
**THE GEOPOLITICAL INFLUENCE OF INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, AND
SINGAPORE ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN RIAU PROVINCE: A CASE
STUDY OF PEKANBARU**

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Abstract

This article discusses cooperation in Southeast Asia, namely the Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore Growth Triangle, which could become a stumbling block towards the ASEAN Economic Community. The Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore Growth Triangle (IMS-GT) is a triangular growth cooperation between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. This cooperation has been ongoing for more than 20 years and is now in parallel with the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The AEC is a form of ASEAN cooperation that aims to realize economic integration in Southeast Asia. The AEC also aims to create a region with high investment flows through the programs it will implement. However, the IMS-GT may hinder the achievement of the AEC. Therefore, this study will analyze how sub-regional IMS-GT cooperation can impact the AEC process. The method used is qualitative. The results indicate that the IMS-GT has the potential to become a stumbling block to the AEC. This article will focus only on forms of IMS-GT collaboration; other forms of cooperation will not be discussed. Place identities can be transformed and reconstructed. This is seen as capable of supporting dynamic change in real life through the transformation of practices and the articulation of social relations. In this sense, identity is influenced by culture and cultural production, and is a fluid, unfinished, and variable process that impacts place and society. Using a qualitative approach, this study investigates the influence of Malay culture on identity in the city of Pekanbaru. Field data is categorized, analyzed, and interpreted in an iterative process to broaden understanding of the process of identity reconstruction and how identities in the periphery become a set of exclusive collective identities. Thus, this paper demonstrates the relationship between culture and place identity as identified through architecture and socio-cultural change in urban society.

Keywords: Urban Architecture, Socio-Cultural Change, Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore Growth Triangle, ASEAN Economic Community, Barriers.

INTRODUCTION

Defense diplomacy plays a crucial role in shaping international relations and maintaining national security. For Indonesia, relations with neighboring Malaysia are crucial, as the two countries share a complex history and overlapping interests. This essay aims to critically analyze Indonesia's defense diplomacy toward Malaysia by examining the historical context, current challenges, and future opportunities. By exploring the strategic, political, and economic dimensions of this relationship, this essay seeks to explain the multifaceted nature of defense diplomacy between these two Southeast Asian countries.

To understand the dynamics of defense diplomacy between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is important to explore the historical context of their relationship. Bilateral relations between the two countries have been characterized by a mix of joint military exercises, rivalry, and occasional tension. The formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 marked a significant milestone in their relationship, as both countries, along with other Southeast Asian nations, committed to regional stability and economic cooperation.

However, historical disputes, particularly over the territory of Kalimantan and the delineation of maritime boundaries, have sometimes strained Indonesia-Malaysia relations. The Confrontation Period of the 1960s, during which Indonesia and Malaysia engaged in territorial and ideological conflicts, left a lasting impact on perceptions of their defense and security. Despite this historical friction, the two countries have also engaged in joint military exercises, intelligence sharing, and counterterrorism efforts, demonstrating a multifaceted relationship that transcends historical disagreements. In the contemporary context, Indonesia and Malaysia face a myriad of defense and security challenges that require different approaches to defense diplomacy. The rise of non-traditional security threats, including transnational crime, terrorism, and natural disasters, has prompted both countries to collaborate on defense and security issues. Furthermore, increasing militarization and competition in the South China Sea have added another layer of complexity to their defense diplomacy efforts. The issue of illegal fishing and maritime encroachment in waters shared between Indonesia and Malaysia has been a persistent challenge. The lack of clear maritime boundaries in certain areas has led to tense incidents and occasional confrontations between the two countries' maritime law enforcement agencies. This requires a delicate balance between asserting national sovereignty and maintaining good diplomatic relations. Furthermore, the

evolving geopolitical landscape in the Indo-Pacific region has implications for Indonesia-Malaysia defense diplomacy. The growing influence of major powers, such as China and the United States, has prompted both countries to recalibrate their defense strategies and engagements. Competition for regional influence and access to strategic waterways has prompted Indonesia and Malaysia to enhance their defense capabilities and seek strategic partnerships with like-minded countries.

Within the framework of Morgenthau's realist theory, Singapore's defense policy can be understood as a response to its unique geographical conditions—a small country surrounded by larger powers. The concept of "national interest" from a realist perspective explains why Singapore consistently strengthens its defense capabilities through military modernization, despite the significant resource allocation required (Burchill & Linklater, 2021). Ironically, territorial limitations actually encourage Singapore to build defense cooperation with neighboring countries with vast territories like Indonesia, while Indonesia itself is motivated by a desire to gain access to modern defense technology.

Society is a dynamic social entity, constantly undergoing change and development over time. Societal dynamics are influenced by various factors, both internal and external, that shape patterns of life and social interaction. One crucial element in understanding these dynamics is culture. Culture is a fundamental aspect that shapes the identity and character of a society. Culture encompasses the entire way of life, values, norms, beliefs, customs, and various artifacts passed down from generation to generation. As a complex system, culture consists of various interrelated elements that form a social order that functions to regulate individual behavior within society. These cultural elements include language, knowledge systems, religious systems, social organization, life equipment systems, arts, and livelihood systems. The unity of these elements provides the foundation for social dynamics and integrity. Culture not only serves as a symbol of societal identity but also serves as the basis for various norms, values, and behaviors adopted in daily life.

However, amidst globalization and modernization, challenges to the integrity of cultural elements are increasing. Traditional values often clash with new values coming from outside, giving rise to the potential for conflict and tension within society. In this situation, it is important to analyze how societal dynamics occur and how cultural elements play a role in maintaining the integrity and social identity of a society amidst the changes taking place. This

discussion aims to examine societal dynamics and the importance of the integrity of cultural elements in the context of social change.

This discussion is expected to provide an overview of the adaptation mechanisms used by communities to maintain their culture amidst the influence of globalization, as well as how cultural values function as a bulwark in the face of inevitable change. This discussion also focuses on the important role of social interactions between individuals and groups in maintaining the sustainability of existing cultural elements. The processes of adaptation and negotiation that occur within a community are crucial in determining whether cultural integrity can be maintained or whether it is displaced by new values coming from outside. Thus, a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of society and the integrity of cultural elements becomes increasingly relevant in the context of increasingly rapid and widespread social change.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In accordance with international legal protocol, the Sipadan and Ligitan case must be resolved through a complex and methodical process. Following numerous discussions and bilateral agreements that failed to produce an acceptable conclusion, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) finally heard this case involving a border dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia.

To take the case to the International Court of Justice, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and Indonesian President Suharto signed a "Final and Binding" agreement in 1996. Although Indonesia initially opposed this concept, on December 29, 1997, President Yang approved the decision to proceed. Furthermore, Malaysia had already agreed to it on November 19, 1997. This demonstrates the importance of international law in resolving conflicts between countries.

However, on December 17, 2002, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled to grant Malaysia sovereignty over the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan. The court prioritized certain considerations in deciding sovereignty, including sustainable existence, effective occupancy, and ecological preservation. These factors underpinned this decision. Studies also indicate that the decision was influenced by poor land management practices in Indonesia and a lack of coordination between institutions.

According to geopolitical theorist Peter Wallensteen's analysis, Malaysia benefited strategically from the international court's resolution because it brought the issue to a powerful global forum. This strategy also adhered to ASEAN norms of peaceful conflict resolution.

Indonesia's challenges in resolving international legal issues are evident in the sovereignty dispute over the Sipadan-Ligitan Islands, which was brought to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The primary problem is the scarcity of competent foreign lawyers and legal specialists. As a result, Indonesia has been unable to adequately communicate its claims, and Malaysia has been able to exploit this. The differing perspectives on the current situation between the two countries exacerbate the conflict, as Malaysia continues to promote tourism to the islands while stifling Indonesian initiatives, insisting on continuing hostilities.

The difficulty in resolving complex territorial conflicts in Southeast Asia is demonstrated by the lack of a definitive conclusion for over thirty years. Regional cooperation agreements and institutions, such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), have attempted to offer a platform for dispute resolution; however, the lack of engagement and regular implementation by all parties remains a barrier. Ongoing discussions over the ownership of these islands and their status highlight the importance for both countries to intensify diplomatic and legal efforts to reach a fair and long-term agreement.

This explanation of the Indonesian context, according to the author, has at least three important implications. First, it provides a basic understanding for readers unfamiliar with Indonesia. Considering this book is distributed internationally. Second, it explains the factors that can influence or be influenced by the maritime boundary delimitation process. Third, it provides arguments for why maritime boundary delimitation is important. This can be explored from the case examples presented by Forbes regarding tensions between Indonesia and neighboring countries due to unclear maritime boundaries. The first case example is the uncertainty of the territorial boundaries around Nipah Island in the Singapore Strait, which has led to several clashes between Indonesian and Singaporean naval patrols.

When Indonesia first gained independence in 1945, the maritime regime in effect was the *Territoriale Zee en Maritieme Kringen Ordonnantie 1939* (Territorial Sea and Maritime Environment Ordinance of 1939) created by the Dutch East Indies. This ordinance only recognized Indonesia's territorial sea boundaries as far as three nautical miles from the coastline of each island, where one nautical mile is equal to 1.85 km. The area beyond these three nautical miles, according to customary law, constituted the high seas, freely traversed and utilized by all nations (Dam, 2009, 1; Adam, 2013, 24-25). Externally, this regulation left Indonesia vulnerable to foreign intervention originating from the sea. Internally, the regulation also made the sea seem to

separate the islands in the archipelago, rather than connecting them. Recognizing this problem, the Indonesian government issued the Juanda Declaration on the expansion of territorial waters on December 13, 1957. Through this declaration, Indonesia claims that "All waters surrounding, between, and connecting the islands or parts of islands constituting the landmass of the Republic of Indonesia, regardless of their extent or width, are integral parts of the landmass of the Republic of Indonesia and, therefore, constitute national waters under the absolute sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia."

As an archipelagic state, Indonesia's status as a maritime territory extends to 12 miles, while its status as a coastal state grants it jurisdiction over the continental shelf and EEZ. However, Indonesia's proximity to bordering states prevents it from fully asserting its maritime territorial claims, as this would conflict with the territorial claims of other states—even if they are based on the 1982 UNCLOS. Indonesia inevitably has to negotiate with ten bordering states, more than any other Southeast Asian country. Forbes explains that of the approximately 20 maritime boundary agreements already in place in Southeast Asia, 75% are agreements between Indonesia and its neighbors. Indonesia has negotiated approximately 17 maritime boundaries with its neighbors, consisting of two territorial seas (with Malaysia and Singapore), one fisheries delimitation area, one cooperation zone for hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation in the Timor Sea—which is no longer in effect following the separation of East Timor from Indonesia—and the remaining continental shelf boundaries.

The Indonesia-Singapore maritime boundary serves as a strategic international trade route. Therefore, negotiations have been quite difficult and lengthy. Initially, in May 1973, the two countries successfully agreed on a 24.8-nautical-mile territorial sea boundary in the Singapore Strait using the equidistance method. This agreement left two segments, the western and eastern, as extensions of the previously agreed-upon segments. After more than four decades, in March 2009, the two countries finally agreed on the western segment by drawing a median line between Nipah Island, Indonesia, and Sultan Shoal Island, Singapore. As for the eastern segment, Singapore initially refused to discuss it due to an ongoing dispute with Malaysia over ownership of Pedra Branca/Batu Puteh Island. With the May 2008 ruling by the International Court of Justice that the islands belonged to Singapore, the prospect of negotiations on the eastern segment became clear. However, these negotiations could no longer be conducted bilaterally but would have

to be trilateral, involving Malaysia. Meanwhile, the two countries lack a continental shelf boundary.

To implement the Classroom Action Research (CAR), the researcher consulted and discussed with fellow teachers to ensure smooth implementation. During the discussions, the researcher developed a plan for implementing learning improvements related to the correct implementation of the Student Worksheets (LKS). Observations, reflections, and evaluations were conducted. The researcher did not specify the number of cycles for this research because, according to the Classroom Action Research system, if the score meets the Minimum Competency (KKM) set by the school, the research will be discontinued.

In CAR, the implementation stages include preparing an action plan (planning), namely: (1) Determining the research schedule; (2) Creating research tools and scenarios (syllabus, lesson plans, student worksheets, tests, and observation formats); (3) Preparing learning facilities and resources; (4) Preparing classroom observation methods for colleagues; (5) Carrying out the learning process.

Implementation of observation/action (acting): (1) Observing the teacher's learning process; (2) Observing the student's learning process. The function of observation/action is to record all events and plans that have been prepared for improvement in subsequent implementation. The goal is to reduce errors that occur in the scenarios that have been created. It serves as a guideline for teachers and colleagues in assessing the observation format in the learning process.

Implementation of reflection: (1) Discussing the strengths and weaknesses of teacher learning; (2) Discussing the strengths and weaknesses of student learning; (3) Conducting an evaluation to continue improving learning. This reflection is conducted to record existing events. The results of the reflection are used to improve further implementation so that the teacher's efforts in planning and implementing improvements achieve the goals.

METHODOLOGY

This research employed qualitative methods. This was done because qualitative methods are appropriate for determining key elements in accordance with the research problem formulation, objectives, and benefits (Sugiyono, 2005). Furthermore, this qualitative research was accompanied by observational methods, namely conducting direct field observations to gather actual data (Marshall, as quoted in Sugiyono, 2015). The team began this research by further analyzing the problem map that occurred in the field.

Based on the successfully designed problem map, at this stage, the research team designed research instruments aligned with the proposed problem formulation. The research instruments used included interview guidelines, documentation study guidelines, and observation guidelines. At this stage, the research team collected the data necessary to analyze the research problem, including interviews, observations, documentation studies, and focus group discussions. Once the data was collected, the researchers then analyzed the research findings using concepts, theories, and approaches relevant to the research problem.

Data collection was conducted using four techniques: interviews, observations, documentation studies, and focus group discussions. First, data collection through direct interviews was conducted with communities in border areas, both in the Republic of Indonesia and in Malaysia. Second, data collection through observation was intended to obtain more factual and objective data on research problems. Observations were aimed at several aspects, including; (1) infrastructure in border areas, (2) social interactions in community life, (3) socio-economic conditions of border area communities, and (4) defense and security activities carried out by the Indonesian National Armed Forces and police officers in border areas. Third, data collection through documentation studies was conducted by reviewing documents of regional government performance reports, both in the form of Medium-Term and Long-Term Development Plans, Spatial and Regional Planning Plans, and so on. Fourth, data collection through focus group discussions was conducted with experts in fields relevant to the research, as well as stakeholders who are involved in border issues, such as; the Indonesian National Police and the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

Indonesia and Singapore are geographically close, share interconnected borders, and share a close historical background. Singapore enjoys a strategic position as a global trade route, but its drawback is its natural conditions, which lack diverse natural resources. Singapore and Indonesia are both located in Southeast Asia and have tropical climates. A comparison of political, economic, technological, and defense and security systems compares two or more countries in terms of their governmental systems and other aspects to identify similarities and differences within a single country, or even multiple countries, as each country has its own form of government. Here, the researcher compares two countries, Indonesia and Singapore, using a qualitative research method to obtain a general overview of the reality among various factors or social phenomena that occur in society. Therefore, this study will use a descriptive analysis method that seeks to

explain and describe the research object in detail. The results show that Indonesia shares a similar form of government, namely a republic, and also shares similarities in its economic, technological, and defense and security systems.

Essentially, this type of research is qualitative, aimed at obtaining a general overview of the reality among various factors or social phenomena that occur in society. Therefore, this study will utilize a descriptive analysis method, which seeks to explain and describe in detail the research object (Casterle, 2012), namely a Comparative Analysis of Politics, Economics, Technology, Defense, and Security between Indonesia and Singapore.

EMPIRICAL FINDINGS/RESULT

Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Singapore officially began on September 7, 1967, when Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik invited Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam to Indonesia to collaborate. This cooperation was marked by the exchange of cooperation proposals in various fields, such as economics, politics, security, and socio-cultural matters. The close relationship between the two countries continued into the Soeharto era, marked by the agreement to delimit the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Singapore Strait. Both countries recognized the strategic importance of mutual assistance in defense. Although much of this cooperation did not take the form of an alliance, but rather a partnership, Singapore felt it was important to maintain good relations with Indonesia to jointly safeguard each other's security.

The DCA itself began in 2005, when a concrete form of defense cooperation between the two countries took the form of joint military exercises. Subsequently, in 2006, four meetings were held to discuss the DCA. Envoys from both countries outlined the basis for their respective rights and obligations under the DCA. The two countries' commitment to the DCA demonstrates the importance of defense cooperation to both countries. The agreement stipulates that military exercises will be held in Indonesian territory, specifically in Alfa 1, Alfa 2, and Area Bravo. Singapore gains territory for military exercises, and the Indonesian military has the opportunity to hone its defense capabilities.

From Singapore's perspective, this agreement is crucial because it lacks sufficient territory for military training, particularly for the Singapore Air Force. Geopolitically, Singapore must collaborate with its neighbors to secure its position in the region. Indonesia, as the largest country in the region and its closest neighbor, is the most appropriate partner for cooperation in defense

and security. Indonesia has everything Singapore needs, including territory for military training and is also a close friend of the region's largest country. In 2006, Singapore's military policy was to enhance Singapore's peace and security, deter diplomatic failure, and secure a swift and decisive victory against an aggressor (Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, 2023).

Meanwhile, Singapore, as a small country located at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, has been focused on maintaining its national sustainability and prosperity since gaining independence from Britain in 1965. (Lo, 2024). The geopolitical context, which sees Singapore surrounded by large, predominantly Muslim countries, encourages the formation of stable, pragmatic, and long-term domestic and foreign policies. (Chong, 2006; Leifer, 2013). From the beginning, Singapore has emphasized economic development based on foreign investment and openness to global markets, supported by an orderly domestic environment and a strict legal system. In the foreign policy dimension, Singapore has demonstrated a pro-Western tendency and has used ASEAN as a strategic instrument to secure its interests and create a secure regional environment. (Acharya, 2014). Other prominent characteristics of Singapore's foreign policy include an anti-communist stance, a commitment to free trade, and efforts to build a strong and autonomous national identity on the international stage. (Lo, 2024).

Interactions between countries in the context of border issues can be divided into two types. First, there is the use of hard power, where countries use military approaches or force to resolve border conflicts. Second, there is the use of soft power, where countries tend to adopt a peaceful approach and use diplomacy in managing border areas. In the situation between Indonesia and Malaysia, both countries have chosen to adopt a soft power approach in their efforts to manage their border areas.

Indonesia and Malaysia are directly involved in border issues, which encompass various aspects including security, politics, and socio-economics. In the security context, the Indonesia-Malaysia border faces a number of serious challenges, such as illegal logging, illegal fishing, human trafficking, the illicit trade in basic necessities, and drug smuggling. These challenges require strong cooperation between the two countries to address them.

Meanwhile, from a political perspective, one of the main issues affecting relations between Indonesia and Malaysia is the unclear land boundaries between them. Disagreements exist regarding the division of several land boundaries within the Indonesia-Malaysia border, stemming from differing interpretations of the Dutch and British East Indies Conventions on

the island of Borneo (Kalimantan). Approximately 10 border areas remain under review by both countries to reach an agreement. In fact, discussions on this issue have been delayed for over 40 years since they were first discussed in 1975. From a socio-economic perspective, the Indonesia-Malaysia border faces challenges caused by a lack of adequate physical facilities and a legal basis to support cross-border activities. This has resulted in frequent cross-border violations in the border area. Addressing this issue requires a joint effort from both countries to create adequate facilities and policies that support the economic development and social life of border communities.

In resolving territorial disputes, the use of military force is not considered an adequate or desirable solution by either country. Therefore, Indonesia and Malaysia have chosen to use negotiation and conciliation as the primary approach to resolving their territorial disputes. One form of negotiation undertaken by the two countries is through diplomatic measures aimed at finding a solution or a way out of the border dispute. Through their respective representatives, Indonesia and Malaysia regularly hold meetings to conduct negotiations. The goal of these meetings is to reach an agreement that can peacefully resolve the border dispute.

Regarding the border issue between Indonesia and Malaysia, regarding the division of territorial space, Indonesia applies the principle of *uti possidetis juris* on the Kalimantan border with Malaysia. This principle is based on the colonial territorial division agreement between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. As stipulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory, Indonesia manages its territory, which includes land, sea, and airspace, as well as the natural resources contained therein. Countries directly bordering Indonesia's land territory include Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor Leste. In establishing land borders with Malaysia, Indonesia refers to the Dutch-British Indies Conventions established in 1891, 1915, and 1928.

Next is delimitation. After determining the scope of the territory, the next step is to identify overlapping areas, which must then be delimited with the relevant country. Boundary delimitation is carried out through diplomacy between the two countries. For Indonesia, the international legal principle of *uti possidetis juris* must be adhered to in determining land, sea, and air borders. If diplomacy is successful, the boundary agreement will be formalized in a treaty containing the coordinates of the agreed-upon boundary lines. However, if a consensus cannot be reached, the dispute will usually be referred to arbitration or an international court. After a boundary agreement is reached, the next step is the demarcation process. Demarcation

is the confirmation of the boundary line on the ground. The agreed-upon area will be marked with a boundary marker. The determination of the boundary point is regulated by a special body, the General Border Committee, which consists of representatives from both countries. However, the implementation of boundary delimitation faces obstacles such as changing natural conditions and differing interpretations of existing agreements. This has led to 10 outstanding boundary problems (OBP) on the Indonesia-Malaysia border. The final issue is management, which involves joint development along the border between the two countries.

In the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office's management plan for managing information about Pasar Bawah as a traditional shopping destination, the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office has planned several ways to promote Pasar Bawah as a traditional shopping destination to tourists. These include broadcasting information about Pasar Bawah in print media, leveraging social media with Pekanbaru tourism ambassadors, participating in annual tourism-related events, and distributing standing banners in crowded areas such as the airport and malls.

The Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office's management plan for managing information about Pasar Bawah as a traditional shopping destination has not yet achieved its intended purpose. But the hope for the future is that it can be realized by the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office, such as planning several ways to promote the Lower Market as a traditional shopping tourism destination to tourists, one of which is the use of broadcasting information about the lower market in print media, utilizing the use of social media with the Pekanbaru Tourism Ambassador to inform the people of Pekanbaru, the social media used by the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office in informing the public are: Instagram @pariwisata.Pekanbaru, Twitter @Pekanbaruwisata, tourism website. Pekanbaru.go.id, Facebook Pekanbaru tourism. Communities and also partners who collaborate with the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office include: Bujang Dara Pekanbaru with its Instagram @bujangdarapku, the Indonesian Charming Generation with its Instagram @genpi.Riau and the Indonesian Tour Guide Association. The goal is that the people of Pekanbaru and other cities can find out information and more easily access it in searching for information in today's digital era. The Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office's management planning for managing information about Pasar Bawah as a traditional shopping destination has been running smoothly, in accordance with the theory that determining and formulating a comprehensive planning system integrates and coordinates all work to

achieve a goal, while also optimizing future efforts, particularly for the Pasar Bawah tourist attraction in Pekanbaru City. In this regard, the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office has several departments involved in managing information about Pasar Bawah, including promotion, marketing, and the creative economy, whose task is to promote the Pasar Bawah tourist attraction through social media and the website. Based on the explanation above, the author analyzes that the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office aligns with the theory presented. The Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office determines strategies and formulates a planning system to integrate and coordinate the various departments within the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office.

The organization of the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office's management in managing information about Pasar Bawah as a traditional shopping destination aligns with the duties, main points, and functions of the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office. In collaboration with the Head of Marketing Promotion and Creative Economy, the Creative Economy Development Section, the Head of Promotion and Marketing Section, the Head of Creative Economy Cooperation Section, and all related elements in managing tourist attractions in Pekanbaru, especially the Pekanbaru Lower Market tourist attraction. Organization and management of information on the Lower Market as a traditional shopping tourist destination in Pekanbaru City are carried out by related fields so that the main tasks and functions of the position run properly.

CONCLUSION

The Indonesian archipelago and geopolitical insights are crucial for the future progress of the nation and state. Therefore, an understanding of them must be mastered, upheld, and implemented, especially by the younger generation. The currents of globalization are highly influential and have both positive and negative impacts on humanity. Because the younger generation is highly vulnerable to being affected by globalization, and most of the impacts are negative, strengthening the Indonesian archipelago and geopolitical insights must be constantly reminded and implemented by the younger generation in particular. One way to maintain this is by consistently educating the younger generation about the Indonesian archipelago and geopolitical insights.

The existence of LAM Riau is a breath of fresh air for the people of Riau. Riau's vision as a cultural center cannot be pursued solely by the local government; it requires the participation of all elements of society. These

elements are gathered and represented by LAM Riau. The mechanism for preserving Malay culture in Bumi Lancang Kuning, thus making it an icon of cultural tourism in Riau, has been maximally implemented by LAM Riau and its collaborators, but these efforts still face obstacles. The author recommends that LAM Riau learn from other countries that focus on preserving Malay culture in their own country, or learn from other regions that maintain a strong cultural heritage wherever and whenever their people exist.

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