



## Development of Maritime Area Resilience in The Indonesian Border Areas As Implementation of A Total War Strategy in Peace Times

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**Abstract,** *Building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas is a crucial aspect in maintaining national sovereignty and security. Against the background of the potential threats faced, this strategy aims to strengthen Indonesia's position as a maritime country. Implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime emphasizes the mobilization of national resources, improving infrastructure and strengthening international cooperation, apart from that through modernizing the main weapons system (alutsista) so that maritime resilience can be significantly improved. The method used in writing this journal uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach, which aims to interpret existing phenomena. Writing this journal also highlights the important role of society in maintaining maritime security and the need for a sustainable approach in managing marine resources. It is hoped that the results of this development will create sustainable stability and security in border areas and can support Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime axis.*

**Keywords :** *Maritime Resilience, Border Areas, Total War Strategy*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with extraordinary maritime wealth. The vastness of the water area means that this country has the potential for very abundant marine natural resources, both biological and non-biological. This potential is spread across various areas, including the seabed, coastal areas and small islands (Soemarmi et al., 2019), while maritime defense is a key element in safeguarding Indonesia's national interests (Sidik et al., 2023), especially in border areas. So that Indonesia's strength in maintaining regional security and wise resource management can realize Indonesia's dream of becoming the world's maritime axis.

In Government Regulation Number 37 of 2022 Article 11 states that UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) 1982 divides sea routes in Indonesia into 3 (three) parts, namely:

- a. The ALKI I route is used for shipping from the South China Sea which crosses the Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea and Sunda Strait to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa and also for shipping from the Singapore Strait via the Natuna Sea and vice versa (Sea Lane Branch I A).
- b. The ALKI II route is used for shipping from the Sulawesi Sea which crosses the Makasar Strait, Flores Sea and Lombok Strait to the Indian Ocean and vice versa.

- c. The ALKI III-A route is used for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Savu Sea. The ALKI III-A route has 4 branches, including:
- 1) ALKI Branch III B for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across Maluku, Seram Sea, Banda Sea and Leti Strait to the Indian Ocean and vice versa.
  - 2) ALKI Branch III C for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea to the Arafura Sea and vice versa.
  - 3) ALKI Branch III D for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Savu Sea to the Indian Ocean and vice versa.
  - 4) ALKI Branch III E for shipping from the Indian Ocean across the Savu Sea, Ombai Strait, Banda Sea, Seram Sea and Maluku Sea.

Meanwhile, ALKI I contains the waters of the Strait of Malacca which is one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world connecting the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea with ship traffic reaching approximately 200 ships per day. This route has an important role in international trade, but also has its own challenges in maritime security operations, therefore it is a big challenge for the Indonesian Navy in maintaining the sovereignty of the vast and complex sea.

In the era of globalization and technological development, complexity related to security and law enforcement at sea is increasing. This can be seen from the increase in the quality of crime which is no longer limited by national borders, but rather between countries without the slightest gap. The Malacca Strait, as one of the strategic areas in the world, has become the center of attention due to a series of non-traditional threats that threaten security and stability in the region. These threats include violations of the law by foreign vessels, maritime border conflicts between coastal countries, pollution of the marine environment, piracy, armed piracy, illegal fishing and transnational crime (arms and drug trafficking, smuggling and terrorism issues), so that These conditions indicate that the Malacca Strait is no longer safe from these threats (Soekoco).

Bearing in mind that building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas is a crucial aspect in maintaining national sovereignty and security, against the background of the potential threats faced, the strategy for building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas as an implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime is very necessary with The aim is to strengthen Indonesia's position as a maritime country.

The implementation of the total war strategy in peacetime emphasizes the mobilization of national resources, improving infrastructure and strengthening international cooperation and modernizing the main weapons system (alutsista), this also aims to significantly increase maritime resilience. So the importance of the community's role in maintaining maritime security and the need for a sustainable approach in managing marine resources are also not overlooked in implementing the strategy to be achieved. The results of this development are expected to create sustainable stability and security in border areas which can support Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime axis.

To highlight this, in realizing the development of maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas as the implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime, the Indonesian Navy carries out its main duties guided by Republic of Indonesia Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army. The Indonesian Navy as a means of defense for the Marine Corps has several tasks, namely:

- a. Carry out TNI maritime duties in the defense sector
- b. Enforce the law and maintain security in the maritime area of national jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of national law and ratified international law
- c. Carrying out naval diplomacy duties in order to support foreign political policies determined by the government
- d. Carrying out TNI duties in the construction and development of maritime forces
- e. Implementing maritime defense area empowerment

In accordance with its duties, functions and authority as mandated by law, namely ensuring security, especially in Indonesian territorial waters, the Indonesian Navy's efforts to maintain security are through building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas. This aims to guarantee the achievement of national interests both in times of peace and in times of war. This guarantee includes monitoring and enforcement of maritime law, protection of natural resources, as well as the eradication of various forms of crime that disturb the community. So, to support its operations along waters of national jurisdiction, the Indonesian Navy has deployed its bases throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia which consists of 14 (fourteen) main bases spread from Sabang to Merauke.

With the main tasks and functions of the TNI itself, especially the TNI Navy, it is hoped that the development of maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas can be used as an implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime.

## **2. WRITING METHOD**

The method used in writing this journal is qualitative with a descriptive analysis approach, which aims to interpret existing phenomena (Creswell, 2016). This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to gain a broader and deeper understanding of the complexity and dynamics of defense strategy in building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas as an implementation of total war strategies in peacetime. Previously obtained data must be collected through documentation studies which involve collecting data from various published journals, government reports, and other official publications that are relevant to the topic of journal writing.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

Building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas is very important because this development is part of a total war strategy in peacetime. In this context, maritime resilience includes Indonesia's ability to defend its maritime territory, protect natural resources, and secure trade and shipping routes. This can of course protect Indonesia from all threats both from outside and within the country and can make border areas good on land, Sea and air are vital points for maintaining state sovereignty, considering that maritime borders are often areas prone to conflict and theft of natural resources.

The strategy of total war in peacetime refers to an approach in which a country or organization prepares itself thoroughly for conflicts that may occur, even in a state of peace. So that building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas as an implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime has several strategies, including:

- a. Strategy in building infrastructure such as building ports, surveillance facilities and observation posts to improve maritime surveillance.
- b. Strategy for building human resources which includes training for security forces and fishermen to increase their ability to manage and protect resources.
- c. Strategy in building international cooperative relations in increasing collaboration with neighboring countries to handle joint maritime security issues.
- d. Develop a doctrine that emphasizes preventing and overcoming threats by clearly demonstrating the power of defense equipment.
- e. Conduct regular maritime patrols to prevent illegal activities and demonstrate military presence.

- f. Encourage innovation in the field of defense technology, including the development of new weapons systems and cyber defense technology.
- g. Building partnerships with the private sector to increase domestic production of defense equipment.
- h. Integrate the principles of sustainability and environmental impact in the development and operation of defense equipment.
- i. Optimizing the use of natural resources to support maritime activities without damaging the ecosystem.
- j. Strategy in building policies and punishments for violators
- k. Strategy in building defense equipment and security equipment to support maritime resilience.

Increasing the capacity of defense equipment or modernizing the marine fleet in updating and adding warships, patrol boats and submarines in increasing surveillance and law enforcement capabilities in territorial waters is very necessary, this of course makes Indonesia a world maritime axis country. Apart from that, investment in advanced technology such as adopting modern weapons systems from missile systems, maritime drones and advanced radar for early detection of threats is very necessary.

In the process of building maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas as the implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime, communication and information networks can be improved as a means of coordination between units, especially for effective intelligence activities. This discussion also includes training and improving human resources for TNI members, this could be in the form of intensive training for military and security personnel to improve skills in the use of defense equipment and maritime operations techniques.

In the process of developing maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas, simulations and joint exercises or joint exercises with friendly countries are also needed to increase preparedness and interoperability, one of which is through strengthening international cooperation or bilateral and multilateral relations which function to build cooperation with other countries in terms of technology exchanges, military exercises and maritime security. Apart from that, you can also participate in International Forums to address global maritime issues. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a Deterrence Strategy, this is because by implementing these strategies it is hoped that Indonesia can

strengthen defense equipment and security equipment to support maritime resilience, protect state sovereignty and maintain the security of maritime areas.

- l. Using technology such as satellite and drone-based monitoring systems to improve threat detection and response capabilities
- m. Involving local communities in monitoring and protecting maritime resources to create a sense of ownership and responsibility.
- n. Applying the principles of total war, such as mobilizing national resources and strengthening solidarity between citizens to support state resilience without having to conflict militarily
- o. Conduct regular evaluations of implemented policies and adapt them to existing dynamics.

With the holistic and collaborative approach above, the development of maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas can be achieved, in order to support sovereignty and increase national stability and security, especially in accelerating the development of maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas as the implementation of a total war strategy in peacetime.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The conclusion from writing this journal is that building maritime resilience in Indonesia's border areas is a crucial strategic step in maintaining the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. By focusing on strengthening infrastructure, empowering human resources, strengthening international cooperation and modernizing the main weapons system (alutsista), Indonesia can strengthen its defensive position amidst potential threats. Investments in technology and maritime security systems not only increase military capabilities, but also strengthen local economies and improve community welfare. Community involvement in this process is important to create a sense of shared responsibility for regional security. Through this strategy, Indonesia is not only ready to face conflict if it occurs, but also seeks to create stability in the region, reduce tensions and encourage peaceful resolution of disputes. In this way, building maritime resilience becomes an important foundation for national security and long-term prosperity.

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