

The Information of Historical Trade of the Talaud Island Indonesia in International Trade Routes in the Context of the Asean Economic Community

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Abstract

The construction of an economic center in the border region is very important because it is directly adjacent to other countries. Talaud Island Regency is a cluster of archipelagic groups which since the time of BC have experienced a period of glory. At that time even though the trading system was still barter and other traditional trade models. This research is qualitative research, a methods research procedure that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behaviors. This arrangement is reflected in the traditional structure of the Talaud archipelago, traditional figures as the pattern of the citizens, being exemplary and highly respected by all citizens of the community, once regulating the social control system in the daily lives of their citizens. This is manifested in various values, attitudes and behavior, among others, in the livelihoods system both as fishermen and farmers in the international trade with traditional models to the context Asean Economic Community (AEC). As a border area, Talaud Island in the North Sulawesi Indonesia can function as: Barriers to separation, seat belts and defenders of state sovereignty, Portrait of identity or image of honor and dignity of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia in the interaction of the international community.

Keywords

AEC, talaud islands; international trade traditional; models; historical



I. Introduction

The enactment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 has the effect of creating a free market in the fields of capital, goods and services, and labor (ASEAN, 2020; Bustami, 2013). The aim is to increase economic stability in the ASEAN region. Facing the free market of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) the Indonesian government is required to create a variety of strategies in order to build new economic growth centers in the border areas. Within the framework of the AEC, Indonesia has the opportunity to take advantage of domestic economies of scale as a basis for gaining profits. In addition, neat collaboration between state authorities and business actors is needed, among others: Infrastructure both physically, socially, culturally, law and policy need to be addressed, increasing the ability and competitiveness of workers and companies in Indonesia, do not let Indonesia only become a spectator in their own country the implementation of the AEC by exploiting the facilities and infrastructure owned. The construction of an economic center in the border region is very important because it is directly adjacent to other countries (Prokkola, 2019; Purwanto & Mangku, 2016).

The phenomenon that generally occurs in border areas in Indonesia is seen far from economic growth and even minimal with infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and other secondary needs. This makes the tendency of people to prefer to neighboring countries that have better economic conditions. Thus far, it seems that the government is busy dealing with boundaries, stakes and defense security, merely showing the prestige of the state in the eyes of the international community but ignoring the welfare of its people. Even though one thing is very important and needs to be made into a reflection material, when the economy is controlled by other countries, the state will lose its sovereignty, on the contrary, nationalism will emerge and will jointly maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia when people feel prosperous because their welfare is noticed. Judging from the historical cultural aspect, the people in the border area of the Talaud Islands have long engaged in intense economic transactions with other countries, namely the Philippines. If the Indonesian government is unaware and unprepared, other countries will easily enter to dominate economic transactions, because the border region is the entrance to the community from and to Indonesia and vice versa.

Talaud Island Regency is located between two islands, there are Sulawesi Island and Mindanao Island (Republic of Philippines), so Talaud Island Regency has different characteristics from other regencies / cities in Indonesia, namely as a border area and an archipelago as well as naturally become one of the "Terrace" Republic of Indonesia in the Asia and Pacific region (Salindeho & Sombowadile, 2008). These characteristics have been and are reinforced in the Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2005 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan, which states that the Talaud Islands Regency is an Inter-State Border District in North Sulawesi Province, with the capital Melonguane. As for the distance from the provincial capital North Sulawesi is about 271 nautical miles. The islands in their old designation are Maleon (Karakelang), Sinduane (Salibabu), Tamarongge (Kabaruan), Batunampato (Nanusa) and Tinonda are Miangas. Since the colonial era there has been a pattern of population mobility traditionally between Indonesia and Philippines because of the economic aspects and not a problem for the colonial government.

Problems arise after the independence of Indonesia and the Philippines, because each country wants to uphold the sovereignty of its territory so that population mobility between the two countries in the border region is regulated in the Border Crossing Agreement (BCA) in 1956, which regulates population mobility for the purpose of visiting family, excursions and trading ³ As an archipelago, Talaud Islands Regency is a maritime area with a sea area of around 37,800 Km² (95,24%) and land area of 1.251.02. As reported by Brilman (1938), almost no month has passed without a time when a great earthquake occurred. The surrounding sea area is quite complex characterized by the presence of deep basins, for example in the north there is Mindanao Island with a maximum depth of 10.830 M which is the deepest sea basin in the world. Research Method This research is descriptive research, aimed at describing in detail about certain social phenomena in people's lives (Bogdan et al., 1975).

II. Research Method

Qualitative methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behaviors (Moleong, 2021). This approach is directed at the individual background in a holistic manner. Qualitative research

is research that uses natural backgrounds with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and are carried out by involving various methods that exist (Burhan, 2017).

In qualitative research the methods commonly used are interviews, observations and utilization of documents. According to Burhan (2017), in qualitative research the researcher did not quantify the data obtained. The data obtained will be analyzed and described based on the findings of the facts of the research in the field. It can be synthesized that qualitative research intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research such as behavior, perception, motivation, actions etc. holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, on a special natural context.

III. Result and Discussion

Talaud is historically cultural as a world paradise for the people of Europe because of its natural wealth and a very strategic location on the lips of the Pacific, very easy to reach. Paradise was lost because of the greed of the colonizing nations / colonies or rulers of the time. Greed in mastering the spice trade has contributed to the elimination of the value of human survival which is a picture or symbol of a group of people who inhabit islands on the Pacific lip with Paradise or Heaven Paradise is a beautiful name that has been embedded in the values of life in every person or individual who is noble as a human being who believes in the Almighty as the creator of the heavens and the earth, the sea and everything in it. So, He is the Reversible of the Universe that preserves, protects and maintains human life that is pleasing to Him, has been inherited from generation to generation in the structure of religious indigenous communities, ties the ties of brotherhood with love for each other, also the maintenance of harmony in the natural environment that is good for human life. This arrangement is reflected in the traditional structure of the Talaud archipelago, traditional figures as the pattern of the citizens, being exemplary and highly respected by all citizens of the community, once regulating the social control system in the daily lives of their citizens. This is manifested in various values, attitudes and behavior, among others, in the livelihoods system both as fishermen and farmers. In the growing season the traditional leaders play a role in determining the planting season (iamba matitim) as well as for the fishermen at sea, the traditional leaders play a role in advising and holding traditional ceremonies, in making fishing gear such as canoes and nets.

The role of traditional leaders is always at the forefront in revealing their religious values and in it the clergy are an integral part of the lives of their citizens, even though they have been passed down for generations, both in the golden age and then Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch as invaders but behind all that religious life in indigenous communities has 4 opened itself in spiritual life from time to time, aspects of spiritual life have been integrated with the socio-cultural aspects of its citizens, so it is very difficult to distinguish even almost impossible to discriminate. The daily life of citizens living in this area in the struggle of life with the European nations above, the faith and customs of Talaud island did not fade and falter, until it entered the era of Indonesian independence, in the Pancasila democratic state system, a small area became a district. Culture is all the results of creation, intention and human taste. According to Linton (1936) in his book *The Cultural Background of Personality*, culture is the constituent of the configuration of behavior learned and the results of behavior that the constituent elements are supported and passed on by certain community members. Culture cannot be separated from people's lives because all aspects of people's lives can be said to be manifestations of culture, such as

human ideas or thoughts, human activities or human-produced works. The movement of the world economy that has been predicted long ago by Dr. Sam Ratulangi that initially the world economic power oriented in Europe, in the future, new economic power will emerge in the eastern world. Geopolitics of the world from the Atlantic Ocean region is the location of western countries towards the power of the Pacific Ocean region where Asian countries are located. Some world experts propose this thesis as well, countries with new economic powers such as Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore as the Asian Tigers and Indonesia are again following the Asian Tigers because they have capital namely strategic positions in the Pacific region.

This condition is a potential as well as a threat to the integration of the Indonesian nation in terms of social, cultural aspects. Intense geographical facts of interaction between the border communities of Indonesia and the Philippines, in the form of border crossers, trafficking / smuggling, fish theft, and mutual influence on cultural patterns. Moreover, people in the islands that are directly adjacent to the Philippines sometimes depend on their economic conditions with the Filipino people. These facts can be a threat to integration. On several occasions the Philippines showed its signs to return to the Indonesian island at the border. International Trade Traditional Models in Talaud Island Talaud Island is a cluster of archipelagic groups which since the time of BC have experienced a period of glory. At that time even though the trading system was still barter and other traditional trade models as well as the life of the people in the blood has prospered.

The history of the long journey of the people who inhabit this archipelago is not much found in the inscriptions, but many things can be seen from the historical heritages of artifacts and fossils, namely: among other things Chinese ceramics in the cemetery old graves or in caves or as revealed by a Swiss researcher from the UK who lives in Australia, namely Prof. Bellwood. He was a flying lecturer from the Chambera University, in 1974 he had researched this area including the Duanne Musi Hill Cave, also in Salurang, Sangihe. His research results have been recorded in one archived article in the center of national archeology. Prof. Bellwood in his research found objects estimated to be 6000 BC, namely ceramic items, stone axes and other relics. Barter trade and the spice monopoly trading system by European countries had formed trade colonies which aims to monopolize the spice trade in Indonesia, including in the region of the archipelago. From the aspect of geographical 5 location is very strategic, amid the trajectory of world traffic, between the eastern and western parts of the world, and the northern and southern parts of the world. Internal resource capital provides a contested wealth of crops, history records the "Spices" produced by the archipelago as the main trigger for the emergence of the history of imperialism. Today Indonesia is one of the countries that have the greatest natural wealth in the world that cannot escape from foreign powers.

The nation from the European continent that first arrived in this region was the Portuguese. The Portuguese had made this archipelago region into its territory so that the control of the spice trade was not disturbed by traders from China, Persia and Gujarat from India, so the plants as spices such as cloves, nutmeg and others were transferred from this region to Ternate. The Portuguese intend to destroy (discharged) spice plants from this region. The journey of Ferdinand Magelhaens expedition arrived in 1511-1521 and arrived in the region with a head of a sailboat fleet, Santos. Santos was killed in Philippine Mindanao, then the Spaniards continued (Ferdinand Magelhaens expedition) In the context of the AEC, all parties are pushing themselves to face these conditions, including the border region in Indonesia such as Talaud which should be a strategic point to be developed as a potential area in ASEAN free market conditions.

Now we must think that the strategic potential of the Talaud archipelago with potential marine resources, the location on the Pacific and between several countries, as well as the borders as the frontline of the archipelago and the cultural history of the Talaud people are the capital that needs to be developed in facing the ASEAN free market. AEC and Opportunities in Talaud Islands Regency Become New Economic Growth Areas In the context of AEC Indonesia has the opportunity to utilize the advantages of domestic economies of scale as a basis for obtaining profits. In addition, good collaboration between state authorities and business actors is needed among others: Infrastructure both physically, socially, law and policy) needs to be addressed, increased capacity and competitiveness of workers and companies in Indonesia, do not let Indonesia only become a spectator in the country itself after the implementation of the AEC by exploiting the facilities and infrastructure owned.

The development of an economic center in the border region is very important because it is directly adjacent to other countries. As for the phenomena that occur in general the border areas in Indonesia are seen as far from economic growth and even minimal with infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and other secondary needs. This makes the tendency of people to be happier with neighboring countries that have better economic conditions. Until now, the government is busy with the affairs of boundaries, stakes and security, just to show the prestige of the country in the eyes of the international community, but to ignore the welfare of its people. Even though one thing is very important and needs to be considered as a reflection, when the economy is controlled by another country, the state will lose its sovereignty, otherwise nationalism will emerge and shoulder to shoulder will maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia when their welfare is noticed.

Geopolitics is the science that studies the potential of life, politics, strategy, and geography and other fields of knowledge that are owned by a nation that is nationalized, on the basis of its national identity. Geopolitics can be interpreted as politics or learning knowledge about capabilities, the potential of a country's resources as outlined in policies and national strategies 6 driven by the geographic national aspirations of a country, if done and will succeed will have a direct or indirect impact on a country's political system (Suradinata, in (Sarundajang, 2011)). Geostrategy is a combination of economics, geography and strategy approaches. Mainstream economics tends to ignore spatial or spatial dimensions (Kuncoro, in (Sarundajang, 2011)).

The previous research by Pratiknjo (2014), said the condition of the Talaud archipelago and traditional trade that occurred until now, that most of the Talaud people on the border were fishermen and farmers. Frequent trips to the South Philippines, economic life is very dependent on the Philippines, sometimes they feel as Filipinos. If you travel to the Philippines for family matters or sell proceeds, it is only provided with a travel letter issued by the BCA Marore District apparatus. The people of Marore and Miangas mostly live in Sarangani Island, General Santos, or Davao. They are known as tough, hardworking workers. If they make transactions using Peso money, Rupiah is rarely used. Even though it is part of Indonesia, the economic interaction of the people is closer to the southern Philippines. The distance between Marore and Balut is only about 40 miles. The geographical condition forced the Miangas and Marore people to interact economically naturally with the Philippines. Prices of rice and sugar are relatively cheaper to buy in the Philippines than buying in Tahuna or Manado because they also consider the risks and costs of travel. The Gaps / inequality in various aspects of people's lives compared to other regions in the area of the legal community of North Sulawesi and the western regions of Indonesia in general, is very likely to give rise to emotional jealousy and the potential to

develop into public disappointment presenting community dissatisfaction (ethnic) Regional social conditions and conditions that are likely to grow values that can destabilize the integrity, nationalism and patriotism of the nation's children who live in this border region.

IV. Conclusion

As a border area, Talaud Island in the province of North Sulawesi can function as: Barriers to separation, seat belts and defenders of state sovereignty, Portrait of identity or image of honor and dignity of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia in the interaction of the international community. In this context the image is considered good if it shows progress and excellence, on the contrary it is badly portrayed if it is still struggling with various afflictions and remains in the backward position as experienced so far. In addition, it is the gateway in the northern part of the archipelago for human, goods and capital traffic in the future if this region is successfully empowered, especially in order to enter the implementation of interregional cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region (BIMG-EAGA, ASEAN, and APEC).

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