Naval Academy Cadets Voyage Introduces National Culture

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Abstract

As the largest archipelagic country in the world with a strategic position and with having a large wealth of natural resources, Indonesia constitutes a country that has tremendous allure to other countries that have an interest. In order to manage abundant natural resources, of course it must be supported by good Indonesian human resources. This is in line with the policy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia H. Joko Widodo, that the development of human resources constitutes top priority in his government policy for 2019-2024. This priority also in the navy which has motto Jalesveva Jayamahe (in the sea that we are victorious). In order to generate qualified Indonesian human resources in order to build and maintain the sovereignty of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia and to implement government policies and Kasal policies, especially in generating officers, of course it can be realized and determined fundamentally by the educational institution system. Therefore, it is necessary to revise these regulations so that later they will be better and can accommodate changes that occur and eliminate existing problems. The purpose of this study is to provide policy authors with tools to understand and predict service behavior as operational and policy requirements change so that the new regulations will be better.

Keywords: *Naval Academy; National Culture; Youth Corps*

Introduction

Indonesia is arguably one of the most important maritime states in the world. Geographically, it is located between the Pacific and Indian Oceans and provides a central intersection for global shipping via the Strait of Malacca – a major shipping channel through which a large share of Asia's trade flows (Rider, 2014). Roughly thirty per cent of global maritime trade passes through the Strait, making it a crucial artery for trade and cargo fleets (Ichioka, 2006). Indonesia is also the world's largest archipelagic state, with at least 14,000 islands, nearly eight million square kilometres of sea area (Parameswaran, 2015) and the second longest coastline in the world (MMAF Briefing, 2015). This fact places Indonesia as the center of gravity and a global supply chain system, which may cause major threats and challenges to occur, which can have an impact on the country's maritime security. Indonesia is required to have a large and powerful naval force in order to optimize the exploration and exploitation of its natural resources to support several aspects, namely politics, economy, defense and security. The extent of major threats and challenges faced by Indonesia is one of the factors that must be considered by the government to immediately accelerate the implementation of a comprehensive national defense system as stipulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense.

A total defense system is a defense system that involves all national resources which have been prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed and sustainable manner to uphold state sovereignty, maintain territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats Article 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for State Defense explains that national resources are human resources, natural resources and artificial resources. The

Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) is the main component ready to be used to carry out defense tasks.

The presence of the TNI as the main component will be supported by the reserve component, i.e. national resources that can be applied to increase the strength and capability of the main component. To increase the strength and capability of the main components and reserve components, the Indonesian government has prepared national resources that have been assigned the status of supporting component. As a nation that has a rich maritime history, Indonesia should have grown and developed like any other maritime countries.

The geographical constellation of Indonesian waters in the western region has its own peculiarities. Maritime security, dynamic at any time, requires special attention in an effort to create conducive maritime security. Various means, methods, and dimensions are needed in anticipating a variety of dynamics. Optimal use of resources, synergy and integration with many parties, both objects and subjects of maritime stakeholders, cultural traditions, local wisdom and other factors are determinants, and must be collaborated according to location, time and situation in order to achieve conducive maritime security conditions.

The main task of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I as the operating command for Fleet Command I is to carry out power projections to carry out daily naval operations in the form of maritime security patrols, both for the purpose of enforcing national and international laws and for creating favorable conditions for naval combat operations in the framework of enforcing sovereignty and law at sea. Its strategic operational area is not only directly facing a number of neighboring countries' borders, including Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and India, but also strategic choke points, including the Straits of Malacca and the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) I which are crossed every day by thousands of domestic and foreign ships to transit or cross the ALKI and the waters of the South China Sea which are the prima donna of a number of countries today (Marsetio, 2013).

The complexity of the issues faced in the waters of the western region, which is the operational area of Fleet Command I, requires accuracy in dealing with the dynamics of territorial boundaries with a number of countries that have not been resolved to date, guarantees of security from various forms of violence and theft against marine users, trafficking of narcotics and goods, and other prohibited goods by sea, various smuggling activities including people smuggling and trans national crimes, pollution caused by dumping waste into the sea by passing ships and other activities that can destabilize maritime security and Indonesia's national interests.

Creating conducive maritime security, with the complexity of the issues mentioned above, cannot be achieved simply by running patrols that may consume operational budgets, but must be carefully planned so that it can be achieved optimally, through collaborative approaches to the dimensions of resources, intelligence, operations, diplomacy, socio-cultural and geographic. This is what is called a multi-dimensional strategy in relation to efforts to create a conducive maritime security.

The main priority to be developed is the human resources in charge of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I who have "the integrity to the duties and responsibilities that are carried out". A humanist approach to soldiers, among others, is through the so-called commander/superior hour which are carried out intensively so that all elements feel they have an important role according to their strata and fields which must be carried out professionally. The empowerment of members of the Jalasenastri (association of wives of Indonesian Navy personnel) Branch 5 DJA I plays an indirect role in supporting their husbands in carrying out their duties responsibly and staying away from things that can interfere with their husbands' duties or household (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2003).

The existence of each soldier must be oriented towards operational duties, monitoring carried out by each duty division at the Indonesian Navy Command Center of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I, Operations Control Room, Intelligence Staff who continuously carry out their role in the field of investigation, security and mobilization must make a real contribution to the monitoring of operational activities that are held. Anomalies

that are generated every day, which are distributed throughout all surface combatants (KRI) Under Operational Control (BKO) of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I, become a reference for warships/aircraft in the Maritime Security's operational field maneuvers.

Thus, each KRI has obtained a daily directive to be followed up according to its sector. The existence of the Naval Command Center of the Maritime Security Task Force which can connect data and information with all Observation Posts are equipped with Automatic Identification System (AIS) receivers, long range cameras and surface radars. Although technically most of them are constrained, they are very helpful in monitoring ships passing along the Malacca and Singapore Straits. Likewise, the BKO of MBB Bo 105 helicopters in the RI-Singapore border security operation increases the responsiveness of the operation to provide air monitoring support for the KRI which is carrying out the action, causing a deterrence effect

Literature Review and Research Focus

National resilience according to Wan Usman is a dynamic aspect of a nation that embraces all aspects of life in order to maintain the victory between order and ever-present change. The concept of a country's national resilience is based on: what strengths exist within a country and the state that enables it to sustain its existence; What powers must a nation and a state have in order to always be able to maintain its existence, despite various disturbances, obstacles and threats from within and from without; The resilience of a nation's victory maintains a sense of order and stability, has the potential for change.

According to RM. Sunardi, national resilience is the dynamic condition of a nation that embraces all aspects of national life in its entirety, contains perseverance and endurance, contains the capacity to develop strength nation, to face and overcome all challenges, threats, obstacles and disruptions from within and within. directly or indirectly jeopardize the integrity, identity, survival of the nation, the state and the struggle for the pursuit of national goals.

Identity is important to each individual because identity is self-understanding. As a basic thing in each individual or group, the identity is understood by how we see us and how others see us. for the sake of identity is something that can be created by itself, then identity is the basis of each person or group is recognized in an interactive process society. Giddens in Barker (2006) asserts that he is What do we think of ourselves as a person and what do we want to be? others think of us. It illustrates that identity is a a project on how we create identities and Always moving forward and moving forward. In the sense that we build identity with what we think of ourselves today with views our past and present situations, we together think we want.

Identity can come from many different aspects such as country, ethnicity, gender gender, class and community. According to Baron et al., (2008) social identity is a person's definition of who they are, including where personal attributes and attributes he shares with others, such as gender and race.

Meanwhile, William James in Walgito (1989) defines social identity as a person in social interactions, where ego is anything people can say about themselves, not just on its own body and physical state. Not only on the body and physical condition, these different aspects can appear in any person depending on the environment. According to Woodward (2002) identity give an idea of one's person so that by looking A person's identity or background can be known.

Language also plays a role in forming a gentleman's identity. Suh (2018) say it with the use of special language, like cho notation, abbreviation and use of terms, the military is recognized as having own position in society. The military shapes its social identity with the military character they want to show to the public. Examples such as cohesion and discipline are always appreciated.

A gentleman's identity is also a form of constructive effort and create a military spirit, specifically esprit de Corps, a sense of solidarity and mutual support shoulder help. After coming together and finding a common pride, this eventually gave rise to pride in the identity of the social group the. As it creates a sense of pride in the unity between members of military agencies (Saptodewo et al., 1997). Military identity of course built because members between

groups interact and interact with each other influence each other, let them create and earn a shared social identity (Johnson & Johnson, 2011).

While discussing identity and army, it is necessary to understand what army means. "The army is the armed force of a regulated country. on the basis of statutory provisions" - Law of the Republic Indonesia number 34 in 2004. The Indonesian National Army (TNI) is military agency with defense functions of the United Republic of Indonesia Indonesia. TNI has been regulated by the state in written and oral form in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 34 of 2004. TNI is military agency fully supported by the state and become the front line Nation. "TNI is a national asset fighting for the benefit of all" country" (Djamali, 2003).

Military institutions are also a reflection of the nation's identity and are part of the country, so the use of Indonesian in the military is enforced. This is reinforced by the law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 Years 2009, in article 25 no 2 says that language functions as identity national identity, national pride, means of uniting different peoples, and means of communication between regions and between regional cultures.

As an official institution, AAL has fixed its students in the rules Specially for cadets to use Indonesian well and correctly, and forbid the use of regional languages, slang, as well as programming language in the field of AAL education. But beyond that, you can't It is undeniable that we still hear that the use of regional languages or prokem language used in education (Markas Besar TNI Angkatan Laut, 2011).

Method

Based on this background, the research questions can be formulated as follows: How to design Naval Academy cadets voyage that can introduces national culture to people around the world and nation around Indonesia archipelago (Yusuf, 2019). This study uses several criteria among other things are Independent variables are found in the criteria used in determining national security, while the dependent variable is the determination of the cadet corps (Sailors, Engineering, Electronics, Supply and Marines) itself. As with the definition of independent variables, the criteria used in determining the corps are considered researchers who are able to influence the determination of the Youth Corps. In this paper, the AHP method is used because The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a general theory of measurement. It is used to derive ratio scales from both discrete and continuous paired comparisons. These comparisons may be taken from actual measurements or from a fundamental scale which reflects the relative strength of preferences and feelings. The AHP has a special concern with departure from consistency (Saaty, 1980).

Results and Discussion

Maritime Security operational management is carried out consistently. The detailed operational plan based on the Operational Plan received from the Fleet Command I is conveyed through a PreSail Brief to all KRI commanders in order to fully understand their duties and other information. The organizing of innumerable resources involved in an operation is arranged in such a way that each element of the operation understands its respective duties and functions. Command and control is carried out for the operations of KRI, aircraft, MBB Bo 105 helicopters, intelligence activities and operational logistical support.

The evaluation of operational activities is carried out regularly, as well as the delivery of operational achievements as well as the dynamics of developments in the strategic environment so that information updates and communications are well maintained. KRI with all its crew members are the core assets of carrying out the Maritime Security operation so that closeness to the operation control holder must be well established. At the East Asia Summit in Naypyitaw, Myanmar, on 13 November 2015, President Joko Widodo put across the international community Indonesia's vision for a Global Maritime Fulcrum. The vision is sustained by five pillars, namely:

1. Rebuilding the nation's maritime culture;

2. The commitment to safeguard and manage marine resources that focuses on controlling the production of sea-based food through the development of the fishing industry by disposing fishermen as the main pillar;

3. The commitment to encourage infrastructure development and maritime connectivity by building sea tolls, deep sea ports, logistics and the shipping industry as well as marine tourism;

4. Maritime diplomacy which invites all Indonesian partners to work together in the maritime sector;

5. Building a maritime defense force

Promoting Culture through Inteligence

In order to maintain conducive maritime security is not possible to be carried out partially by one party alone, but must be implemented in an integrated manner with other relevant agencies and parties, such as the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian Police, the Maritime Security Agency, the Office of the Harbormaster and Port Authority, Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), Marine and Fisheries Service, Sea and Coast Guard Unit (KPLP), Batam Free Trade and Free Port Zone Exploitation Agency (BP Batam) and marine operators and users (Akademi Angkatan Laut, 2014).

Universality in the system the defense contains meaning that all people and all national resources, national facilities and infrastructure as well as the entire territory of the country as one complete defense unit and comprehensive (holistic) in order of national life and patriotic. Defense system universe is integration between military defense and non-military defense through a efforts to build strength and national defense capability strong and respected as well high resilience. System Indonesian defense which is the universe is built by sustainable and continuous to deal with various types threats either in the form of threats military, non-military threats and hybrid threats. Various the threat is cumulative classified as a threat real and unreal threat (Hamzah, 2008).

In Defense Strategy Book Country of 2015 put forward that defense resources managed through a transformation process to change the source potential national power becomes an element national power. Elements National strength consists of: Source military defense resources and resources non-military defense (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2010).

In carrying out military operations, support for accurate, fast and precise intelligence data and information is indispensable for the success of the operation. Increasing the ability and organization of intelligence personnel as pull teams and intelligence data analysts according to personnel talents (fitting the task to the man) and safeguarding data on operational activity information so that they do not leak to the wrong party, which will thwart the mission being carried out. The ability to observe/investigate, mobilize and secure is continuously honed in the field by deploying intelligence personnel to various vulnerable areas before the patrol element as the actor of action is present in the area. Air surveillance is carried out by maritime patrol aircraft in order to obtain fast data and information just in time, to be submitted to the elements of action/KRI (Wahab, 2008).

The mapping and data collection of socalled mouse ports are carried out by the MBB Bo 105 helicopter which is suspected of being frequently used for illegal activities. In the Riau Islands, there are at least 84 mouse ports that have been mapped and become the database for the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I. In order to increase the speed of heli control reaction so as not to interfere with the operation of Batam's Hang Nadim Airport, currently the helipad of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command has operated based on the results of a feasibility survey and ground crew training from the Air Wing of the Tanjungpinang Naval Air Base.

The daily activities of the data analysis team are carried out to analyze AIS data in order to produce a daily brief containing important information supporting operational activities in the form of ship movement anomalies suspected of carrying out illegal activities, meteorological and oceanographic conditions and other important information, which every day becomes a reference for KRIs to follow up.

To develop law enforcement efforts in the Indonesian national jurisdiction and state sovereignty in a number of borders, coordinated patrols with a number of neighboring countries are held. Among others, Operation Patkor Indindo-20 in the IndonesiaIndia border area, Operation Patkor Malindo-20 in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area, while Operation Patkor Optima-20 was carried out in an integrated manner by involving other agencies in the waters of the Malacca Strait and Singapore. To anticipate countless illegal activities occurring in a number of vulnerable points in the border area, the Operation Border Security RI-Singapore-20 and Operation Border Security RI-Thailand-20 were also carried out. Information sharing is established with a number of agencies from neighboring countries, including the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (APMM), the Singapore Information Fusion Center (IFC) and the Singapore Maritime Security Task Force (MSTF), which mutually benefit both parties (Sukristyanto et al., 2018). The implementation of the Patkor Indindo 2020 involved the KRI Teuku Umar-385 and the Indian Navy warship INS Kulish P63 in carrying out joint training activities as well as security marine patrols in their respective areas.

Community Development

Development efforts were carried out on various parties to support operational activities. The Commander of Maritime Security Task Force I in his last voyage with KRI Imam Bonjol and KRI Barakuda held meetings with, coachings and mobilizations to local officials and agencies in Sabang, Lhokseumawe, Medan, and Dumai as well as community leaders such as the Panglima Laot (tribal leader of a fishing community) and a number of fishermen who live in the east coast of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Anticipating maritime security disturbances in the waters of the Singapore Strait against passing ships, in addition to KRI patrols, guidance and data collection are also carried out as well as providing assistance to coastal communities who live in a number of areas prone to violence and crime at sea, such as in the waters of Bawah Pandang, Setres Beach, Nongsa, Tanjung Uma, and Tanjung Buntung (Widodo, 2008).

The community development activities were carried out while on board on the headquarters ship of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I to socialize maritime security and maritime potentials that could be developed to maritime stakeholders in Sabang, Lhokseumawe, Dumai, Tanjung Balai Karimun, and Batam. These activities were not only aimed at government officials but also for a number of community leaders and sea users. All maritime elements are strategic partners of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I in creating conducive maritime security.

By applying a number of strategic approaches mentioned above, the implementation of operational activities Under the Operational Control of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I in Fiscal Year 2020 until today has been running according to plan. Operations under the operational control of the Maritime Security Task Force of Fleet Command I that had been carried out include Operation Benteng Samudera-20, Operation Malaka Samudera-20, Operation Border Security RI-Singapura-20, Operation Border Security RI-Thailand-20, Operation Coordinated Patrol Indindo-20, Operation Coordinated Patrol Malindo-20, and Operation Coordinated Patrol Optima-20 (Fischer et al., 2015).

To realize the Global Maritime Fulcrum vision, the Indonesian government must immediately improve to strengthen Indonesia's bargaining power in the international arena through increasing strategic quality values. One way is to improve the quality of the strategic defense industry in order to encourage the development of the shipping industry and build a maritime defense force. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning the Management of National Resources for National Defense, the strategic defense industry should be categorized as a reserve component formed to increase the strength and capability of the main component, in this case the TNI (Suaib, 2016). The Indonesian

government has currently made efforts to realize its commitment to building defense capabilities by setting long-term main targets to shape the independence of the defense industry. The determination of the Indonesian government is manifested in the formulation of Law Number 16 of 2012 concerning the Defense Industry and the establishment of the Defense Industry Policy Committee (KKIP) tasked with realizing the independence of the defense industry by connecting military needs with domestic industrial development.

The ability to master the ocean becomes very significant thing in the middle emergence of global trends on the importance of the marine area as a vehicle for achieving and protect national interests. For can guarantee the national interest in sea, dominion over the sea (sea control) is an absolute prerequisite in modern maritime era. Marine control is an ability in control the sea area as well as prevent opponent from using territory it is for their benefit. Control of the sea itself is very related to sea power owned by a nation (Departemen Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2008). Sea power can be interpreted as a country who has naval power outstanding. Sea power too means as an ability country in using and control the sea (sea control) as well as prevent opponent use (sea denial) (Sulistiyono, 2009).

Marine Security Patrol brings Indonesian warships (KRI) throughout Indonesia Indonesian waters, including on remote islands, other than intended to carry out routine patrols in order to enforce security at sea, also meant to show the sincerity of our country in retain every drop of water and span of land from foreign interference (deterrence effect) (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2003). However, "flag exhibition" or show of flag as above does not only have to be interpreted as a coercive act but is a naval diplomacy which is a reflection of politics and Indonesian foreign policy. This activity is also directed to approach the people on the islands outermost and remote, as well as for raise the spirit of nationalism and love the homeland and maintain closeness (Dinas Hidrograf dan Oseanografi TNI AL 2004 in Marsetio, 2013).

Using Culture as a Guide

The goal of our research is to provide policymakers the tools to understand and forecast service behavior in response to changing operational and policy needs. To do this, we used our research on culture and competition, both historically and today, to make some judgments about services in the future. To better illustrate the impact of culture and competition on policy positions, we asked participants in two workshop sessions to respond to a simple bureaucratic scenario: If the services knew that the only thing DoD would be interested in for the next ten years was [X], how would each service react? In the first workshop, the policy focus was a renewed emphasis on China, and in the second, an emphasis on North Korea. We selected these two scenarios because they affect each of the services differently (Tilaar & Nugroho, 2012).

The Army's vision of its future self involves a return to core principles of longer-term planning, a focus on readiness and modernization, and assurance of its indispensability in a land war. If defense policymakers continue to prioritize contingency funding over base budgets, the Army will be uncomfortable. Contingency funding keeps the Army trapped in an eternal present, deferring modernization and distracting from the work of strategy building. It places no limits on the demands of combatant commands, already seen to be implacable; increases the divide between the operational and institutional; and abets its preoccupation with the tactical over the strategic. The Army would seek a few key roles that mitigate the impact of "presentism" for the service: It would offer conceptual leadership to the joint force, even if this meant taking a supporting role in operations. It would build arguments for the future based on increasing assessments of risk to the nation and, in an extreme case, could even consider further modularity as a means of increasing flexibility and preserving force structure with fewer battalions and companies per brigade (Wahab, 2014).

Conclusion

Indonesia is strategically located in the middle of the Inda Pacific region. The emergence of the Indo-Pacific region represents a close connection between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Both regions have their own maritime security challenges that require   different

solutions. Nevertheless, connectivity between these oceans suggests that they may affect these issues. Regional maritime security challenges, such as the South China Sea conflict, complex IORs, and competition between large powers, are occurring on the coast of the country. They are very close to home. As Indonesia implements its global maritime axis policy to achieve its position as a true sailor, disruptions in regional security and stability will have a serious impact on Indonesia's national interests.

Indonesia has all the basic elements to develop an impressive naval power. As part of the Navy's components, the Indonesian Navy has played a role in the development process through its world-class naval policies and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation and efforts in the region. It reflects the country's commitment to ensuring regional stability and security.

The purpose of this study is to provide policy authors with tools to understand and predict service behavior as operational and policy requirements change. To this end, studies of historical and contemporary culture and competition will be conducted and some decisions will be made regarding future services

Acknowledgment

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