

Advancement of Marine Zone Strength in the Indonesian Frontier Regions as an Execution of an All-Encompassing War Approach During Non-Conflict Periods

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ABSTRACT

A key component of preserving Indonesia's national security and sovereignty is enhancing maritime regional resilience along its borders. This plan attempts to fortify Indonesia's standing as a marine nation in light of the possible dangers experienced. The implementation of a total war strategy during peacetime places a strong emphasis on bolstering international cooperation, enhancing infrastructure, and mobilizing national resources. In addition, modernizing the primary weapon system (alutsista) can greatly increase maritime resilience. In order to analyze existent phenomena, a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach was employed to write this journal. The importance of society in preserving maritime security and the necessity of a sustainable approach to marine resource management are further highlighted by the publication of this magazine. It is believed. It is envisaged that this development's outcomes will help Indonesia realize its goal of becoming the global maritime axis and bring about long-term peace and security in border regions.

INTRODUCTION

An archipelagic nation with exceptional maritime richness is Indonesia. This nation has the potential for a wealth of maritime natural resources, both biological and non-biological, due to the size of its water area. While marine defense is a crucial component in defending Indonesia's national interests (Sidik et al., 2023), particularly in border areas, this potential is dispersed among a variety of areas, including the seabed, coastal areas, and small islands (Soemarmi et al., 2019). So that Indonesia can fulfill its ambition of becoming the global maritime axis by utilizing its capabilities in preserving regional security and prudent resource management.

In Government Regulation Number 37 of 2022, Article 11 indicates that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea from 1982 categorizes maritime pathways in Indonesia into three distinct sections, which are:

- a. Shipping from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean via the Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea, and Sunda Strait, as well as shipping from the Singapore Strait via the Natuna Sea and vice versa, are both done by the ALKI I route (Sea Lane Branch I A).
- b. Shipping from the Sulawesi Sea to the Indian Ocean via the ALKI II route passes through the Makasar, Flores, and Lombok Straits, and vice versa.
- c. Shipping from the Pacific Ocean via the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait, and Savu Sea is done via the ALKI III-A route. There are four branches of the ALKI III-A route, including:
 1. ALKI Branch III B for shipping to the Indian Ocean from the Pacific Ocean via Leti Strait, Banda Sea, Seram Sea, and Maluku, and vice versa.
 2. ALKI Branch III C for shipping to the Arafura Sea from the Pacific Ocean via the Banda, Seram, and Maluku Seas, and vice versa.
 3. ALKI Branch III D for shipping to the Indian Ocean from the Pacific Ocean via the Savu Sea, Ombai Strait, Banda Sea, Seram Sea, and Maluku Sea, and vice versa.
 4. ALKI Branch III E for shipping over the Banda Sea, Maluku Sea, Ombai Strait, Savu Sea, and Seram Sea from the Indian Ocean.

ALKI I, on the other hand, is home to the Strait of Malacca, one of the world's busiest maritime channels that connects the South China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Every day, about 200 ships pass through this waterway. The Indonesian Navy faces a significant task in preserving the sovereignty of the wide and complicated sea since this route is crucial to global trade but also presents unique difficulties for maritime security operations.

The complexity of maritime security and law enforcement is growing in the age of globalization and technological advancement. The rise in crime quality, which is no longer restricted by geographical boundaries but rather occurs across nations with no distinction, is evidence of this. A number of unconventional dangers have drawn attention to the Malacca Strait, one of the world's vital locations, endangering regional security and stability. These threats include transnational crime (drugs and weapons trafficking, smuggling, and terrorism issues), pollution of the marine environment, maritime border disputes between

coastal nations, illegal fishing, piracy, armed piracy, and transnational vessel violations. These factors suggest that the Malacca Strait is no longer safe from these threats (Soekoco).

Given the potential threats and the fact that enhancing maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas is one of the most important ways to preserve national security and sovereignty, it is imperative that a total war strategy be implemented in peacetime. Strengthening Indonesia's standing as a marine nation is the goal.

When the total war strategy is implemented in peacetime, it places a strong emphasis on mobilizing national resources, updating the primary weapons system (alutsista), enhancing infrastructure, and fostering international collaboration. It also seeks to greatly boost marine resilience. Therefore, in carrying out the plan to be accomplished, the significance of the community's responsibility in preserving maritime security and the requirement for a sustainable approach in managing marine resources are also not disregarded. It is anticipated that this development will lead to long-term peace and stability in border regions, which will help Indonesia realize its goal of becoming the global maritime axis.

In Government Regulation Number 37 of 2022, Article 11 indicates that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea from 1982 categorizes maritime pathways in Indonesia into three distinct sections, which are:

- a. Perform TNI maritime duties in the defense sector.
- b. Enforce the law and uphold security in the national jurisdiction's maritime area in compliance with ratified international law and national law provisions.
- c. Perform naval diplomacy duties to support government-determined foreign political policies.
- d. Perform TNI maritime duties in the building and development of maritime forces.
- e. Implement maritime defense area empowerment.

Building marine regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas is one way the Indonesian Navy works to preserve security in line with its legal responsibilities, powers, and authority, which include protecting security, particularly in Indonesian territorial waters. This seeks to ensure that national interests are met during both peace and conflict. This assurance covers the protection of natural resources, the surveillance and enforcement of maritime law, and the elimination of various types of criminal activity that disrupt the community. In order to bolster its activities within the waters of national control, the Indonesian Navy has established its facilities across the nation of Indonesia, which comprises 14 primary bases located from Sabang to Merauke.

It is hoped that the development of marine regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas can be used as an execution of a total war strategy in peacetime, given the primary responsibilities and functions of the TNI itself, particularly the TNI Navy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Study

Journal Title Author	Method	Results
<p>Strategy Of The Navy In Securing The Maritime Boundaries Of The Nkri: Historical-Strategic Study By: Marsetio Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy</p>	<p>As a historical study, the compilation of this article uses basic principles in historical science. The steps taken start from collecting writing sources that can be found in various documentation institutions such as the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia Jakarta, the National Library, the Indonesian Armed Forces Museum Satria Mandala, and so on. In addition, writing sources are also found in various literature, both books. Newspapers, journals, or other written sources. In addition, personal experience is also very important as a source for writing this article. The next stage is to criticize the sources that have been collected in order to obtain authentic and credible historical facts for further analysis and synthesis of historical facts to be arranged as a historical story or historiography.</p>	<p>Border and outer island issues are complex and dynamic. The Indonesian Navy takes this issue seriously because as a defense component and as an enforcer of Indonesian sovereignty at sea, the Indonesian Navy is aware that border and outer island issues not only impact the Navy's duties, but also directly affect national resilience. Serious government efforts, cooperation and support from all relevant stakeholders are needed in efforts to manage border and outer island issues. Through synergistic management, border and outer island areas as the home of the Republic of Indonesia can improve the standard of living of the community while providing a deterrent effect on other countries. Realizing the authority and capabilities of the Indonesian Navy and the complexity of maritime issues that must be implemented cross-sectorally, the Indonesian Navy always fosters partnerships by embracing and encouraging relevant ministries or agencies to work together to secure the borders of the Republic of Indonesia. This unity of effort is Indonesia's strength in fencing off its territory, thus providing a deterrent effect for any attempt to undermine the nation's sovereignty.</p>

METHODOLOGY

This journal was written using a qualitative descriptive analytical methodology with the goal of interpreting current events (Creswell, 2016). This method was selected because it enables scholars to comprehend the intricacies and dynamics of defense strategy in constructing maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border regions as an application of total war tactics during peacetime. It is necessary to gather previously acquired data through documentation studies, which entail gathering information from a variety of published journals, official government reports, and other publications that are pertinent to the subject of journal writing.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Because this development is a component of a total war strategy in peacetime, it is crucial to build maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border areas. In this sense, Indonesia's capacity to safeguard its natural resources, defend its marine territories, and maintain safe shipping and commerce routes is referred to as maritime resilience. Naturally, this can safeguard Indonesia from all external and internal dangers and improve border areas on land. The sea and the air are essential for preserving national sovereignty because maritime borders are frequently the scene of conflicts and resource theft.

The concept of total war during peaceful times involves a method where a nation or entity fully readies itself for potential conflicts that might arise, despite existing in a peaceful state. Thus, enhancing maritime regional resilience in the border regions of Indonesia as a part of applying a total war tactic during peacetime encompasses various strategies, including :

- a. A plan for constructing ports, observation posts, and other surveillance facilities in order to enhance maritime monitoring.
- b. A plan to develop human resources, which includes educating fishermen and security personnel to improve their capacity to safeguard and manage resources.
- c. A plan for fostering international cooperation in order to increase cooperation with surrounding nations in order to address common maritime security concerns.
- d. Create a doctrine that highlights thwarting and defeating threats by amply showcasing the capabilities of defense gear.
- e. Regularly patrol the seas to show military presence and stop illicit activity.
- f. Promote technological innovation in the defense industry, such as the creation of new weaponry and cyber defense systems.
- g. Forming alliances with the business sector to boost defense equipment manufacturing in the country.
- h. When developing and using defense equipment, incorporate the concepts of sustainability and environmental effect.
- i. Making the best use of available resources to sustain marine operations without endangering the environment.
- j. A plan for creating regulations and sanctions for infractions
- k. A plan for constructing security and defense equipment to promote maritime resilience.

For Indonesia to become a global maritime axis nation, it is imperative that defense equipment capacity be increased or the marine fleet be modernized with new warships, patrol boats, and submarines to improve surveillance and law enforcement capabilities in territorial seas. Aside from that, it's imperative to invest in cutting-edge technology, such as sophisticated radar for threat early detection, maritime drones, and current weaponry derived from missile systems.

Enhancing communication and information networks can help units coordinate, particularly for efficient intelligence operations, as part of the process of establishing maritime regional resilience in Indonesia's border regions as part of the implementation of a total war strategy during peacetime. Training and enhancing human resources for TNI members is another topic of debate. This might take the shape of rigorous training for security and military personnel to increase proficiency with defense gear and maritime operations methods.

One approach to boost readiness and seamless cooperation is by strengthening global collaboration or fostering both bilateral and multilateral partnerships. These efforts aim to enhance alliances with various countries, focusing on maritime safety, joint training exercises, and technological sharing. The implementation of simulations and combined drills with allied countries is equally essential in the initiative to cultivate maritime durability in Indonesia's border regions. In addition, you can take part in international forums to discuss maritime concerns that affect the entire world. As a result, a deterrence strategy must be put into place. This is because it is hoped that by doing so, Indonesia would be able to improve its military and security capabilities, boost marine resilience, preserve state sovereignty, and keep maritime areas secure.

- l. Improving threat detection and response capabilities through the use of technology like satellite and drone-based monitoring systems
- m. Including local communities in the monitoring and protection of maritime resources to foster a sense of accountability and ownership.
- n. Using the concepts of total war, such as enlisting the help of national resources and fostering citizen unity, to enhance state resilience without resorting to military conflict
- o. Regularly assess policies that have been put into place and modify them to reflect current circumstances.

The enhancement of coastal regional strength in the border territories of Indonesia can be achieved through the extensive and collaborative strategy mentioned above, which will bolster sovereignty and enhance national stability and security. This becomes particularly crucial in expediting the advancement of maritime regional resilience in the border regions of Indonesia as part of enacting a complete war approach during times of peace.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Building maritime resilience in Indonesia's border regions is a critical strategic step in preserving the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity,

according to the journal's author. Indonesia can improve its defensive stance against any threats by concentrating on updating the main weapons system (alutsista), empowering human resources, enhancing international cooperation, and building infrastructure. In addition to enhancing military capabilities, investments in technology and maritime security systems boost regional economies and enhance community well-being. Involving the community in this process is crucial to fostering a feeling of collective accountability for regional security. With this approach, Indonesia aims to establish regional stability, lower tensions, and promote amicable dispute resolution in addition to being prepared to handle war should it arise. In this manner, establishing maritime strength emerges as a crucial pillar for the safety of the nation and sustained success.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Building maritime resilience in Indonesia's border regions requires a multidimensional approach that integrates strategic defense modernization with socio-economic development and diplomatic engagement. Advanced research should explore the optimization of alutsista procurement through cutting-edge defense technologies, including unmanned maritime surveillance systems, artificial intelligence-driven threat detection, and next-generation naval assets tailored for archipelagic defense. Furthermore, enhancing human capital through specialized training in cyber-defense, asymmetric warfare, and maritime intelligence ensures adaptive responses to emerging security challenges. Strengthening international partnerships through intelligence-sharing frameworks, joint maritime exercises, and multilateral security agreements bolsters Indonesia's deterrence posture while reinforcing regional stability. Concurrently, infrastructural investments—such as deep-sea ports, logistics hubs, and coastal monitoring stations—not only support naval operations but also drive economic growth by integrating border regions into national and global trade networks. Equally critical is community participation in maritime security through localized maritime domain awareness initiatives, leveraging indigenous knowledge, and fostering resilience against transnational threats like piracy and illegal fishing. This holistic strategy ensures that maritime strength not only secures sovereignty but also functions as a catalyst for sustainable national prosperity.

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