

**Competitive Maritime Village.** It is located in Teluk Village, Labuan District, Pandeglang Regency. Cooperation between the Navy, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (KUKM), the Regional Government, and the Village Government. The central government policy with the local community has been proven to increase welfare, production, and employment opportunities. Awareness of the importance of good relations with neighboring countries is needed in mastering marine resources and supporting market development.

**Defensive Maritime Village.** East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT), as said by the Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs Luhut B Pandjaitan, hopes to become a salt province because the potential of industrial salt in the province is able to meet national needs. 'We hope that in 2020 there will be no need to import salt,' For the NTT region, there are 12 districts that have the potential to develop industrial salt, and the total area reaches 26 thousand hectares. I hope here it is possible. With the initiative of the Central Government, it begins with research from BPPT so that the quality of the salt of the fishing communities can improve. Awareness in maintaining good relations with neighbors while increasing quality production to meet domestic needs.

**Expansive Maritime Village.** The community hopes, but it is difficult to implement. The Natuna Island fishing community wants to become an international export hub. It is not unreasonable; so far, the target Natunan by fishers from Vietnam, the Philippines, and China now Menteri Susi managed to drive out and even burn their ships. Expulsion of foreign fishers without a permit has had a broad impact but has not been able to replace the capabilities and facilities owned by the foreign fishermen. Many Natuna fishers who are already dependent on foreign fishers are not able to go out to sea because no one has bought the price they have enjoyed so far. Natuna Island is the place where the International Illegal Fishermen Transit was displaced, Local Fishermen Full of Hope became the International Fish Center. Maintaining good relations with neighboring countries is important to limit illegal fishing and increase Indonesia's exports.

**Recessive Maritime Village.** The new power with the design of a modern marine function is supported by political, capital, and technological forces that strongly displace or cover the older adults' lives. The condition of the fishermen of Muara Angke is an example in this study. If before 2015 being able to find fish to meet the necessities of life is now threatened since the construction of the Jakarta Bay Reclamation. Even though the court's legal efforts won, they could not recover their income, so they had to find another place to continue the fishing profession. The expansion of capital owners in controlling marine resources shifts the lives of fishing communities so that people are forced to choose to change their profession or look elsewhere.

#### 4. Discussion

Research by Tine Ruiter and Henk Schulte Nordholt (1989), 'The Village Revisited: Community and Locality in Southeast Asia Thailand,' explains the relationship between the structure of the central government and the developing village government on the basis of local community initiatives. Proven in Thailand, the structure of the central power to the village is very loose. This is understandable because villages in Thailand were never colonized by the colonial. The 'loose structure' debate is concentrated exclusively in Thailand. Discussions among Thai intellectuals through villages oriented to the development model. In this model, the village has its own knowledge system that allows villagers to overcome or reject external forces.

Almost the same as the situation of village governments throughout Indonesia in general, namely coastal communities, were not touched by the colonial government. The Dutch government was oriented towards mining and agrarian matters more related to the people on the mainland. For this reason, this study looks at the development of maritime society, especially those that have been a concern of the Government of Indonesia in the Jokowi era with the spirit of 'World Maritime Proros', the attention of the central government to the maritime community is increasingly high.

As a result of the very loose relationship between the center and the village, the top development program in Thailand is very difficult to implement. The irrigation project at the bottom of the Central Plains in this century was seen as a failure because it was confronted with a population that was not caught, consisting of farmers who chose individual strategies to avoid involvement with the state. Utong Prasasvinitchai (Faculty of Arts, Silpakorn University) and Philip Hirsch (Department of Geography, Sydney University) describe concentrating on the relationship between the state and the village community which for more than a hundred years, 'the village' has been a major feature in the study of the state community in Southeast Asia. Colonial administrators, and later social scientists, all assumed that the village was the core of society. As a result, the village becomes the lowest administrative level even if, as is sometimes the case, the unit so appointed refers more or less to an established organizational pattern. Likewise, to date, most are empirically and conceptually anthropological. With this background, it is not surprising that many programs development is also 'rooted' in what is believed to be the most natural environment in their village.

It is different from Indonesia, although the governance structure of the Dutch and Japanese eras did not reach the village community, but local community leaders have taken root and developed together with the maritime community. As long as Indonesia is independent, it adopts a universal defense system for all military leaders to live with the people until the leadership of the people is at the bottom. Territorial formation controlled by the Army is a strong structure that extends to the village community. The problem is the Jokowi's era when the maritime community was a concern, and then the Navy spearheaded it through the Maritime Potential Empowerment Program under the Maritime Potential Service (Dispotmar). For this reason, this study paid attention to structural changes that occurred from the Army to the Navy on the ground. In reality, there was no significant change because, with the support of the Maritime Security Coordination Agency (Bakorkamla), all the forces gathered into one team.

There are similarities in this research, namely the focus of locality and the community as synonyms, and the existence of villages as analytical objects. To the regional government, academics, or village government officials alike can understand the village is not only the main feature; more abstract and theoretical level it is conceptually important for the description and analysis of the whole society. However, since the early 1970s, this approach, with its inherent assumptions, has been increasingly criticized. Open society has urged village communities to be globally integrated. Researcher Maarten Bavinck (2015), 'Fishing rights in post-war Sri Lanka: results of a longitudinal village inquiry in the Jaffna region,' is quite interesting as a comparison. North Sri Lanka has gone through a period of civil war that has had a significant long-term impact on the marine economy. This research presents ethnographic material from a longitudinal study (1977-2013) on fisheries regulations from a village in the Jaffna region. The first issue is that fisheries laws are based on old perceptions of territorial rights and avoid war conditions. Kadalur fishing cooperatives react to three challenges that occur; (1) attacks on Indian trawl fleets into offshore waters, (2) arrival of dive companies from southern Sri Lanka, and (3) initiation of squid by local fishers. The cooperative responded differently to each of these challenges, seeking alliances but sometimes involved strong opposition to military and civilian authorities. This paper concludes that the Fisheries Government in northern Sri Lanka became vague and infected by various levels of power struggle. However, a striking feature is that fishermen organizations enjoy (varying extents) the space to articulate and apply their perceptions about fishing rights.

Now Dalton's observations, quoted in the introduction, come into play: 'the allocation of resources is never unstructured because the continuity of the production of the finished goods is never unimportant.' Thus, there is a strong motivation, in the case of a dependent population largely fishing for a living, Creating and maintaining systems that support fishing rights. Research Dewi Patrika A.D. Pradati, (2017), Ecotourism and Sustainable Development in a Marine Conservation Zone in Sugian Village, located in the coastal area of East Lombok Regency, Sambelia Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province, has some similarities with this paper. The village of Surgian has a population of 4,991 traditional ethnic backgrounds explaining that sustainable development in Nusa Tenggara Barat has succeeded through ecotourism. The government has developed tourism in Lombok to become 'eco'. 'Ecotourism will prove extraordinary for Lombok, supporting a wave of tourists while protecting the local environment and generating income for the local community' (William, Steve, 2015). People in West Nusa Tenggara are called Sasak. Sasak ethnic history began almost simultaneously with the existence of Patih Gadjah Mada from the Majapahit Kingdom on Java around the 1300s. The traditional Sasak language is related to the Balinese.

Ecotourism is an agenda that deals with and recognizes various dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social justice, and environmental conservation. While providing holiday fun, ecotourism also creates services that accommodate the concept of sustainable development. Given the opportunities and possibilities of local, sustainable

development through the application of ecotourism, confusion can be created about the best way to do it implementing ecotourism without proper management, ecotourism will lead instead to environmental damage. This study aims to answer the question of how ecotourism is carried out in the village of Sugian to support regional development, and what might be learned from this experience. This research is testing, identifying, learning, and discussing the supporting factors and potential problems and opportunities in ecotourism and local, sustainable development. A case study approach with a qualitative method was carried out to collect data through semi-structured interviews, observations, and reviews of some relevant literature. The findings of this study are that ecotourism is a promising program in the village itself. The excitement of the local community is a major supporting factor for ecotourism development towards village development. Ecotourism seems to perform well in terms of local community education about the environment around them. Even so, there are still many problems that have not solutions, such as accessibility, optimization of marketing tools, and lack of human resources.

Here are many pros and cons to ecotourism. Sugian Village is an exciting tourist attraction because it is naturally diverse with an influential culture. The strength of the relationship between local communities and the environment, continuing ecotourism, will continue to improve the quality of life at Sugian. While ecotourism in Indonesia is common, there is little research on this topic. There is also limited evidence of ecotourism in practice. I want to learn that this contributes to sustainable tourism and development research in Indonesia. It will be interesting to continue my findings by exploring the Indonesian archipelago and local communities both on land and along the coast. Further contributions to this research can be from the perspective of eco-tourists, understanding what ecotourism influences.

In certain places and regions, Indonesian fishing villages can develop themselves into ecotourism. Since Raja Ampat is open as a new tourist area, it is as if Indonesia is not only Bali, other regions will develop through ecotourism and have an infinite multi-effect. Small islands may be underestimated, but from the perspective of tourism, it has very high potential. For this reason, the development of a fishing village into an ecotourism village is an appropriate alternative.

Linde Rache's research entitled 'Participatory Rural Appraisal beyond Rural Settings: A Critical Assessment from the Nongovernmental Sector' can be seen as an alternative in resolving the epistemology of maritime village development. Linde explained that Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) could actually be used in participatory research in any sector even though it was originally developed for rural communities. Linde's research focuses on urban populations in Senegal. Linde compared the two PRA experiences that have initiated participatory planning and evaluation in rural and suburban zones. The project implementers are from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have activities in both communities so that the adaptation capabilities of the PRA can be seen in the city environment. PRA is proven to provide a set of tools for community assessment, planning, and evaluation.

Captain BB Stubbs' article titled *The US Coast Guard, A Unique Instrument of US National Security*, explains the United States Coast Guard saves lives and property at sea, protects the marine environment, enacts federal laws and treaties, protects natural resources, and conducts military operations. The four Coast Guard roles - whether fighting major oil spills, rescuing distressed runners, conducting naval warfare missions, or illegal drug traffickers and illegal aliens - contribute directly to US economic, social, environmental, and military security.

The Coast Guard is one of the five Armed Forces of the United States. Unlike the other military services, the Coast Guard does not concentrate mainly on national defense. Drawing the other three roles - maritime security, law enforcement, and protection of the marine environment - the Coast Guard provides unique capabilities for national defense that the US Navy does not have. Coast Guard is not a navy, but the US Armed Forces are distinct in identity and purpose. Guards on the high seas and waters are subject to US jurisdiction must: 'Enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable laws; 'Regulate the law and announce and enforce regulations for the promotion of life and property safety'; 'Operate, taking into account national defense requirements, maritime navigation assistance, breakwater facilities, and rescue facilities for the promotion of security; and Maintain a state of readiness to function as a special service in the Navy during wartime, including supporting Maritime Defense Responsibility (14-Coast Guard).

## 5. Conclusions

With the PRA approach, it can be understood that the leveling of Indonesian maritime villages can be used to support Indonesia's defense diplomacy. It was proven that since the cold war was over, the concentration of the state in control of the sea showed even more ingenuity, skill, patience, and courage, sometimes in the face of society, the opposition was seen as driven by conventional society and had a bearing in their own cultural history. The era of Jokowi's government firmly made Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis. Many politicians ask, but after being understood from the perspective of the International Relations Development Strategy perspective, what was done by the Jokowi era was a response to the challenges facing Indonesia. Mapping the Indonesian Maritime Community using the PRA method can be carried out at the same time formulating a maritime village policy-making model. Analyzing the relationship between the central government and the fishing community as a basis for mapping Indonesia's maritime villages within the Maritime Security framework can be categorized as the Indonesian Maritime Village in four levels; Fostered Maritime Village, Hope Maritime Village, Dream Maritime Village, and Independence Maritime Village. Proven PRA innovation within a phenomenological framework develops a variety of participatory ways, many of which are subjective and tangible, where people produce themselves and can have diverse approaches and methods in the calculation, mapping, measurement, estimation, and assessment.

## 6. Suggestions

The development of the maritime village program needs to involve Fanata Helix, all stakeholders both in the fishing community, business people, local government, central government, and academics continuously. Even though regulations in the village law have not provided specific regulations on maritime villages, in practice, Bakorkamla, as an institution established by the government as a coordinating body, is the right step, both in considering economic, humanitarian, environmental and defense and security aspects.

In order for Indonesia to be known as a maritime country, it is better to use maritime state symbols, including the importance of governance at sea, the government must immediately form a Government at sea, have a coast guard. Special coast guard forces are essential, otherwise, Indonesia is not fully sovereign in its territorial waters. As a maritime country, we have three authorities: a—coastal state. As a coastal nation, we must have coastal state authority. This is the name of the government at sea. There must be a leader at sea; b. Port State, port country, so there must be a port state authority. So, in every Indonesian port, it must be autonomous; c. State flag. That is, Indonesia must appoint the head of government on the ship. At sea, there are heads of government at sea, at ports, and ships.

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