

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT DEFENSE AND SECURITY
AS THE FOREMOST AND OUTERMOST REGIONS IN THE NATUNA REGENCY OF
RIAU ISLANDS PROVINCE****Tjahya Supriatna, Dedeh Maryani, Meltarini, Siti Zulaika and Asep Hendra**

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is "Economic Development Strategies to Support Defense and Security as the Frontier and Outermost Regions in Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province; Economic growth is slow. While its natural potential is quite high, especially in the tourism, agriculture and marine and fisheries sectors, it has not shown progress. Vision, mission Nawacita Jokowi-JK pay special attention to the border region, to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the nation. Economic development must be carried out so that it does not depend on supplies from neighboring countries. The purpose of this study is to determine the condition of defense and security, economic conditions and their development as well as economic development strategies that should be expected to be able to face threats that disturb the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Descriptive qualitative research methods and SWOT analysis. In conclusion, the defense conditions of the Army, Air Force and Navy are still lacking. The security conditions in Natuna Police Station are still lacking. The lack of sea transportation facilities and the high cost of living and the lack of communication facilities (cellular providers). Economic conditions, the agricultural sector is only able to meet their own needs, transportation difficulties. The small industry sector began to develop into online marketing. Trade and Koperasi and Micro Business. The number of large, medium and small traders experienced a significant increase. Increasing tourist attractions, but domestic and foreign tourists have not significantly increased. The advice of the central government to immediately implement a program to increase the number of Army, Air Force, and Navy personnel and the police. Economic Development Strategy will be realized soon.

Keywords: *Defense and Security, Economy development.***INTRODUCTION**

Regional autonomy is one of the driving forces for the region, both the regional government and the community to explore the potentials of the region in various fields that can be developed in the context of implementing appropriate development, so that there is an increase in the welfare of the community concerned from year to year.

The economic field is one of the fields that has a multiplier effect to other fields, if development in the economic sector is carried out in a directed, clearly measurable and in accordance with the targets that have been carefully calculated by considering all factors or all aspects that influence and influence it.

Among the factors or aspects or variables that indicate the success or failure of development in the economic field are Gross Regional Domestic Revenue and the rate of economic growth (Pieter Abdullah: 2002).

In the new autonomous regions, Gross Regional Domestic Revenue and economic growth have shown an increase and some are slow to increase, when compared to the merging of the new autonomous region with the regency / parent city. This depends on various factors, one of which is the excavation of regional potential in various fields is still not optimal. One area that strongly supports other fields in the implementation of development is the economic field which consists of various sectors, as follows: the agricultural sector, the industrial sector, the mining and quarrying sector, the tourism sector and the electricity sector.

One of the new autonomous regions in this reform era was Natuna Regency, which was formed in 1999 in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 53 of 1999 concerning the Division of Riau Islands Regency into three districts, namely Riau Islands Regency, Karimun Regency and Natuna

Regency on the 12th October 1999. Since then, Natuna Regency has become a new autonomous region. When viewed from economic development, Natuna Regency shows a change towards improvement, but not as fast as expected by the community and local government, because when viewed from its high natural potential, particularly in the tourism sector, the agricultural sector and the marine and fisheries sector has not shown rapid development.

Natuna Regency has an area of 224,684, 59 km² with a land area of 2,001.30 km² and sea area 222,683, 29 km². Although the sea area of the Natuna Regency is 99.24% km² compared to the data of only 0.76% of the whole Natuna Regency area, the export of sea

products is still very lacking. Natuna Regency has 12 subdistricts and 154 islands, of which 27 are inhabited (17.53%), most of the islands (127) are uninhabited.

In addition to the many uninhabited islands, there are seven outer islands (Natuna Regency Central Statistics Agency), said to be outermost because they are bordered by other countries. The islands are Subi Kecil Island, Sekatung Island, Sebetul Island, Semiun Island, Tokong Boro Island, Senua Island and Coconut Island.

Meanwhile there is also what is said as the front island in Natuna Regency, said to be the front because it borders with other countries or other districts. The foremost island referred to is as shown in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 The Outermost Islands in Natuna Regency

No	Name of Islands	District	Village	Neighbor Country
1	Perantu	Serasan Timur	Air Nusa	Sambas Regency
2	Merendai	Serasan Timur	Arung Ayam	Vietnam
3	Murik	Serasan	Kampung Hilir	Vietnam
4	Midai	Midai	Sabang Barat	Bintan Regency

Natuna Regency has many uninhabited islands, there is a sense of concern because these uninhabited islands are bordered by neighboring countries. The release of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan from Indonesia, should be an important warning for the Indonesian government to pay more attention to the small islands in Indonesia which are still scattered. Not to mention the frequent occurrence of various violations and crimes in border areas such as fish theft, drug smuggling, smuggling of goods and services, illegal logging, human trafficking, terrorism, the rise of transnational crime and exploration and exploitation of natural resources. It is appropriate if the border area according to Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning National Spatial Planning has been designated as a National Strategic Area in the field of defense and security. Therefore, increasing people's welfare and developing the economy at the border is a strategic approach in the context of maintaining the sovereignty of the State. Economic

Source: Statistical Board Center of Natuna Regency, 2017. development at the border, is actually not only done in order to prosper the local community. But more than that, namely an effort to maintain the sovereignty of the State. "Unitary Republic of Indonesia Unlimited Prices" should not only be a slogan in the context of securing the border region but as the front porch of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia which requires serious attention from the government. In line with the vision and mission of Nawacita Jokowi-JK one of them is to pay special attention to the border region. Because the border region has a central role in maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the nation. Development must be carried out so that border areas are not increasingly left behind. As is the condition of infrastructure, strive to ensure that people in the border region do not depend on the supply of daily necessities from neighboring countries. Building a sustainable spatial and environmental through the development of new centers of economic growth.

In developing potential in the border region, the Jokowi-JK government is currently building seven Cross Country Border Posts. Development of border areas can be a window of development that is being carried out by the government to neighboring countries. Projecting the border area into a new point of economic growth, so that development and welfare in the border will increase. Not only does it stop building Cross Country Border Posts, but it also builds supporting infrastructure such as roads and power plants, in the context of improving the economy. As the frontier area is the pride of the Indonesian nation, both in terms of the economy as a point of economic growth to encourage Indonesia to become an exporter to other countries. The duties and responsibilities of the central government to the regional government and the community to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia constitute the mandate of the Law regardless of status. The spirit of togetherness that grows in border communities is a spirit that can foster a sense of unity and unity that is always ready to maintain and secure the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia Nekeara.

Seeing the reality that is happening to the condition of the border regions of Indonesia which is increasingly threatened, then the concrete steps to actualize the strategic pillars strengthen the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The paradigm of the pattern of developing border area strategies not only emphasizes the security approach, but also the pattern of developing border areas that are participatory to create security and prosperity for people in the border areas in the political, economic, social / cultural, defense and security fields.

Natuna Regency as the leading, outermost and directly bounded districts of Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand are very vulnerable to conflict. It can be said that this district has a very high conflict vulnerability with other countries. Efforts that must be made besides maintaining security in the region must also be considered by the community both

economically, culturally and foster a sense of love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This regency has the basic capital to make it happen both from its abundant natural resources and its human resources. Its natural resources are very potential to be developed because of their content and beauty, but until now the management is still not optimal. The step that must be done immediately is to make Natuna Regency more optimally empowered in managing its potential.

The population growth rate in Natuna Regency from 2016 to 2017 is 1.21%. The Open Unemployment Rate in 2017 is 4.07%.

Natuna Regency Original Revenue in 2017. Selama periode 2013-2017, Pendapatan Domestik Regional Bruto per kapita Kabupaten Natuna mengalami pertumbuhan rata-rata sebesar 9.06% per tahun.

In Natuna Regency, if divided into several groups of expenditure per capita per month, the greatest percentage of the population is in the group of Rp. 750,000 - Rp. 999,999, - by 25.66%. For the lowest class, per capita expenditure per month is in the category of Rp. 200,000.- Rp. 299,999, - as much as 0.16%. For expenditures above Rp 1,500,000, there are 23.82%. In economic development must pay attention to local uniqueness, its approach to the utilization and optimization of resources and regional competencies in moving the regional economy to overcome the problem of poverty, unemployment and create sustainable development, to find its momentum in the midst of global economic flows. The appropriate regional economic development strategy is expected to be able to identify and explore the potential of a productive economy that is competitive (knowledge based economy) as well as local resources based economy.

Natuna Regency abundant marine wealth, and has a very beautiful panoramic view, but still very insignificant in contributing to the Regional Allocation Revenue both from the tourism sector and its marine products. In 2014 based on the Decree of the Natuna Regent No. 230 of 2014 Pulau Tiga District was determined as the Minapolitan Area in the Riau

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Islands Province. Minapolitan is an area that was built and developed with a concept focused on the progress of the fisheries sector by prioritizing the principles of efficiency, acceleration and sustainable quality. The beaches are in the sub-districts in Natuna, including the Districts of West Bunguran,

Northeast Bunguran and others have a very beautiful view as a natural tourist attraction, but have not been developed optimally. This is indicated by data on the number of visitors, both domestic tourists and foreign tourists not showing a significant increase as can be seen in table 1.2 below.

Table 2. Amount of Domestic and Foreign Tourists who Visit to Natuna Regency 2015-2017

No	Year	Number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists who Visit to Natuna (People)		Amount
		Local Tourists	Foreign Tourists	
1.	2015	9.973	340	10.313
2.	2016	9.412	426	9.838
3.	2017	10.313	538	10.851

Source: Statistical Board Center of Natuna Regency, 2017 economy to Gross Regional Domestic Revenue can be seen in Table 1.3.

In addition, the leading sectors of the economy that must be prioritized for development cannot be determined by the Regional Government, so the budget allocation is not entirely based on an analysis of development priorities that must be carried out in Natuna Regency. Likewise, data on the contribution of each sector in the

Table 1.3. Contribution of Various Sectors in Economy to Gross Regional Domestic Income of Natuna Regency 2012—2015

No.	Sector	Amount of Sector Contribution in Economy in Year (%)			
		3	4	5	6
1	2	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	42,20	41,56	40,38	39,83
2.	Mining and Coal	33,55	32,84	31,21	29,91
3.	Processing Industry	2,97	2,93	2,93	29,91
4.	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0,40	0,37	0,33	0,32
5.	Construction	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02
6.	Construction of Big Trade and Retail of Car and Motorcycle Repair	23,45	27,12	27,80	27,84
7.	Big Trade, Retail, Repair of Car and Motorcycle	9,53	9,37	9,70	10,90
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	2,05	2,17	2,32	2,58
9.	Accommodation, Food and Beverages Provision	1,37	1,26	1,64	1,73
10.	Information and Accommodation	2,17	2,07	2,03	2,04

11.	Finance and Insurance Service	0,45	0,46	0,46	0,48
12.	Real Estate	2,25	2,18	2,18	2,22
13.	Company Services	0,0062	0,0055	0,0075	0,0068
14.	Government Administration, Land and Social Security	7,41	7,74	7,77	6,62
15.	Education Service	0,63	0,64	0,65	0,67
16.	Health Service and Social Activity	1,10	1,09	1,09	1,13
17.	Other Services	0,26	0,26	0,25	0,26

Source: Data Processed from Natuna Regency in Numbers, 2016

Based on table 1.3 above, it can be seen that from 2012 to 2015 sectors in the economy did not show significant development, in fact there were several sectors that experienced a decline, namely agriculture, mining, electricity and gas, and information and communication.

Natuna Regency Apparatus Resources that function to provide guidance and services to the community are still limited both in quality and quantity, In 2017 Apparatus Resources are available as many as 2,742 people in the distribution according to class, as in table 1.4 below.

Tabel 1.4 Apparatus Sources of Natuna Regency 2017 Based on Group

No	Groups	Rank	Amount
1.	I	Juru	45
2.	II	Pengatur	901
3.	III	Penata	1.514
4.	IV	Pembina	282
Total Number			2.742

Source: Local Regional Staffing Agency, 2017

The table shows the composition of the Natuna Regency Apparatus Resources group I as many as 45 people, group II as many as 901 people, group III as many as 1,514 people and group IV as many as 282 people, still not very ideal.

Whereas if seen from the education level of the Natuna Regency employees, it can be seen in table 1.5 below:

Table 1.5 Level of Education of Apparatus Sources of Natuna Regency 2017

No	Level of Education	Male	Female	Amount
1.	Elementary School	35	1	36
2.	Junior High School	35	3	38

3.	Senior High School	556	252	808
4.	DI, DII	135	113	248
5.	DIII	101	229	330
6.	S1/S2/S3	712	570	1.282
Total Number			2.742	

Source: Education and Training Staffing Agency, 2017.

The table shows the level of education of Civil Servants with S1, S2 and S3 education, the most being 1,282 people, followed by 808 high school students, and DIII with 38 people and elementary school with 36 people.

Especially if seen from the infrastructure owned by Natuna Regency it is still inadequate. In 2017 the length of roads in Natuna Regency was still insufficient. In 2017 the length of roads in the Natuna Regency was 1,039.19 km, which divided into 117.88 km of

State roads, 143.33 km of provincial roads, 434.93 km of Regency roads, and 4 = 343.05 km of rural / urban roads, still the same condition in 2016. However, when compared to 2015, there was an increase in the length of roads on provincial roads. In 2015 the length of provincial roads was only 92.10 km then in 2016 the length changed to 143.33 km. One reason for the change in the length of the provincial road is the change in the status of the district road to a provincial road along the 29.15 km. In addition, there is also the construction of provincial roads along the 22.08 km in 2016.

The condition of the Natuna Regency road when viewed from the road surface is 273.44 km of paved road surface, 328.34 km of concrete road surface, 216.54 km of gravel road surface, and 225.87 km of dirt road surface. All state roads in the Regency of NATuna have been coated with asphalt. However, for provincial and regency roads only some of them have been coated with asphalt. While there are no village / kelurahan roads that are covered with asphalt and are still dominated by 222.98 km of concrete-covered roads.

Other facilities such as electricity, in Natuna Regency, households are one of the biggest electricity customers. The number of household electricity customers is 16,028 out of 18,051 electricity customers.

Besides electricity, telecommunications is also very important for the community because it can support the smooth running of their activities. The number of towers (BTS) can be an indicator of better telecommunications service availability. During 2017 there were 57 towers spread across all sub-districts in Natuna Regency. Even though all villages / sub-districts in Natuna Regency have received cell phone services, only 16 villages / kelurahan have received internet services.

Natuna Regency as the foremost and outermost region in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which borders Malaysia and Vietnam as well as the South China Sea which is now renamed the North Natuna Sea must receive attention in terms of national

strategy, because lately it has the potential for conflict in terms of ownership outermost islands that still have no inhabitants or still no inhabitants who live there. Even the sea boundary lines with neighboring countries are also uncertain. Therefore, the strengthening of Natuna Regency from various aspects must be increased. From the aspect of governance, it requires the attention of the central government, so that it can join the Anambas Regency to be upgraded to the Provincial Government, so that it has greater and broader authority not only as a district. For example, the procurement of troops of the Indonesian National Armed Forces is increased even more by 100,000 people and commanders at the level of KODAM or Regional Military Commands, according to the Republic of Indonesia Police or POLRI at the level of Regional Police or POLDA. Meanwhile, from the socio-economic, socio-cultural and socio-political aspects as well as religious life and other social life must be developed. Thus, the regions / regions around the Regency of Natuna are able to face various threats that may occur in the future from other countries that intend to disrupt the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, especially the outermost and outermost islands bordering the other State.

Therefore, the research seeks to examine the strategy of economic development to support defense and security as the foremost and outermost area in Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province.

METHOD

Research and Development

Natuna Islands is one of the country's border regions whose waters border directly with the South China Sea. Natuna is an autonomous region in the form of a regency within the Riau Islands Province. As the border region of the Natuna Islands in the last five years, it has become an actual issue related to the conflict in the South China Sea and the issue of China's claims to the territories in these waters and which is no less urgent is when the

sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is at stake in the territory.

Analysis on Strategy of Economy Development to Support Defense and Safety of Natuna Regency as Foremost and Outer Island.

A. The Development of Defense and Safety Condition of Natuna Regency during The Past Year.

Tension in some areas of the Natuna Islands began since China reclaimed and expanded the small islands of Mischief Reef and Subi Island as part of the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. Natuna Islands, which is located between the northwestern tip of Indonesia in Kalimantan and the southern end of Vietnam, has 270 islands as part of the Riau Islands Province with 70,000 inhabitants.

The Natuna islands are located in the waters around the islands which have the potential to overlap the boundaries of the imaginary Nine Dash Line set by China. In this case the problem is not only with the claims of the islands but on waters around the Natuna Islands as well. This claim will have an impact on Daulat rights in the Indonesian archipelago. With the Nine Dash Line whose boundaries are unclear, problems arise over sovereign rights. The ambiguity of the Nine Dash Line impacts the Exclusive Sovereign Zone Economic Zone rights.

The potential threats to sovereignty require the state to be present through a defense strategy developed by the Indonesian National Army. The Indonesian National Army plans to build and develop military facilities and bases such as in Tanjung Datuk and Tajung Payung for coastal radars, observer posts, relocation of 212 Ranai radars and one Satbak PSU. Then in Cemaga Village a Marine Task Force will be built along with an integrative supply warehouse, in Tanjung Sekal Submarine Base will be built, in the Pengadah Village a Composite Unit will be developed consisting of 1 Infantry Battalion, 1 Field Artillery Team, 1 Artillery Air Defense Missile Team, 1 Combat Engineering Company, 1 Flight Pilot and 1 Kodim and Koramil. Then the development of the Ranai airbase and the Indonesian Navy's

National Army Base in the Lampa Strait was accompanied by office infrastructure and soldiers' housing and adjustments to the number of personnel around 105,355,1136 (1596) personnel, Officers, Bintara and Tamtama.

In the perspective of developing country defense, a region especially in the border area of the country is an input in the structuring and development of defense areas. Where is the national defense area, hereinafter referred to as the defense territory, that is, the area designated to maintain the country's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of all nations from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. While the arrangement of the defense area is the determination of the defense area based on a process of planning the defense area, the use of the defense area and controlling the use of the defense area.

Through the development of administrative territories and the formation of new (civil) territories, it will be very contributory in structuring defense areas related to areas of resistance and empowerment of defense areas. The policy of the Indonesian National Army which will develop the Natuna Islands through the construction of military facilities and bases will certainly be helped through synergies with the civil administration, especially in empowering defense areas, and conversely the development of military facilities and bases along with supporting facilities, especially housing for soldiers and population development is one of the factors dominant in the preparation of deterrence strategies let alone the adopted defense system is the universal defense system. LIPI research results (2007), states that factors that affect defense include population. Indeed, society is the foremost defense force that can maintain national security. Awareness of the existence of conventional and unconventional threats can be the biggest stimuli that can make various parties have a mindset and attitude to unite and try to protect their homeland together.

Related to the potential threat in Natuna's headship that will cause vulnerability to the sovereignty of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, because the Natuna Islands are islands rich in natural resources. Considering that the South China Sea is an international trade and service channel with a value five times that of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product, more and more parties want to take control of the South China Sea so that it is necessary to increase defense capability by building a number of military bases both land, sea and air and sending troops so that the region is absolutely safe and conducive for the arrival of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Policy of the Indonesian National Army planning to build Natuna territory units such as Tanjung Datuk and Tanjung Payung for Beach Radar, Observation Post, Radar 212 Radar Relocation and 1 Satbak PSU and later in Cemaga Village a Marine Task Force will be built along with an integrative supply warehouse, in Tanjung As soon as the Submarine Base will be built in Pengadah Village, a composite unit will be developed consisting of one infantry battalion, 1 field artillery squad, 1 missile air defense artillery squad, 1 combat engineering company, 1 flight pilot and 1 Kodim and Koramil. Then, the development of the ranai airbase and the Navy base of the Indonesian Navy in the Lampa Strait was accompanied by office facilities and infrastructure for soldiers and soldiers and adjustments to the number of personnel around 105,355,1136 (1596) the number of officers, Bintara and Tamtama. And of course there will be an increase in rank of commander in units of the Indonesian National Army which is a strategic policy in enhancing the capability of national defense and a deterrence strategy for strengthening national defense in the region which is in fact being confronted with the escalation of regional conflicts that threaten the sovereignty of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia

The construction of a military base in Natuna has become a very important

development and is a part of the development of the central defense area which faces the borders of several countries and the South China Sea. With the construction and development of military bases, military mobilization will be easier and faster and in the distribution of materials is also more effective. The military base in Natuna was strengthened because the waters there were strategic waterways and also to monitor security at the Indonesian border. If you want other countries to claim each other and Indonesia is a third country, then Indonesia should take part in maintaining and enhancing security at the border, one of which is by supporting the construction of military bases as a manifestation of a territorial security approach that at the same time encourages the welfare of society through prosperity and human security approach.

1) Navy Conditions

Based on Lanal Ranai's explanation, maritime aspects can be described as follows:

1. First are threats, including:
 - a. The waters of the South China Sea are located in an area bordering China, Taiwan and most ASEAN countries. Indonesia is an archipelago bordering 10 countries.
 - b. Various countries have interests in the South China Sea (Claimant State, Non Claimant State, Non Government Actor), including Indonesia.
 - c. UNCLOS 1982 regulates the legal regime of the coastal states and recognizes Indonesia as an archipelagic country by regulating its rights and obligations.
 - d. Indonesian maritime boundary agreement (continental shelf) in the official South China Sea with Malaysia and Vietnam.
 - e. The Chinese claim "Nine Dotted Line" is a claim based on historical records, site discoveries, ancient documents, maps and island clusters by fishermen.
2. Second, the obstacles faced include:

- a. There is no agreement on the boundaries of the Indonesia-Vietnam / Indonesia-Malaysia ZEEI area.
- b. China's unilateral claim is not yet clear.
- c. The extent of the North Natuna sea area is confronted with the presence of elements of the Indonesian National Army Navy.
- d. Weather factor.
- e. If the South China Sea heats up between China and the USA, or China and Southeast Asia.

Seeing the threats and obstacles, it is necessary to take anticipatory steps undertaken by Lanal Ranai, namely:

1. Settlement of maritime boundary claims through:
 - a. Negotiation
 - b. Arbitration
 - c. Regional Agency (Regional Arrangement and Agencies)
 - d. International Court of Justice (International Court of Justice).
2. For sea areas 12 Nm and above the operation of Armabar / Guspurlabar / Guskamlabar is carried out;
3. For marine areas below 12 Nm, operations are limited by Lanal Ranai;
4. Carrying out raising fishermen as informants at sea;
5. Take strict action against violations of Indonesian jurisdiction in the North Natuna Sea;
6. The Government of Indonesia remains resolutely registering the naming of the North Natuna Sea with the United Nations.

Related to the above problems, Lanal Ranai has also advised the government to:

1. Quickly resolve the issue of maritime boundaries of the Exclusive Economic Zone with Vietnam and make a memorandum of protest on the Vietnam Coast Guard's provocation in ZEEI;
2. There needs to be a special operation in the North Natuna Sea ZEEI to safeguard the sea border region with Vietnam which has a sea

border segment that has not been agreed upon;

3. There needs to be synergy between Indonesian maritime stakeholders in carrying out North Natuna Sea ZEEI operations;
4. Republic of Indonesia ships that are deployed in the North Natuna Sea have high deterrence power to strengthen ZEEI's border claims with the strength of 6 PK / PKR;
5. It is necessary to increase the number of ships of the Republic of Indonesia BKO Armabar / Guspurlabar / Guskamlabar, so that it can cover the North Natuna Sea sector;
6. Fulfillment of Lanal Ranai personnel;
7. Adding KAL and Combat Boat to each Navy post;
8. Repair of Combat Boat that is being damaged;
9. So that the Ammunition Warehouse be built in Mako Lanal Ranai.

2) Air Force Conditions

The number of Air Force personnel in the field is 50, ideally 87, so there are 37 shortages. Further causes of the threat are as follows:

- a. Airspace violations;
- b. FIR Control of the Natuna region;
- c. Existing sensor conditions and their supporters.

The main factors causing it are:

1. The sea area and islands in the North Natuna Sea region contain enormous natural resources, including oil and natural gas and other marine resources. Natuna Islands has the largest natural gas reserves in the Asia Pacific Region and even in the world.
2. North Natuna sea and air waters are crossing areas for shipping activities of international ships, especially cross-sea trade routes connecting European, American and Asian trade routes.

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(Tjahya Supriatna, Dedeh Maryani, Meltarini, Siti Zulaika and Asep Hendra)

3. Economic growth is quite rapid in Asia, making countries such as China and countries in the North Natuna Sea Region, even including the United States very eager to master control and influence over the South China Sea region which is considered very strategic and bring economic benefits. very big for a country.

In relation to the above problems, the business carried out is an operation that is regulated through:

1. Kep. Rafters Skep Number K / 72-09 / I / Sopsau dated February 25, 2005 and Pangkohahudnas Telegram Number TK / 341/2005 concerning Changes in Radar Unit Operating Hours 212 from 12 hours / day to 18 hours / day starting from June 20, 2005.
2. Pangkohahudnas Telegram Number T / 140/2015 dated February 20, 2015 concerning increasing operating hours to 24 hours 3 days a week starting from February 23, 2015.

Based on the description above regarding the condition of the Natuna Air Force, then they have worked to the maximum in resolving the existing problems, namely by adding hours of operation in accordance with the Decree of the Head of the Air Force Unit which was only 12 hours / day to 18 hours / day, and by telegram about increasing hours of operation to 24 hours 3 days a week. Then, regarding the personnel in the field there were actually 50 people, ideally 50 87 people, so that the shortfall was 37 people. These deficiencies must be fulfilled immediately so that they will expedite and lighten the duties of the Air Force on the ground, which later is expected to make the airspace safe from threats from other countries.

3) Security Conditions

Regarding security in Natuna Regency, the police responsible under the Natuna Police Station. Natuna Regency Deputy Police Chief said that the strength of personnel in Natuna Police was 317 while ideally each police station was 816 in accordance with Decree No. 23 of 2010 concerning Polres Type on 30 September 2010.

B. The Development of Economy Conditions of Natuna Regency during The Last Three Years

Developments in the Economic Conditions of the food crop subsector in 2017 are mostly still in the form of land that is not being cultivated (land which is usually cultivated but for a while more than one year, or less than or equal to two years not being cultivated) which is an area of 14,374 hectares, there is a decrease of 98 hectares, which is 14,472 hectares, compared to 2016.

The land for various commodities owned by Natuna Regency is still very broad and has enough potential to be developed, empowerment has to be increased because it has not been cultivated yet.

Rice production produced by the Natuna community has a quality of milled dry rice. However, by only producing 123 tons, it will not be able to meet the needs of the 76,192 Natuna population. The lack of rice supply for the Natuna people was brought in from other regions. In fact, the Head of the Industry and Trade Office, Helmi Wahyuda said that there was a scarcity of rice since February 2018, while the need for rice within a month could reach 650 tons. The scarcity of rice that occurred in February was due to many entrepreneurs who were celebrating Chinese New Year. To meet the rice shortage, the local government brought in from Tanjung Pinang during 2018. Food security is the country's defense. The country will prosper if there is no problem with food in the community.

The food security program has become a priority of the central government, in order to create food self-sufficiency, even the Natuna Regency involves the Navy in the field of rice farming in Natuna Regency. In 2016, the Navy had 16 assisted farmers with 14 hectares of land. One minimum harvest season per hectare is 6 tons of rice, each harvest can be obtained 84 tons of rice. Besides the scarcity of rice, the price of rice in Natuna Regency is also quite expensive compared to other regions.

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