

## **Strategy of Towarding the Strength of Indonesian Navy in Overcoming Violations in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic to Achieve the Stability of Marine Security in Supporting Military Operations other than War (Mootw)**



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**ABSTRACT:** Security in the territorial waters of a country is one of the important elements in maintaining the sovereignty of a country which based on facts on the ground shows that the ALKI II region poses a threat to international shipping where the threats are in the form of smuggling of goods, human trafficking, as well as terrorism and the impact of Malaysia's expansionary politics. is the impact of the non-optimal security in the ALKI II area due to the non-optimal degree of TNI al strength and regulations that are still overlapping in overcoming violations in the ALKI II area, so this study aims to find out how the interoperability between TNI dimensions in the ALKI II area in supporting the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. And how are the efforts in strengthening the strategy of the pattern of operations and deployment of TNI AL forces in the ALKI II region. Then this study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods supported by literature studies as a method of data and fact tracking, where based on the results of the study it is known that interoperability between dimensions The TNI in the ALKI II area has not been well integrated and is still running independently and the pattern of operations and deployment of the TNI's combat force is not optimal yet with a centralized and regional nature so that optimization is needed. realizing the stability and security of Indonesian marine waters.

**KEYWORDS:** TNI AL strength degree, ALKI II, Security Stability, OMSP.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Military Operations Other Than War are operation pattern that conducted by Indonesian Armed Force according Indonesian Constitution Number 34 of 2004 which mention about Duty of Indonesian Armed Force such as conducting Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). Towarding the strength of Indonesian Armed Force for conducting military operations against the other nations, but for conducting combatant and non-combatant tasks, such as Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief for national interests, including securing shipping and aviation in the territory of Indonesia.

Correlated with Indonesian territory, Republic of Indonesia is a country that has the largest archipelagic state in the world which has 17,504 islands and there are 92 outermost islands, of which 67 of these outer islands are directly adjacent to neighboring countries as small border islands (Dishidrosal, 2017).

Where referring to the size of the area, Indonesia is one of the 117 countries that have ratified the Convention on the Law of the Sea in Montego-Boy, Jamaica in 1982 and formulated in Law number 17 of 1985 on the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which is the basis for the formation of the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lane.

Among first, second and third Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic is an area that has a large potential for violations that cause interference from other countries, considering that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic area is the fastest and safest sea lane for shipping. Because it crosses the sides of West Indonesia and East Indonesia. This happened because of the shallowing in the Malacca Strait which made merchant ships prefer use it for their route.

For 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, focusing at the existence of a potential threat, for now it still comes from the impact of the Ambalat Block conflict. This is due to a concern about the efforts of neighboring countries or other countries to use the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic area for the military interests of the armed forces, especially with released of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan from Indonesia.

On the other side, the presence of abundant natural resources in the waters of 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic such as illegal fishing and other natural resources also increases to the level of vulnerability to law violations. Then if seeing at the

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southern part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, where the rapidly growing economy in the tourism sector, especially Bali, it also has a negative effect on the possibility of smuggling, human trafficking, as well as terrorism and the impact of Malaysia's expansionary politics (Soedewo, 2015).

On the other hand, related with acts of terrorism in Poso, the water boundary between Indonesia and the Southern Philippines where is areas that are vulnerable to the flow of global terrorist actors, individually and in groups. That is why, 7<sup>th</sup> Military Area Command, Wirabuana, has collaborated with the Philippine military to tighten supervision of their entry routes through small islands or outer islands on the border of the two countries (Hermawan, 2020).

Cooperation between Indonesia and Philippine security forces includes routine joint patrols and surveillance at immigration, especially to monitor illegal immigrants and suspected persons. In addition to the illegal entry of terrorist actors or groups, (Bakamla, 2018) Indonesian security forces are also increasingly concerned about the entry of weapons and ammunition supplied from extreme groups in the Southern Philippines to Poso, Sulawesi, using the sea route that is part of 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic.

Based on the facts, so far, different types of weapons and explosives have been found used by radical groups originating from separatist actors in the Southern Philippines. In addition from threats originating from the Philippines, threats from state actors come from neighboring countries, as shown by Malaysia, which brave and often commit blatant violations into Indonesian airspace above 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic (Yashuananda, 2018).

One of them happened In January 2015, Malaysia has violated Indonesia's sovereign territory in Nunukan, close to 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, 2 times in 2020. Violation of the area around 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, if left unchecked, will increase the threat to Sebatik and Ambalat Islands. Then in terms of threats that come to the area around 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic from illegal fishing activities, the results of the investigation by the Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force Team of the Directorate General of PSDKP KKP in 2019 revealed that 913 vessels had been arrested for committing various violations.

Likewise, with foreign intervention that can arise due to very dynamic developments in the region, including in the waters of 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, especially with the fact that the limited capacity and capability of the defense equipment owned makes the level of threat to the security and sovereignty of the region around 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic become high. Meanwhile, efforts to overcome them through conducting exercises and joint operations are not without risk. This is because inviting foreign involvement in joint exercises that have the potential to enter into the territorial waters of the Indonesian Archipelago and does not indirectly provide opportunities for foreign parties to conduct surveillance and data collection on the territory of Republic of Indonesia indirectly.

Based on the research background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows : What is the form of interoperability between Indonesian Armed Force branch in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic for supporting the sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia? And what are the efforts to enforce the strategy for the pattern of operations and deployment of the Indonesian Navy in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic?

References and theories that researchers use in answering and analyzing problem formulations use strategic concepts and theories, as according to Hart (2001) which states that strategy is a mature calculation related to objectives, concepts, and tools in a certain measure by taking into account the existing risks so that can achieve the goal. Strategy is also an art to develop national strength and integrate it with the strategic environment to achieve national goals. The concept will provide guidelines for the state in maximizing its national interest while minimizing threats (Arief et all, 2021).

The existence of a strategy is very important to provide guidance on steps in the development of an uncertain situation. Strategy assumes that the future cannot be predicted but that the strategic environment can be studied and accessed so that it is able to formulate anticipatory steps. Yarger (2006) adds that strategy is implemented by applying ends, ways, and means in a strategic environment to achieve the desired goals.

Furthermore, to sharpen the analysis, the supporting theory used is to use the Naval Diplomacy Theory, where according to Booth (2014) which states that naval diplomacy can be used to increase the influence of a country in the selection of cooperation offer options. This type of diplomacy can even be used by showing that strength as a supporting element, or a power that represents a particular task that the state has assigned to the navy (Booth 2014). According to Booth (2014) navies around the world universally have 3 roles known as the "Trinity of Naval Roles" consisting of the military role, the police role and the diplomatic role.

According to Booth (2014), Naval diplomacy essentially applies if the power used in the operation is relevant, in the sense that it really has an influence on the prestige to be achieved. Identification of the quantity and quality that determines the appropriateness of the Maritime Task Force Indonesian Armed Force as naval diplomacy is important considering the impact of naval diplomacy can have different meanings (Angkasa Dipua et all, 2021).

And as a supporter of the theory that has been described previously, as a supporting theory the author uses maritime security theory, As According to McNicholas (2008), maritime security is the steps taken by owners, operators, administrators of ships, port facilities, offshore installations, and maritime organizations to protect marine areas from piracy, sabotage, confiscation, theft, and

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other disturbances where the majority of threats that occur within the scope of maritime security are non-traditional threats such as maritime terrorism, separatism, radicalism that leads to communal conflicts with the sea as the medium, social unrest among sea users, piracy and piracy at sea, illegal immigrants, illegal fishing and logging, and smuggling and marine pollution (Suhirwan et al, 2020).

Then according to Siebels (2020) which states that maritime security is a general term that is informed to classify issues in the maritime domain that are often associated with national security, the marine environment, economic development, and human security. territory, rivers and ports. The term maritime security varies and while there is no internationally agreed definition, the term is often used to describe new existing regional and international challenges, and regional challenges to the maritime domain (Kasih Prihantoro et al, 2019).

In the other hand, other supporting theories used in writing this research are Strength and Capability Planning Theory, as mentioned by Bartlett (1990) which states that military strength and capability planning has determined four combat capabilities, consisting of : State of readiness, including the readiness of personnel, training, equipment and maintenance, is needed to maintain the preparation of our forces to be deployed. Logistics, includes the maintenance of ammunition lists, spare parts, fuel and other items that can provide our strength capabilities to prolong the battle (Lukman Yudho Prakoso et al, 2021). State of modernization, includes equipping our forces with more capabilities by improving weapons facilities and techniques and Force structure, including the number and arrangement of aircraft, troop battalions and troop transport ships.

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used by the researcher using qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by the research subject, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action, holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, at a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects (Moleong, 2012)

Qualitative approach is research that is used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than meaning. generalization (Sugiyono, 2015)

From the background of the research the author assumes that this research is more appropriate if using qualitative research as a method in carrying out research. This is because qualitative research is research on descriptive research and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective) are more highlighted in qualitative research (Miles, 1992). The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts on the ground. In addition, this theoretical basis is also useful for providing an overview of the research background and as a material for discussing research results.

### **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.**

#### **Forms of interoperability between Indonesian Armed Force Branch in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic in support of the sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia.**

According to Bartlett (1990) in the theory of Strength Planning, it is stated that the planning of military forces and capabilities, has determined 4 combat capabilities, consisting of: Readiness, including the readiness of personnel, training, equipment and maintenance, is needed to maintain the preparation of our forces to be deployed. Sustainability, includes the maintenance of capabilities, especially in training for elements of defense and resilience. Modernization, includes equipping our forces with more capabilities by improving weapons facilities and techniques and Force structure, including the number and arrangement of aircraft, troop battalions and troop transport ships.

Referring to this theory, it is correlated with the form of interoperability between Indonesian Armed Force Branch in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic in supporting the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, in compiling the degree of strength, approaches are needed as units of analysis, namely aspects of Readiness, Sustainability, Modernization and Structure which is correlated with the facts on the ground, the expected conditions are as follows

The first aspect of readiness. The conditions and capabilities of the Indonesian Armed Force personnel that are expected are as follows, namely the readiness of integrated soldiers. Where the realization is the readiness of soldiers from each dimension that has been integrated (already have the capability to conduct the security procedure) where this is an implementation of the routine training of each branch. The improvement of the ability of soldiers includes intelligence, mental, ability and skill qualities in order to be able to observe every development of the strategic environment and changes in social development that can endanger the life of the nation and state. As for increasing resources to have optimal abilities, it is necessary to carry out education to improve the capabilities of these human resources, structuring a career coaching system to provide multilevel and continuous assignment experience as well as revamping the coaching system for the implementation of targeted training in order to increase critical, responsive and anticipatory power. to improve the knowledge and skills of soldiers in the field.

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Integrated Strength Degree Readiness. The strength title is a non-sectoral strength title where each branch has allocated its strengths to be integrated into a single operation, where the Indonesian Navy as the leading sector is expected to build adequate strength. At a minimum, what is currently available in the form of a "B" type Naval Base Lanal can be upgraded to a Main Naval Base that equipped with ship units capable of providing a deterrent effect to the enemy such Frigate, Submarine and fast patrol boats equipped with modern weapons. Therefore, it is hoped that the construction of a submarine dock and a ship dock must be realized immediately. In addition, the ability of the Marine unit is also expected to be further enhanced. From what is currently a Marine Battalion, in the future it is hoped that a Marine Brigade-level force can be built, equipped with various supports in carrying out their duties.

Then in the aspect of sustainability conditions that are expected to support the title of integrated Indonesian Armed Forces in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic are as follows: conducting routine exercises with related elements. To make personnels who are professionally trained and have optimal abilities, it is necessary to hold a continuous, gradual, graded and continuous training in accordance with the Indonesian Armed Force training cycle starting from individual training, unit training, training between units in one branch to joint training between forces which is carried out routinely and regularly. The expected budget in order to optimize tasks on an ongoing basis so that it can be optimally implemented is not only carried out not only when the country is experiencing threats but when the country is in the preparation stage to face military operations in order to create an integrated budgeting for the defense sector of Republic of Indonesia in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic.

Then in the aspect of modernization to overcome the warships currently owned, some are still using old technology including sensing systems and weapons that require upgrades in several areas in 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic.

### **Strategy The pattern of operations and deployment of the Indonesian Navy in the ALKI II area.**

Regarding the strategy, in overcoming security threats in the sea area, several things that the Indonesian navy can do in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic are the ability to control the interests of the state in the sea area and the ability to control the sea area, so that to make it happen, several efforts can be described, as follows, first, the pattern of ability to control the interests of the state in the sea area, namely the ability to guarantee the security of the sea area so that all natural resources contained in Indonesian waters can be utilized as much as possible for the prosperity of all Indonesian people. In addition, the government also needs to ensure the safety and security of the shipping of all sea users, especially those passing through the waters of the Indonesian national jurisdiction, in accordance with the rights and obligations that exist in the UN law of the sea (UNCLOS 82) so that they are able to overcome the threat of navigation carried out by foreign ships in the form of sailing around on the route of 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic.

Second, the Navy's strength, which has the ability to cooperate with other countries navies, is expected to be able to prevent and take action against transnational crimes committed by foreign parties or domestic parties who have links with foreign parties, in the form of illegal fishing, illegal logging, illegal oil, illegal mining by sea, illegal entry, sea robbery, smuggling, human trafficking can be resolved.

Third, the ability of the defense equipment system which has a wide reach in securing a wide area of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, this can be done by conducting a defense equipment procurement program to meet the needs of the Navy defense equipment to increase marine security patrol operations, including the procurement of warships from abroad or the construction of warships. in the country. In the program, for the procurement of defense equipment, the national defense industry is still prioritized, while for the procurement of defense equipment from abroad, it is sought to be accompanied by a transfer of technology (ToT) program in order to build the independence of the domestic defense industry in the future. This is done so that the domestic defense industries can become one of the competitors in the defense industry at the international level, so that they are able to overcome the occurrence of Military Campaigns from other countries, as well as violations across territorial waters by demanding the right of peaceful passage in the sea outside the Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic.

The next strategy is the Pattern of capabilities in controlling marine areas which can be implemented by first integrating all branches and institutions that have authority in Indonesian marine areas that are able to operate in an integrated manner, as a form of deterrence or deterrence. Indonesian Armed Force's strength in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic must be designed to overcome the length of the command line as well as being faced with the coverage area in the context of mobilizing and using TNI forces in responding to various forms of threats quickly in the area or area of responsibility.

Second, Optimizing Marine Security Patrol to the outermost islands in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. The Maritime Security Patrol presents Indonesian warships (KRI) throughout the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, including on remote islands, in addition to conduct routine patrols in order to enforce security at sea, it is also intended to show the seriousness of our country in defending every drop of water and inch land from foreign interference (deterrence effect). However, the "Flag Exhibition" or show of flag as above must not only be interpreted as a coercive action but is a naval diplomacy and thirdly build and implement an integrated Command and Control System between the three branches operating in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. It must implement the Network Centric Warfare (NCW) concept which integrates all sensors, communication facilities

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and information technology into a system so that the Commander in Chief can make effective decisions, as shown in the figure and the material for the detection area coverage must be able to reach the entire surveillance area up to a minimum range of 390 NM and can support all bases in the route of 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic.

Then related to the aspects of defense diplomacy that are expected to be as follows: First, Military Diplomacy is increasingly needed to support the implementation of the TNI's strength title in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. There are several important things that need to be considered in optimizing the role of military diplomacy in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, such as equalizing threat perceptions, forms of military cooperation in there and the implementation of military diplomacy carried out by the Indonesian Armed Force as a means of conflict prevention (preventive diplomacy). And secondly, the implementation of preventive diplomacy that leads to conflict prevention must be built by putting aside mutual suspicion or by increasing Confidence Building Measures (CBM), especially with countries bordering and close to 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. Indonesian Armed Force personnel who involved in the negotiating delegation are able to act as diplomats and are quite adept at playing themselves in military diplomacy. Able to take advantage of bargaining position and have the ability to influence decision makers.

### **CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

From the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the indicators of interoperability between Indonesian Armed Force branches in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic in supporting the sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia, it can be concluded that interoperability between them in there has not been well integrated and is still running independently. The current condition and capability of the Indonesian Navy in overcoming violations in 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic area has been running but still needs improvement in terms of readiness and the number of elements being held. It is necessary to increase the ability of bases around 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic in carrying out support for operational elements, especially support for maintenance and availability of fuel (HSD). There is still a delay in information being received by each branch, and they are still carrying out its own operations without involving other branches, then in terms of aspects the software that is owned is not optimal in regulating the preparation of an integrated Indonesian Armed Force units in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. This can be seen in the fact that the function of software is in securing the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. The software is now able to support relevant stakeholders in securing and overcoming violations in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, it's just that continuous coordination is needed so that synergy is achieved in maintaining security stability throughout 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic in order to uphold the law and uphold the sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia.
2. Based on the efforts in the Strategy for the pattern of operations and deployment of the Navy's forces in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, it can be concluded that the pattern of operations and deployment of the Indonesian Armed Force's combat forces is not yet optimal with the nature of centralized and regional titles. This can be seen in the current deployment of their combat forces in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, especially the Navy, which is faced with the length of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic route and the number of ships passing through 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic, problems and patrol areas that are still not optimal due to the degree of Navy strength operating in the area. There is still little cooperation and coordination with other parties in security in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic area, then the diplomatic ability of the Indonesian Armed Force as an element of national defense is still weak. For now, the diplomacy carried out by them is more focused on the role of the Indonesian navy, in this case the elements of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet of Command to deal with problems in 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. This is of course related to the diplomatic role of the Indonesian Navy. The role of the Indonesian Air Force can be seen in the involvement of elements of the Indonesian Air Force in joint operation of securing 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic. The Indonesian Army as a friendly force which includes 6<sup>th</sup> Military Area Command (Kodam VI/MIw), 9<sup>th</sup> Military Area Command (Kodam IX/Udy), 13<sup>rd</sup> Military Area Command (Kodam XIII/Mdk) and 14<sup>th</sup> Military Area Command (Kodam XIV/Hsn) and their staff carry out counter-operations in their respective areas of responsibility.
3. Based on the conclusions on the results of the research on the strategy of the title of the Navy's strength in overcoming violations in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesian Sea Lane Archipelagic in order to realize the stability of water security in order to support Military Operations Other than War, the suggestions that researchers can put forward are the efforts that need to be done, among others, the President of the Republic of Indonesia needs to facilitate the Ministry of Defense for the construction of an independent satellite system that is projected specifically to support the country's defense system. As Alfred Thayer Mahan's Sea Power Theory which explains that it is necessary for the state to have the ability to control the function of the sea area it owns. in tracking violations in the sea area will be maximized so that the state has flexibility in exercising control over the sea area.

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