

## Construction of National Values for Indonesian Citizens at the Border in the Framework of the Universal War Strategy

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### ABSTRACT

Indonesia shares direct land borders with three countries, namely: Malaysia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea. These three countries influence all regional political, economic and security dynamics with Indonesia. This research, using a descriptive qualitative method, utilized Human Security theory, National Security Policy of the Republic of Indonesia, the Concept of Universal War Strategy and the Concept of National Defense, as well as using the opinions of a number of experts in its analysis. The results show that a number of conditions in Indonesian society in border areas can influence feelings of nationalism and patriotism. Based on the results of the research conducted, it is recommended that stakeholders prioritize various National Values Strengthening programs for border area communities.

## INTRODUCTION

Based on Law (UU) Number 43 of 2008 Article 5 concerning State Territory, Indonesia has direct land borders with three countries, namely: Malaysia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea. This means that Malaysia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea have land areas adjacent to Indonesia. The border between countries is formed by the land line that separates the two regions of the country. These three neighboring countries play a very important role in all regional political, economic and security dynamics with Indonesia.



**Figure.1 Map of Indonesia's Territorial Borders with Neighboring Countries**

Source: Kupas Merdeka, 2024

The policy direction for developing border areas around the PLBN as a gateway for all activities related to the economy and trade with neighboring countries is outlined in the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025, in which it is explained that the approach used is a security approach, and by using a prosperity approach. In Presidential Decree no. 7 of 2005 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, the border area development program is formulated with two objectives, namely: (a) To maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia through establishing the sovereign rights of the Republic of Indonesia which are guaranteed by international law; and (b) To improve the welfare of local communities by exploring the potential of economic, social and cultural resources and supported by a strategic geographical location to connect with neighboring countries.

The development of border areas with a new paradigm which is taking place rapidly, for its management, is anticipated by the issuance of Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which has emphasized the priority of spatial planning of border areas as national strategic areas from a defense and security and socio-economic perspective.

The country's regional spatial planning policy is based on five main functions, namely: (1) Border areas as the country's "front porch" and international gateway to neighboring countries, (2) implementation of the harmony of development principles of prosperity and security defense, (3) protection of the region world conservation and national protected areas, (4) selective economic development according to the region's external and internal

potential, and (5) creation of profitable economic cooperation between countries by involving local governments, communities and the business world.

The government is starting to realize that border areas are no longer the back yard of a country, but rather the front porch and also an international gateway that must be built with the principle of community welfare and security defense. The wrong way of looking at the border area so far has meant that the border route is often used for various types of smuggling, both smuggling of goods including illegal drugs and human smuggling such as smuggling of illegal workers. The border area is quite busy as a transit and resting place for those traveling on this route. This condition occurs in almost all Indonesian border areas, including Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste. From the defense and security aspect, cross-border activities that occur can pose threats in the form of criminal offenses such as illegal trade, both types of goods and volumes of goods that exceed predetermined capacities. Another indication is the discovery of a number of illegal cross-border routes (rat routes) which are often used as hiding places for criminals, fugitives, or used as smuggling routes for drugs, weapons and other illegal goods.

The isolated, underdeveloped and poor conditions of border areas can also reduce the sense of nationhood (nationalism) and the spirit of loving one's homeland (patriotism). Temporary profits derived from illegal activities no longer outweigh threats to national security. (Khairul Muluk, 2010), before development was carried out in the border area, the economic condition of the community was very worrying. Most of the border areas in Indonesia are underdeveloped areas with an economic contribution of only 0.1% of the national economy. The security conditions in the area are also very worrying, because it is so easy for people and goods to pass through the border entrance.

## **LITERATUR REVIEW**

The policy direction for developing border areas around the PLBN as a gateway for all activities related to the economy and trade with neighboring countries is outlined in the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025, in which it is explained that the approach used is a security approach, and by using a prosperity approach. In Presidential Decree no. 7 of 2005 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009. The government is starting to realize that border areas are no longer the back yard of a country, but rather the front porch and also an international gateway that must be built with the principle of community welfare and security defense. The wrong way of looking at the border area so far has meant that the border route is often used for various types of smuggling, both smuggling of goods including illegal drugs and human smuggling such as smuggling of illegal workers.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research approach is qualitative descriptive. (Moleong, 2014) states that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behavior. In this approach, researchers create complex images, examine words, detailed reports of informants' views, and conduct studies in natural social

situations. This research procedure will produce descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from the people and behavior observed. Research findings were obtained under natural conditions.

More emphasis on the meaning of values, the problems studied are not clear enough, so it is necessary to know the hidden meanings, in order to understand all the interactions that occur. Research findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or forms of calculation. The research carried out seeks to describe and interpret something, for example existing conditions or relationships, develop opinions, ongoing processes, consequences or impacts that occur, or ongoing trends related to the conditions of communities in border areas, including regarding: welfare, security, sense of nationalism and patriotism, efforts to involve in the Universal War Strategy, and so on.

The main data collection in this research uses techniques: non-participant observation (activities using the five senses, including sight, smell, hearing), interviews (either directly or through communication media) and documentation (facts stored in the form of letters, diaries, photo archives, meeting results, souvenirs, activity journals and so on). All of these techniques are used to obtain various information according to the needs of the research objectives. Generally, the data available in social situations was still ongoing when this research was conducted.

## **RESEARCH RESULT**

Based on the book *Border Areas (Constitutional Law & International Law Perspectives)*, (Fathurrahman, Dewi Nurvianti, 2022), and APPENDIX I: NATIONAL BOARD MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS NUMBER: 2 OF 2011 DATE: 7 JANUARY 2011, here is an explanation of Indonesia's borders with neighboring countries the:

### **Malaysia**

Malaysia is located to the west and north of Indonesia, namely on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. The land border between Indonesia and Malaysia is quite long, especially on the island of Kalimantan. The relationship between these two countries is quite complex with diverse political, economic and cultural histories. The land border between Indonesia and Malaysia is 2,004 km long, stretching from Tanjung Datu in the west to the east coast of Sebatik Island in the east. This boundary line crosses 8 (eight) districts in two provinces, namely Sanggau, Sambas, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu and Bengkayang districts (West Kalimantan Province) and Malinau, West Kutai and Nunukan districts (East Kalimantan). The land border line in West Kalimantan Province is 966 kilometers long separating the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the territory of Sarawak, Malaysia. Meanwhile, the land border line in East Kalimantan Province is 1,038 kilometers long separating the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the states of Sabah and Sarawak.

This border has been established through an agreement between the two countries and is guarded by the authorities of each country to ensure security and order in the border area. This border area has important strategic value in relations between Indonesia and Malaysia, and is an important point in bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The delimitation of land boundaries with

Malaysia on Kalimantan Island and Sebatik Island refers to the boundary agreement between the British Government and the Dutch East Indies Government (1891 Treaty, 1915 and 1928 Conventions) as well as the MOU on land boundaries between Indonesia and Malaysia in 1973-2006.

**Table.1 Administrative Region of the Land Border Area of the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia**

NO	REGENCY	PROVINCE	PLBN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Kabupaten Sambas	Kalimantan Barat	PLBN Aruk
2	Kabupaten Sanggau	Kalimantan Barat	PLBN Entikong
3	Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu	Kalimantan Barat	PLBN Nanga Badau
4	Kabupaten Natuna	Kepulauan Riau	PLBN Serasan
5	Kabupaten Bengkayang	Kalimantan Barat	PLBN Jagoi Babang
6	Kabupaten Sintang	Kalimantan Barat	PLBN Sei Kelik
7	Kabupaten nunukan	Kalimantan Utara	PLBN Sei Nyamuk
8	Kabupaten Nunukan	Kalimantan Utara	PLBN Long Midang
9	Kabupaten Malinau	Kalimantan Utara	PLBN Long Nawang

Self-processed by the author, 2024



**Figure.2 Republic of Indonesia Territory Border Map with Malaysia**

### Democratic Republic of Timor Leste

Timor Leste is located in the eastern part of Indonesia, on the island of Timor. The land border between Indonesia and Timor Leste was quite clear after Timor Leste gained independence. Relations between the two countries are increasingly improving with cooperation in various fields.

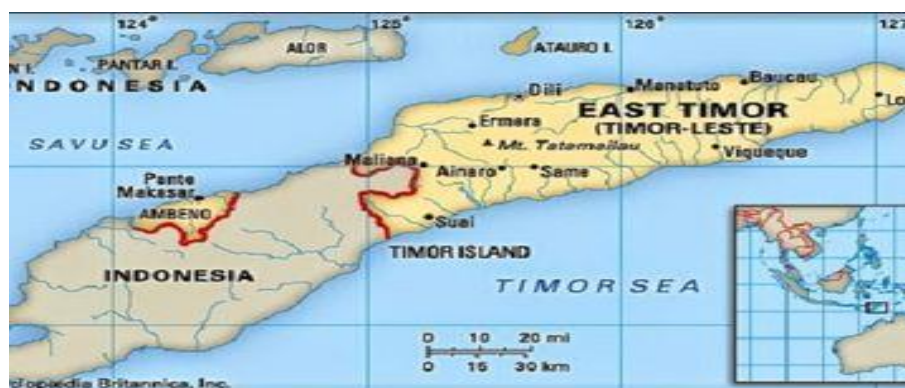
The land border between Indonesia and Timor Leste is 268.8 km long, crossing 3 districts in East Nusa Tenggara Province, namely Belu District, North Central Timor and Kupang. The Republic of Indonesia's land border with Timor Leste is divided into two sectors, namely: (1) Eastern Sector (main sector) in Belu Regency which borders directly with Covalima District and Bobonaro District in Timor Leste with a length of 149.1 kilometers; and (2) West Sector (Kupang

Regency and North Central Timor Regency) which borders directly on Oecussi District which is an enclave area of Timor Leste with a length of 119.7 km. Most (99%) of the land borders between the two countries are natural boundaries in the form of watersheds and thalwegs (the deepest parts of rivers). The delimitation of Indonesia's borders with Timor-Leste on Timor Island refers to the agreement between the Dutch East Indies Government and Portugal in 1904 and the Permanent Court Award (PCA) 1914, as well as the Temporary Agreement between Indonesia and Timor Leste on April 8 2005.

**Table.2 Administrative Area of the Land Border Area of the Republic of Indonesia and Democratic Republic of Timor Leste in East Nusa Tenggara Province**

NO	REGENCY	DISTRICT	PLBN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Kabupaten Belu	Kec. Tasifeto Timur	PLBN Motain
2	Kabupaten Tengah Utara	Kec. Insana Utara	PLBN Wini
3	Kabupaten Malaka	Kec. Kobalima Timur	PLBN Motamasin
4	Kabupaten Kupang	Kec. Anfoang Timur	PLBN Oepoli
5	Kabupaten Timur Tengah Utara	Kec. Bikomi Utara	PLBN Napan

(Self-processed by the author, 2024)



**Figure.3 Republic of Indonesia Territory Border Map (NTT Province) with Timor Leste**

### Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea is in the eastern part of Indonesia, on the island of Papua. The land border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea crosses this island. Relations between the two countries currently focus on economic and security cooperation in border areas. The land border between Indonesia and PNG is 820 km long, stretching from Skouw, Jayapura in the north to the mouth of the Bensbach river, Merauke in the south. This boundary line crosses (five) districts in Papua Province, namely Keerom, Merauke, Boven Digoel, Bintang Mountains and Jayapura City.

The delimitation of Indonesia's borders with Papua New Guinea on Papua Island refers to the agreement between Indonesia and Australia regarding Certain Boundary Lines between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea dated 12

February 1973, which was ratified by Law no. 6 of 1973, as well as the joint declaration of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in 1989-1994. The coordinates and locations of the land border pillars with PNG are spread across 52 boundary pillar points which were agreed upon in the RI - PNG agreement of 12 February 1973.

**Table.3 Administrative Region of the Land Border Area of the Republic of Indonesia-Papua New Guinea**

NO	KABUPATEN/ KOTA	PROPINSI	PLBN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Kota Jayapura	Papua	PLBN Skouw
2	Kabupaten Merauke	Papua Selatan	PLBN Sota
3	Kabupaten Boven Digoel	Papua Selatan	PLBN Yetetkun

*(Self-processed by the author, 2024)*



**Figure 4: Map of the Republic of Indonesia's territorial borders with Papua New Guinea**

The degree of interaction or intensive relationship orientation with neighboring countries even has a tendency to experience dependence on each other, especially in meeting daily needs and buying and selling transactions. Most opinions or research results reveal that on average border areas are underdeveloped (Syahid, 2019). With conditions like this, people in border areas have the ease of interacting with citizens of neighboring countries. It is feared that this condition could weaken the nationalism of Indonesian people living on the border.

#### **Factors that Influence the Sense of Nationalism of Citizens at the Border**

(Buzan, 1991) suggests 5 categories of threats based on their sector to national security, namely: 1) Military threats, both direct and indirect, must be the highest priority of concern to the state because military threats using armed force can destroy what has been achieved by humans. 2) Political threats, which are aimed at the stability of the performance of state institutions, by putting pressure on the government through policies, causing chaos, causing major conflicts, overthrowing the legitimate government, and even threats to the

nation's ideology. 3) Social threats, especially those that come from within the country, whether physical threats, economic threats (such as destruction of property rights, limited access to employment opportunities), threats to rights (restrictions on civil liberties), and threats to position or status (demotion, public humiliation). 4) Economic threats, the absence of guarantees of economic security in the presence of normal conditions for market actors, problems of unemployment, poverty, limited resources, and what is also important is people's purchasing power. 5) Ecological threats, in the form of natural threats such as natural disasters, but what is seen as the central issue of ecological security is the problem of human activities that damage nature such as global warming, the greenhouse effect, and continuous and uncontrolled exploration of natural resources.

Based on an analysis of the conditions encountered in the field and their relation to the theory put forward by Buzan regarding national security threat factors, there are at least four factors that can influence the sense of nationalism of citizens at the border, namely: 1) The condition of social welfare which is still low. 2) There is a very close (familial) relationship between the people of the two countries on the border. 3) The interaction between the two border communities between the two countries is very intensive. 4) The border Community's understanding of nationalism and patriotism is still low. So the development of border areas as new economic growth and strengthening the national security system which focuses on human security (Human Security Theory) not only on state security by involving communities at the border must be a priority. One strategy for involving border communities in efforts to maintain national security and defense is to in still national values as part of a universal war strategy.

In its report, UNDP explains the concept of human security which includes economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. These seven things are identified as two main components of Human Security, namely "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want", (UNDP, Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994). UNDP defines human security as "first, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression. And, second, ...protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life --- whether in homes, in jobs or in communities". Meanwhile, the Commission on Human Security defines human security as "safety for people from both violent and non-violent threats. It is a condition or state of being characterized by freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety, or even their lives", (UNDP, Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994).

### **The welfare conditions of border communities are still low**

The level of welfare of people on the border with another country can influence their sense of nationality. When border communities feel prosperous, they tend to have more pride and love for their country. Economic prosperity, access to health services, education, good infrastructure, and opportunities for equitable development can strengthen the sense of togetherness and nationality

among border communities. By improving the welfare of border communities, the government can strengthen their national identity and strengthen their sense of belonging to the country. This can be done through sustainable development programs, empowering the local economy, increasing access to basic services, and strengthening relations between the government and border communities.

There is a close relationship between the level of welfare of border communities and a sense of nationality, where increased prosperity can help strengthen the sense of togetherness and nationality among border communities. The low welfare condition of people in border areas shows the need for more attention and effort to improve the quality of life of residents in these areas. From these conditions, we can learn that there is inequality in the distribution of resources and access to public services in border areas. It is important to pay attention to and improve these conditions so that people at the border can also enjoy equal access to education, health, infrastructure and employment opportunities.

Based on the low welfare conditions of border communities, inclusive and fair policies are needed, as well as the need for cooperation between the government, society and the private sector to improve the welfare of residents in border areas. By paying attention to these conditions, we can design development programs that are oriented towards social justice and equitable development, so that people on the border can also feel the benefits of the development carried out. It is also important to pay attention to the potential and special needs of communities in border areas, and involve them in the decision-making process related to the development of their region. Thus, the lesson from the low welfare conditions of border communities is the need for joint efforts to improve the quality of life of residents in the region, with an inclusive, just and sustainable approach.

Since the New Order until the reform era, border areas have been like stepchildren that have not been touched by the allocation of development funds and attention. There is no priority and seriousness from the government to improve and advance border areas. This is reflected in development policies that pay less attention to border areas and focus more on urban areas, areas with easy access and potential, while development policies for remote, isolated, underdeveloped and outermost areas such as border areas are still not prioritized. The presence of the government in border areas is almost unheard of, our society in fulfilling basic needs (public services) and economic activities is very dependent on neighboring countries which have relatively better economic levels. It is ironic indeed, the state is not present in people's daily lives.

By 2024, the government has completed the construction of 26 National Border Posts (PLBN) in three provinces that directly border three neighboring countries, namely: Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste. The development of the PLBN area has been carried out in stages since 2016. Previously, Indonesia had had a Cross Border Post office (PLBN) since 1989 in several locations in very simple conditions, but the development carried out since 2016 was not only building a Cross Border Post office. National Border (PLBN), but is the development of a new economic growth area. Previously, the function

of National Border Posts (PLBN) was only to monitor the movement of goods and people and provide other cross-border services (check points). However, the development of the National Border Post (PLBN) area is currently expected to be a new growth center that can improve the welfare of residents in border areas and at the same time increase Indonesia's national security.

**There is a very close (familial) relationship between the people of the two countries on the border**

In general, a border is understood as a demarcation line between two sovereign states. Initially, the borders of a country or state's borders were formed with the birth of the state. People who lived in certain areas previously did not feel this difference, and it was not uncommon for them to come from the same ethnicity. However, with the emergence of the state, they were separated and with the demands of the state they had different nationalities (Zain, 2010: 233). According to Hadiwijoyo (2009), residents living in border areas have been united through socio-economic and socio-cultural relations after an agreement was reached between two bordering countries. Family relations between the people of two countries on the Indonesian border can be a positive example of harmonious cross-border collaboration. Communities in border areas often have interrelated kinship, culture and history, so that strong family ties exist between them.

This can strengthen the sense of brotherhood and solidarity between people on both sides of the border, as well as facilitate the exchange of culture, knowledge and experience between countries. The lesson that can be learned from the familial relations between the people of the two countries on the Indonesian border is the importance of cross-border cooperation based on mutual respect, mutual support and mutual enrichment. By paying attention to these familial relationships, we can learn to build harmonious and mutually beneficial bilateral relations between neighboring countries, as well as strengthen regional integration and cross-border cooperation in various fields. Apart from that, it is also important to pay attention to the potential and needs of communities in border areas, and involve them in the decision-making process related to the development of their region. In this way, the familial relations between the people of the two countries on the Indonesian border can be an inspiration for efforts to strengthen cross-border cooperation that is inclusive, sustainable, and has a positive impact on the welfare of the people in the border region.

**The interaction between the two border communities between the two countries is very intensive**

Even though the border line has been clearly drawn on the map and there has also been an agreement between the bordering countries, the existing conditions are very different. No matter how many officers are placed at the border, how clear the agreed boundaries are, and how many National Border Crossing Posts (PLBN) are built, people will ignore these border lines to suit their needs (Baud and Van Schendel, 1997). Intensive public relations between two border countries can become a strong foundation for building cross-border

cooperation and advancing the two countries. When people on the borders of two countries have close relations, active, mutually understanding and sustainable cultural, economic, social and political exchanges occur. It is hoped that this can create a mutually supportive environment and mutually strengthen relations between the two countries, thereby enabling more effective cooperation in various fields. It needs to be understood that cultural lines also have a big role in the interactions of residents in border areas because the interactions that occur in society are greatly influenced by traditional ties that have existed since ancient times. In a border area between two countries, interaction will occur if in that area there are groups that are related by custom or are related. The interactions that occur are often not in accordance with the applicable legal system,

By observing the intensive relations between the people of two border countries, we can learn about the importance of open communication, mutually beneficial cooperation, and mutual trust between the people of the two countries. The lesson that can be learned from this intensive relationship is the importance of building a network of mutual understanding across borders that is solid, sustainable, and oriented towards the interests of both countries. By paying attention to the intensive relations between the people of two border countries, more useful and effective cooperation programs can be designed, strengthening regional integration, and the aim is to improve the welfare of people in border areas. It is important for the government to pay attention to the potential and challenges faced by communities in border areas and involve them (including local academics) in the decision-making process related to the development of their region. Thus, intensive community relations between two border countries is an important asset in building and strengthening cross-border cooperation, advancing the two countries, and influencing the welfare of people in border areas.

Their daily activities often interact with neighboring countries, such as transactions and shopping in neighboring countries, which have become a habitual tradition. This is sometimes because the price of the goods needed is much cheaper for variants that have special specifications. However, it is not only negative issues, positive things that occur in border areas are more interesting to highlight, namely the issue of harmonization between local communities carrying out intercultural collaboration. The community also socializes and carries out traditional cultural activities which are also attended by local residents. This shows that border communities are able to live side by side and are able to complement each other. (Suwartiningsih et al., 2018). In line with the problems of nationalism that Indonesian border communities have with other neighboring countries, this is allegedly due to their activities which tend to depend on neighboring countries. (Elyta et al., 2018). Therefore, an appropriate strategy model is needed to prevent problems of nationalism and infiltration due to exposure to foreign culture experienced by the community.

## **Border Communities' Understanding of Nationalism and Patriotism is Still Low**

Understanding that people's understanding of nationalism and patriotism is still low is an important first step in increasing their awareness and understanding of these values. Nationalism is a feeling of love and pride for one's country, while patriotism is loyalty and devotion to one's country. These two values are important for strengthening national unity and unity, as well as fostering a spirit of togetherness in achieving common goals. To increase public understanding of nationalism and patriotism, a comprehensive education and outreach approach needs to be carried out. Formal and non-formal education can be an effective means of spreading these values to society, from the school level to the general public. Apart from that, mass media and digital platforms can also be used to convey information and content that strengthens awareness of the importance of nationalism and patriotism.

By increasing people's understanding of nationalism and patriotism, it is hoped that a society that is more caring and responsible for the country can be created, and is ready to contribute to advancing the nation and state. This can certainly help in efforts to increase public awareness and understanding of the values of nationalism and patriotism. The government has an obligation to pay attention to public security issues. Especially issues related to services to the wider community (public services) as well as the development of various infrastructure and facilities needed by the community. Government administration must be able to overcome the real problems faced by society, at least provide maximum facilitation so that society is able to overcome the problems it faces (Faisyal, 2012).

According to (Subagyo Aris, 2021). Border area development will be successful if the community is involved in planning, utilization and control. The community is both the subject and object of development, so that without community support, development will not proceed according to expectations. Community participation in border area management is carried out by developing border area development and guarding and defending border areas. The development of this border area is about managing the potential of natural resources to improve the community's economy, indicators of success include being able to meet life's needs independently, increasing people's purchasing power, and reducing pockets of poverty.

Meanwhile, the role of participating in defending border areas is that the community always participates in protecting border areas related to state territorial boundaries as a form of state sovereignty which must be maintained as part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This role must of course be in synergy with the security forces tasked with guarding the border area. Through a welfare approach, it is hoped that border areas as the country's homepage, as National Strategic Areas (KSN) will develop more advanced. Of course, through synergy between development stakeholders, support for development policies that support the alleviation of underdeveloped, remote, isolated and outermost areas, support for quality human resources, reliable infrastructure networks, changing underdeveloped border areas into developed and competitive areas is a necessity.

It is hoped that border communities will feel the presence of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in serving their daily lives, that the community will uphold the honor, dignity and sovereignty of the nation and foster a spirit of nationalism. This boils down to the lack of conflict in border areas due to the total support of the community for the Republic of Indonesia as well as efforts to ease state diplomacy against the emergence of conflicts in the country's border areas.

### **Strengthening National Values for Communities in National Border Areas as an Effort for Citizen Participation in National Defense**

Strengthening national values in national border areas is important because border areas are often meeting points between different cultures, religions and ethnicities. By strengthening national values in border areas, we can create a strong sense of unity and unity among these diverse communities. This can help reduce the potential for conflict between groups and strengthen social integration in border areas. The reason why strengthening national values in border areas is important is because border areas are often vulnerable to external influences that can threaten state sovereignty. By strengthening national values, people in border areas will better understand the importance of maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and will be ready to unite against external threats.

With the emergence of impacts experienced by border communities, this has the potential to influence a country by other countries, so that a country that is indicated to have low knowledge of nationalism will have its citizenship status threatened. If this is realized, it could affect the sovereignty and security of a country, especially the Republic of Indonesia (Elyta et al., 2018). Therefore, efforts are needed to provide a deeper understanding of nationalism, one of which is national values.

Strengthening national values in border areas can also strengthen national identity and strengthen a sense of pride in the country. By understanding and appreciating national values, people in border areas will be more motivated to contribute to state development and strengthen the sovereignty of border areas. Strengthening national values in national border areas is an important step to strengthen national unity and integrity, maintain state sovereignty, and strengthen national identity amidst existing cultural and ethnic diversity. National values that must be strengthened among residents of Indonesia's borders include a sense of love for the country, a spirit of mutual cooperation, diversity and loyalty to the country.

Defending the State is the attitude and behavior of citizens who are imbued with love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the complete survival of the nation and state. The values of National Defense are very important to instill in all citizens, as an effort to strengthen militancy as well as to build the nation's deterrence in facing the complexity of threats in order to realize strong National Resilienc.

The basic values of defending the country are love of the country, awareness of the nation and state, loyalty to Pancasila as the state ideology, willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state and initial ability to defend the country. The aim of defending the country is to maintain the survival of the nation and state, preserve culture, practice the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and maintain the identity and integrity of the country. According to Sutarman, state defense is divided into two, namely physical state defense and non-physical state defense (Muawanah, 2019). Physical national defense is an effort to defend the country through war using weapons. Meanwhile, non-physical state defense is related to all aspects of life related to state sovereignty. Currently, national defense efforts that can be carried out by Indonesian citizens in general are non-physical state defense. This is in line with what was stated by the Secretary General of Wantannas (2020) that in the current context, defending the country is not just fighting using weapons. However, currently defending the country covers all aspects of national and state life, from ideological, political, social, cultural and economic issues. In other words, national defense can also be carried out from the military side, armed and non-military, namely by maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

A sense of love for one's country is important to foster a sense of pride in Indonesia as a country that has diverse natural and cultural riches. The spirit of mutual cooperation also needs to be instilled so that border residents can work together in developing and protecting their territory. Diversity is also an important value that must be strengthened, because Indonesia consists of various tribes, religions and cultures whose sustainability needs to be respected and maintained. Lastly, loyalty to the state is a value that must be instilled so that border residents are ready to defend and defend Indonesia's sovereignty. By strengthening these national values, it is hoped that Indonesian border residents can become a strong part in building and maintaining national unity and unity. In line with the statement that having a spirit of nationalism is important for the Indonesian people, because nationalism means maintaining and strengthening the integrity of the nation. (Syahira Azima et al., 2021).

### **How to Strengthen National Values for Citizens at the Border**

There are several ways that can be done to strengthen national values for border residents:

1. Education:

Through an education system that includes material about Indonesian history, culture and national values. Schools in border areas can hold extracurricular activities or seminars that discuss nationality.

2. Social activities:

Holding social activities such as mutual cooperation, joint religious activities, or traditional cultural activities involving all border communities to strengthen a sense of unity.

3. Community empowerment:

Empowering border communities through skills training, entrepreneurship programs, or local potential development programs to increase their sense of belonging to their region.

4. Communication and dialogue:  
Opening space for dialogue and communication between the government, society and local figures to listen to the aspirations and needs of border communities and strengthen relations between the government and society.
5. Respect for diversity:  
Strengthening the values of tolerance, respecting cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in border areas as part of the wealth of the Indonesian nation.

By taking these steps consistently and sustainably, it is hoped that national values can continue to be strengthened and become a strong part of the identity of Indonesian border residents.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Republic of Indonesia has a number of land border points with three countries, namely: Malaysia, the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea. The condition of the Indonesian people in the border areas is characterized by: the condition of welfare of the border communities which is still low, the existence of very close (familial) relations between the people of the two countries on the border, the interaction between the two border communities in the two countries which is very intensive, and still very low. Border Communities' Understanding of Nationalism and Patriotism. This condition can affect the sense of nationalism and patriotism of Indonesian people in border areas.

Strengthening national values in border areas is important because border areas are often vulnerable to external influences that can threaten state sovereignty. By strengthening national values, people in border areas will better understand the importance of maintaining the unity and integrity of the country, and be ready to unite against external threats. Strengthening national values in border areas can also strengthen national identity, foster a sense of pride in the country, foster and develop a sense of nationalism and patriotism. By understanding and appreciating national values, people in border areas will be motivated to participate in state development and strengthen the sovereignty of border areas and the context of the Universal War Strategy.

There are several ways that can be done to strengthen national values for border residents, including: 1) Education: Through systems and curricula. 2) Social activities: Involving all border communities to strengthen a sense of unity. 3) Community empowerment: Through skills training, entrepreneurship programs, or local potential development programs to increase the sense of ownership of the region. 4) Communication and dialogue: To listen to the aspirations and needs of border communities and strengthen relations between the government and the community. 5) Respect and tolerance for cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in border areas as part of the wealth of the Indonesian nation.

Therefore, it is recommended that strengthening national values for border communities is an important and urgent thing to do. Various programs to strengthen existing national values are more necessary for border communities than for other components of society.

#### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

Still conducting further research to find out more about Construction Of National Values For Indonesian Citizens At The Border In The Framework Of The Universal War Strategy

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