Abstract

Indonesia is an archipelago with 17,499 islands and a total ocean area of 5.8 million km², coastline length of approximately 81,000 km, and land area of 2.2 million km² located in across between 2 continents and 2 oceans. These properties make Indonesia susceptible to illegal border crosses and marine resource exploitations. In undertaking their duties, the Indonesian Navy operate integrated primary defense equipment comprising Indonesian Navy warships and Indonesian Navy warplanes as parts of the whole components to support the operations for assuring the marine security by the Indonesian Navy, both in peaceful time and crisis one.

The Indonesian Navy primary defense equipment made available in the Indonesian marine jurisdiction are not yet optimum to support the expected operations by the Indonesian Navy for enforcing the laws on the sea due to limited facilities as most of the available primary defense equipment are relatively out of date and not feasible to properly supporting the marine security operations in Indonesia.

The Indonesian Navy primary defense equipment comprising Indonesian Navy warships and Indonesian Navy warplanes as well as other important resources of the Indonesian Navy are jointly supposed to be effective for deterring any economic crimes in and on the sea (such as : illegal fishing, illegal logging and alike) in the Indonesian national maritime jurisdiction in order enhance the Indonesian national economic growth.

The study was to test and analyze the deterrence effect of the Indonesian Navy primary defense equipment to marine economic crimes and Indonesian economic growth by means of partial least square (PLS) method. The results of the study showed that there were significant effects between deterrence of the Indonesian Navy primary defense equipment and illegal fishing and illegal logging, and illegal fishing to the Indonesian economic growth.

Keywords : Deterrence Effect, Primary Defense Equipment, Illegal Fishing, Illegal Logging, Economic Growth.