

# *Defense Strategy For Inland Waters Of The Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel II To Deter Non-Military Threats In The New National Capital*

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**Abstract** – Displacement of the National Capital City (NCC) from Jakarta to east Kalimantan Province in Penajam Paser Utara Regency has currently been determined by the government with the enactment of Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital. In the Law, it is explained that one of the functions of NCC is as a Center of gravity (CoG), which is a symbolization of a country's sovereignty, therefore NCC is a national vital object to be maintained from threats, therefore NCC needs a system and strategy to maintain it in this case non-military threats. In this thesis, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research method of analysis with the formulation of the problem from the problem statement to be able to protect NCC from non-military threats in the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (IASC) II. The results of this research that the researchers obtained were the significance of non-military threats in the inland water defense area in IASC II, which caused urgency to develop a new NCC defense strategy that could ward off non-military threats in the planning stage of NCC transfer. Then the researcher concluded that in efforts to move NCC it is important to analyze the defense of inland waters in IASC II with the aim of maintaining NCC defense with a strategy of defense of inland waters, in order to realize the country's defense from non-military threats.

**Keywords** – IASC II, Center of Gravity, National Capital, Threat, Defense Strategy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In 2021 the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) gave a suggestion for the transfer of the National Capital (NCC) has been set by the administration of President Joko Widodo to East Kalimantan Island in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, as for some of the reasons why the National Capital needs to move according to Bapennas are as follows: to reduce the burden on Jakarta, to encourage development development to eastern Indonesia, to develop the scale of development from Java to the national scale, the application of the fifth precept of Pancasila through NCC which represents the identity of the Indonesian nation. Later, NCC will carry out the concept of beautiful, green, and smart city to increase competitiveness in the region and internationally (Choirul, 2019). determination is in the form of Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UU RI) No. 3 of 2022 concerning the Capital City.

One of the functions of NCC is as a Center of gravity (CoG), which is a symbolization of a country's sovereignty, therefore NCC is something important to maintain its existence from threats. to speak the domain of threats itself is to speak defense to maintain the sovereignty of a country whose essence is to military power as the main component, therefore NCC needs a system and strategy to protect it from threats both military threats or non-military threats, to guarantee NCC from defense threats. Based on the results of the study of the Main Acting Officer (MAO), there are seven real and potential Non-military threats in East

Kalimantan, namely Terrorism, Drugs, Radicalism, social conflicts due to the presence of foreign workers, the impact of environmental damage, regional border problems, and the negative impacts of technology and media information. (Kaltimprov, infopublik.id, 2017)

In the defense domain, the basis is threats, which are grouped into two, namely military threats and non-military threats according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UU RI) No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian Arm Force (TNI). Non-military threats are essentially threats that use non-military factors that are considered to have capabilities that endanger the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats can be ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, technological and informational, and public safety (Indrawan, 2016).

In the Annex to the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpres RI) No. 7 of 2008, concerning the General Policy of State Defense. Non-military threats are threats made by non-state actors to territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the Indonesian nation. Non-military threats are potential threats currently faced by Indonesia. Included in this threat are armed separatist movements, international and domestic terrorism, radical actions, theft of natural resources, smuggling, transnational crime, and various other large-scale forms of illegal actions.

Meanwhile, Octavian summarized from the above eight types of crimes into five types of crimes that have a very strong maritime dimension, namely, terrorism, piracy at sea, arms smuggling, human trafficking, and drug (Octavian, 2015, p. 28). The indication of crime presented by Octavian is a form of threat that is also rampant. One example of the phenomenon that researchers obtained from the results of the report of the Head of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla) regarding a recap of the number of violations that occurred in Indonesian waters from 2015-2019, as presented in the following table:

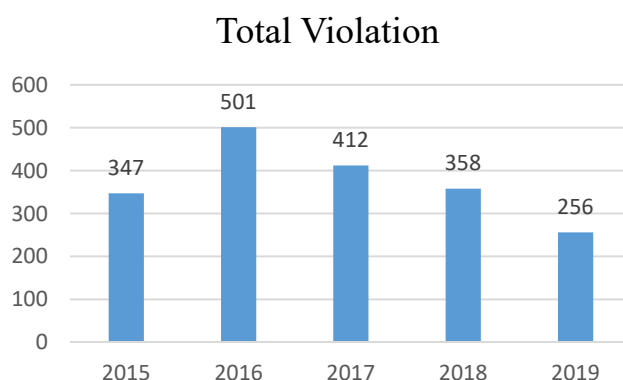


Fig. 11. Violations of Indonesian waters

Source: Bakamla RI (2020).

From the chart above, violations in Indonesian waters are concrete examples of potential threats. All potential threats, especially non-military threats to NCC, will have a national impact because as a CoG that will have an impact on the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation as a state. In addition to the existence of a government center in the NCC which is the main requirement of a sovereign state, the NCC must be maintained its defense by the state power owned in this case the TNI, as the executor to eliminate non-military threats.

Defense development in NCC is aligned with state defense development to build a formidable defense force that has deterrence capabilities as an island nation and maritime state. To counteract, deny, and destroy defense threats, layered defense systems and strategies are pursued with smart defense namely the synergy between hard defense in the form of military defense and soft defense in the form of non-military defense. Furthermore, this intelligent defense is synergized with total diplomacy as a form of Dual Strategy defense system. The construction of the military defense posture “directed at fulfilling the Strategic Essential Force of the main components and preparing other defense components (Bapennas, 2021) .

Then faced with the position of NCC which is close to the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (IASC) in this case IASC II, which if viewed from a defense perspective, this position is vulnerable to threats coming from the sea, which as we know that

IASC II is one of the dense international shipping lanes due to the traffic of foreign ships sailing across it. Previously, it was necessary to know the role and benefits of IASC is to function as a means to facilitate ship facilities in passing through the territory of the Indonesian archipelago. (Kadarisman, 2016). The benefits of the availability of these sea lanes for Indonesia are enormous, namely that they can improve trade relations with African, Asian, and Pacific countries. The position of IASC II is of great strategic value both in terms of economic and political aspects that will open up opportunities for the development of large ports and international standards that can encourage regional and national economic development (Rustam, 2016). The provisions that apply to IASC have been formulated at the National Working Meeting which has succeeded in compiling a list of provisions that will be determined for ships and aircraft that carry out the right to cross the archipelago's sea lanes. With the following provisions: (Agoes, 2009).

- a. Will not interfere with or threaten the sovereignty of Indonesia's territorial integrity;
- b. For aircraft not allowed to fly outside IASC; and
- c. Foreign warships and foreign military aircraft passing through the IASC are not allowed to carry out war exercises.

Looking at the functions and benefits of IASC as explained earlier, in other words, IASC is also a gateway for access to Indonesia's sovereign territory. Therefore, in the formulation of the Defense System and Strategy Master Plan for NCC, as mentioned in the Government's NCC pocketbook by involving state defense experts through comprehensive studies, taking into account very crucial aspects, namely defense aspects, security aspects, cyber aspects and intelligence aspects, which refer to and are in accordance with related laws.

Another water area in the NCC Area that needs to be known is inland waters. Based on the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982. Listed in Chapter II Article 8 Paragraph (1) on Inland Waters are:

“Except as provided in Part IV, waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the State. Where the establishment of a straight baseline in accordance with the method set forth in article 7 has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which had not previously been considered as such, a right of innocent passage as provided in this Convention shall exist in those waters”.

Suwardi in the book International Law interprets the article and writes related to Inland Waters as follows. "Article 8 of UNCLOS 1982. Except as provided in Chapter IV, the waters on the land side of the territorial sea baseline are part of the inland waters of the State". (Suwardi, 2021) So, what we mean by inland waters, is the water areas that are on the inside of the baseline, namely the estuaries of rivers, bays, ports.

Previously in the 1985 Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Territorial Sea and Additional Zones. Article 5 Paragraph (1) inland waters are defined as "Waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the State", which means more or less, that the waters on the land side of the territorial sea baseline are the inland waters of a state.

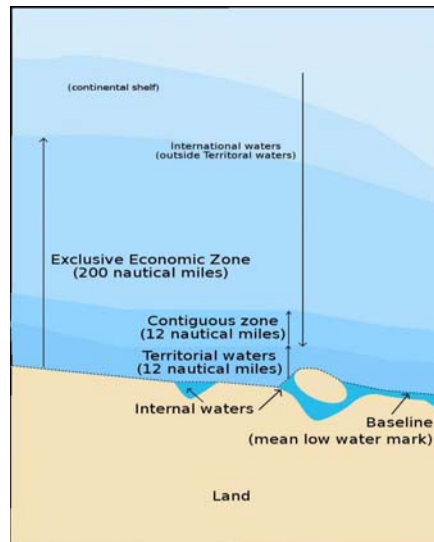


Fig. 2. Regime Sea

Source: Warner & Kaye (2016, p. 5)

This is Government Regulation (PP) No. 37 of 2002. Challenge the rights and obligations of foreign ships and aircraft in exercising the right of passage of the Archipelago Sea through the established Archipelago Sea channel. That the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia includes in addition to the land area and inland waters as well as territorial seas and archipelagic waters and airspace over the land area, inland waters, territorial seas and archipelagic waters. the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia includes in addition to the land area and inland waters as well as the territorial and archipelagic waters as well as the archipelagic waters and airspace over the land area, inland waters, territorial seas and archipelagic waters and airspace. Based on the Fig. 2 above, and the explanation of the previous IASC, it turns out that NCC, in addition to being adjacent to IASC, also has inland water areas, as the last layer of its defense area that needs to be considered in determining NCC's defense strategy from non-military threats coming in IASC II.

The concept of Sea Power from A.T. Mahan, in his book *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* said that the concept of Sea Power is a very important element for a country's progress and glory, by empowering sea powers, in order to increase the prosperity and glory of a country. But if the sea power is ignored, it will result in losses or even the downfall of a country. (Hardiana, 2014)

A.T. Mahan explained the importance of sea tenure for the benefit of a nation for the welfare and interests of defense, in the context of the defense of NCC Nusantara which is located in the Penajam Paser Utara regency where geographically it is located in the upper reaches of the Makahakam river as part of the inland waters in the NCC Area, it must also be adapted from upstream to downstream as an effort to build defense of inland waters in the NCC Area.

Ruble R. C., (2010), in his article *Teasing About Sea Control* discusses a new terminology for inland waters that is "brown waters" In general, this means waters that are too shallow, narrow, or full of mines. Those that can only be passed by small boats, rivers and bays, sea coastal areas, as well as straits and Choke Point, can be regarded as brown waters. So, in general, inland waters also have various potentials that can be used for defense purposes.

This new terminology can be used in terms of planning and discussing ocean control, which ultimately boils down to the power of the AL. Which may shift from the general paradigm regarding the operational area of the AL, in this case how the power of the AL is used in ocean control adapted to the strategic and operational environment as an optimization effort. In the application of the concept of Sea Control as an effort to build defense of inland waters.

The next subject that is the background is the latest strategic environmental developments. Quoting from the introduction of the Strategic Plan for the Assessment and Sensing of the Secretariat General of the National Resilience Council for 2020-2024. At the level of the external strategic environment, there are changes in the types and forms of conflicts that can affect the

domestic conditions of a country. Meanwhile, at the level of the internal strategic environment, the suboptimal management of political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, defense, and security aspects can cause discomfort." In terms of the internal strategic environment, suboptimal management, especially defense aspects, inland water defense strategy is an integral part that becomes very relevant and can be a priority for strategic goals in the NCC Nusantara defense development plan later (Wantannas, 2020).

NCC's sea defense strategy because the inland water defense strategy has not been accommodated. Therefore, related to the geographical location and with indications that in maintaining the integrity and stability of security in NCC from threats to IASC II, it is necessary to conduct research to develop an inland water strategy that is expected to be able to protect NCC from various non-military threats. Therefore, the research carried out was entitled "Defense Strategy for the Inland Waters of the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel II to Deter Non-Military Threats of the New National Capital".

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher compiled several research questions consisting of:

1. How to handling of non-military threats in IASC II?
2. How does the inland water defense strategy eliminate non-military threats to secure NCC?

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Defense Science**

Defense science departs from a phenomenon that is continuously researched and observed its development and has been around since the entity called this country existed. However, as a science, unlike other centuries-old sciences such as philosophy, history, natural sciences, political science, economics, and various other sciences, whose existence is already recognized by the wider community, be it among the general public, or in the academic community. Unlike the case with defense science, although Indonesia has formally aligned with the sciences mentioned above, it still requires a long discussion to convince it as a science.

The object of defense science that reflects the behavior of the state in order to maintain and develop the sustainability of the state in question. "Defense science is also "the science of all aspects related to security on a national scale inherent in the objectives of organizing state defense (Tippe, 2016) As the forerunner of defense science, military science and war in the context of developing military organizations, strategies, and tactics in the end in order to achieve the interests of the country. Defense science is growing with the passage of time and the development of technology.

Defense Science is "a science that studies how to manage national resources and strength in times of peace, war and after war, in order to face military and non-military threats to territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the entire nation in order to realize national security (Supriyatno, 2014).

As a discipline, defense science examines all aspects related to security on a national scale and is attached to the objectives of state administration. Defense science must be able to prevent threats that are currently always evolving due to the dynamics of the strategic environment. Thus, the objectives of defense science are as follows:

1. Defense component, ready to be used in order to maintain the uprightness and existence of a country in particular, and generally to maintain national security; and
2. Defense component, ready to be used when needed to overcome various kinds of threats, both threats in the form of military and non-military threats, and both threats from abroad and from within the country in the form of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). The ultimate goal of Defense Science is to prepare a battle area so that the units carrying out the operation can win every battle, against the enemies of the country.

The science of defense in peacetime is useful for studying related to how to manage or cultivate the potential of national resources as a national power so that during and after the war it can benefit the country. The application of defense science can be started by making regulations, policies, strategies, and implementation of these policies to the operational level. The development of potential in peacetime is useful in order to maintain territorial sovereignty, the framework of the deterrent strategy, *si vis pacem, para bellum*, and build national security, as well as participate in maintaining the peace and stability of the region and the world. (Supriyatno, 2014), In building the defense of a country according to Cleary and McConville (Cleary, 2006) conveyed.

“The defense sector presents an equally enormous challenge as it brings together diverse organizations: the military, the civil service in various departments of government, defense agencies and private sector industries.”

From this statement, it means that building the defense sector is not an easy thing, because it requires common perceptions and opinions from various circles, both civilians, in this case all citizens and the military. Consideration of how much defense power can be done by analyzing based on threats, namely analyzing threat estimates, and analysis based on capabilities, namely analyzing one's own ability to be able to carry out military actions, as a form of defense efforts of a country.

## **B. Strategy Theory**

To quote Henry Kissinger's statement in Andrianopoulos, G. A. "Strategy is the mode of survival of a society" which means that strategy is the choice of action of a community to survive. (Andrianopoulos, 1991) Next is a reference from the book Science, Strategy and War by John Boyd, offering the concept of strategy as shown below.

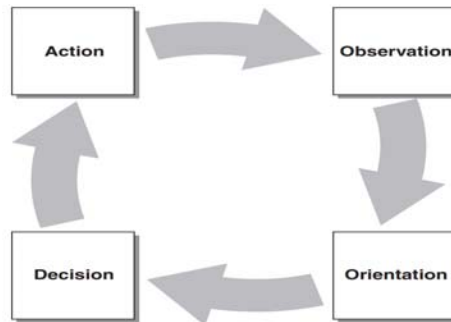


Fig 3. Konsep John Boyd

Source: The Strategic Theory of John Boyd (2005, p. 2)

The visualization above is a concept for strategizing according to John Boyd which is obtained through the cycle of Observation, Orientation, Decision and Action (OODA) or OODA loop equivalent to the decision cycle. The implementation of OODA loops is often used in the determination of war decisions, success in war depends on the ability to think about defeating the opponent's exit way, or with different placements, on the ability to pass the OODA cycle faster than the opponent. (Osinga, 2005).

Arthur F. Lykke for many years taught Army War College students to use his model correctly through definitions and illustrations. These definitions and illustrations are important because they provide a common understanding that strategists use to communicate. They are as follows:

1. Ends (objectives) explain what must be achieved. It means a goal that, if achieved, is made, or donated, to the final achievement of the state. Objectives are expressed by verbs (that is, prevent war, promote regional stability, destroy the armed forces);
2. Ways (strategic concepts/courses of action) describe "how" goals should be achieved using resources. This concept should be explicit enough to provide planning guidance to those who will use its resources; dan
3. Means (resources) describes what specific resources will be used in applying the concept to achieve the goal. What resources mean in this case They can be both tangible and intangible. Power, people, equipment, money, and facilities are examples of tangible means. Desire, courage and intelligence are examples of intangible resources.

Risk describes the gap between what is to be achieved and the concepts and resources available to achieve the goal. Since there are never enough resources or good enough concepts to ensure 100 percent success in a competitive international environment, there is always some risk. Strategists seek to minimize these risks through the development of their strategies by maintaining a balance of goals, means and means.



Defining strategy as a theory of success, gives a clear picture of how strategies differ from means-based planning and facilitates superior processes. Without a clearly stated theory of success, assumptions remain hidden and logic is blurred. The strategy should describe how and why the proposed action will lead to the achievement of a goal. The process of creating a strategy should be driven by the evaluation of rival theories of success. (Meiser, 2017) In short, strategy theory is an analysis of the relationship between goals and means, with the ability to pose a threat either real or a potential threat to maintain the existence of a group.

### **C. Sea Power Theory**

Sea Power is the basic things needed to lead to the greatness of the nation. Sea Power is generally described including all aspects of sea power. Formulating Sea power or Sea Power contains the meaning of a country's ability to use Sea Control and prevent opponents from doing Sea Denial. In addition, Sea Power can also be interpreted as a country that has strong Navy strength (Marsetio, 2017).

Meanwhile the terminology Sea Control implies that it is impossible except in the most limited sense to rule the sea in total to be used by a force or to be completely denied by the opponent. Sea Control essentially means the ability of a marine fleet to operate with a high degree of freedom in a sea or oceanic area with a limited period of time (Sutanto, 2022).

Another opinion that is in line with Sea Control is Corbett about "Command of the Sea" as a concept that contributes to theory to the Navy. From the two thoughts of the marine strategist, it explains the importance of securing sea shipping lanes for defense and economic interests. Corbett recognizes that the sea is an economic arena, and the Navy exists to protect or advance national interests. The modern concept of Sea Control can be defined as the condition of a country that has freedom of action in the use of sea areas for certain purposes at all times and if necessary to prevent its use for the purposes of opponents (British Maritime Doctrine, 2017). Sea Control is a very dynamic process that can undergo drastic changes during war. From time to time one of the belligerent parties may have Sea Control over a certain territory for a long period of time, while at other times neither side has control. In the view of Sir Julian S. Corbett (1854–1922) the most common situation in war at sea was that neither side had command. The normal state was not of a commanded sea, but of an uncommanded sea (Corbett, 2018). Having control in one area does not guarantee complete security over all operations performed by a fleet force but only a large part of those operations. The enemy can argue control by performing sporadic actions of limited duration.

Meanwhile, in Permenhan No. 19 of 2015, it is stated that the state defense strategy realized by transforming the potential of national resources and infrastructure into a state defense force based on an understanding of state defense awareness and capabilities. The defense force of the country is built from the military defense force, consisting of the main component, the reserve component, the supporting component and the non-military defense force consisting of the main element and other elements of the nation's strength (Permenhan, 2015).

Collin S. Gray in his book *Modern Strategy* says "My argument is that strategy has many dimensions, each of which is always in play to a greater or lesser extent". Which means that strategy has many dimensions, each of which always plays a role in its respective levels whether large or small (Gray C. S., 1999, p. 25). Defense Strategy can be interpreted as a condition or circumstance and as a function. As a condition or circumstance, a defense strategy means a condition of a national nature that describes the liberation of the state, society, and citizens from all forms of external and internal threats.

### **D. Threat Theory**

In Indonesian White Book of Defense IWBD 2015, (Kemhan, 2015) Indonesia's perception of threat is any business and activity, both from outside and from within the country, that is considered to threaten or endanger state sovereignty, the integrity of the country's territory, and the safety of the nation. Threats are the main factor on which deterrence is based, are real, and potential. "Based on the nature of the threat, the nature of the threat is classified into military threats and non-military threats.

The threat of the military is a threat that uses armed and organized force that is considered to have the ability to endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation. Military threats can be aggression, territorial violations, armed insurgency, sabotage, espionage, armed acts of terror, threats to sea and air security, and communal conflicts.

Non-military threats are essentially threats that use non-military factors that are considered to have capabilities that endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, technological and information, and public safety dimensions. There was a change regarding the classification of threats at IWBD in 2015.

This is because the dynamics of environmental change and the strategic context constantly bring about changes in the spectrum of complex threats, which have implications for national defense. The complexity of threats is divided into multidimensional patterns and types of threats such as military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats, which can be classified as real or unreal threats.

In dealing with non-military threats, placing Ministries/Agencies (K/L) outside the field of defense as the Main Element assisted by Other Elements of National Power. Later, as a result of the Hybrid attack, Indonesia increased the level of military intelligence equipped with non-military intelligence established in the Support Component in accordance with the development of threats and escalation.

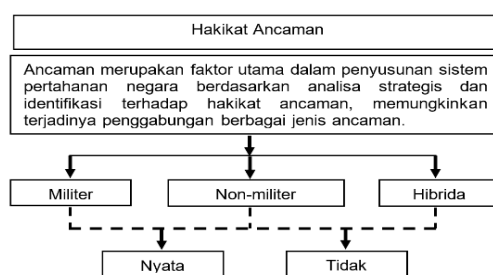


Fig. 4. Threat Facts

Source: Indonesia Defense White Paper (2015, p. 22)

In the book Counter intelligence theory and practice by Henry Prunckun says that “A threat is a person's goal to harm others. Furthermore, the threat its self can be carried out by individuals, groups or even countries.” Then it is explained that there are two main components used to analyze threats, namely threat intent and threat capability (Prunckun, 2019). Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (BID), the threat is defined as "an effort that is carried out conceptually through political acts and or crimes that are estimated to endanger the order and interests of the state and nation".

Then in the book New Threats and New Actors in International Security, it is explained about threat analysis which is generally determined by its probability, scope, intensity, and object (Krahmann, 2005) . It goes on to explain that the new type of threat has a type that varies in its scope and intensity that causes difficulties to assess it, the consequences of which are obvious such as the migration of a large part of the population, the deterioration of the economy, the shortening of life expectancy and the cutting of foreign investment. Based on the explanation above, a threat is an effort made by using the capabilities of an entity with the aim of harming, damaging and malicious to other entities.

#### **E. Maritime Defense Theory.**

Maritime Defense in principle the defense of a country is built to deal with threats. Threats can essentially be viewed from various perspectives; this depends on how an entity is viewed. According to Bandoro in Putra”, mentioning threats, (Son of I. N., 2016) All kinds of things both come from within and outside the country and are still in the form of potential and forms of activity that threaten sovereignty, integrity, and include efforts to change the nature of a sovereign state. A threat can be constructed into a series of confessions that state a generic statement related to the protection of a particular object reference.

In the maritime context, the threats described above are important in maritime security studies, which ultimately requires an effort to build maritime defense. According to Putra, there are three important frameworks for formulating the concept of maritime security itself, namely, maritime security matrix, securitization framework and security practice user groups (Putra I. N., 2016).



Through these three things, it will be possible to map how to formulate relevant maritime security from the perspective of building maritime defense. Because in principle maritime security has a strong correlation with other dimensions in the context of maritime defense, namely national security, economic security, human community security, and the maritime environment itself. The main concern of the maritime strategy, then, is to determine the mutual relationship between the army and the Navy in the war plan (Bartholomees, 2012). From this explanation, it can be concluded that the strategy implemented by the AL cannot be separated from the contribution of forces on the ground. This explanation supports that maritime development is an important part of supporting the marine operations strategy carried out by the Navy.

Meanwhile, (Shemella, 2016) describes the existence of three forms of crime threats in the maritime domain related to maritime defense as follows:

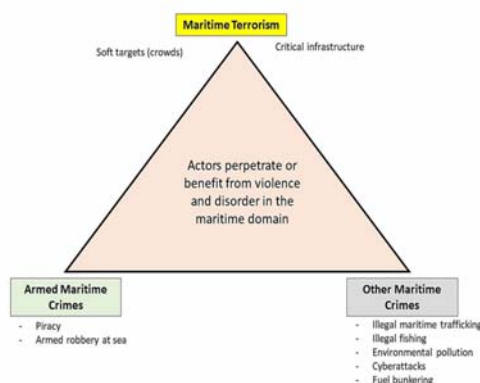


Fig. 5. The Maritime Violence Ecosystem

Source: Shemella (2016:2)

From the picture above, shows the mapping made by Shemella that the threat of crime using the sea area and its surroundings is something that needs to be taken seriously. Moreover, there is a connection between the defense aspect and the economic aspect of the country which can be disrupted by stability.

Furthermore, A.T. Mahan in his phenomenal book "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," stated that, there are six requirements for a maritime state, namely geographical location, land and coast character, area, population, population character, and government character (Mahan, 1890) . So that maritime defense becomes a very relevant study material for Indonesia as said by A.T. Mahan, if applied by Indonesia if the concentration of countries switches to using maritime power as a medium of state defense.

## **F. Defense Policy Theory**

To be able to understand this theory, it is necessary to know in advance about the meanings of defense policy sentence terminology, first the understanding of "policy is a written rule that is a formal decision of a binding organization, which regulates behavior with the aim of creating a new value system in society (Suhardono, 2022). So, policy will be the main reference for members of the organization or members of the public in acting, in general policies are proactive and are the answer to a problem.

Secondly, the essence of defense is any defense effort of a universal nature, whose implementation is on the basis of awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens and of belief in one's own power (Suhardono, 2022). The definition of policy is widely conveyed by experts, including the definition presented by Sodagar (Sodagar, 2018) , that the policy is Purposive course of action or inaction undertaken by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. According to him, policy is a concern of the government at a time when there are problems that are developing in the community and have led to unrest among them.

Policy is a solution to help solve the problems faced by the government. Inaccuracy in the formulation of a policy often has an impact on the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the policy itself. The effectiveness of public policy will be measured by how much it can be realized and provide solutions to various public problems that are happening. In Pareto's theory (Nugroho,

2020), Public policy is a factor of 20% that causes the occurrence of which is 80%. Meanwhile, in The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 34 concerning the TNI, it is explained that State Defense is any effort to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state, prepared by taking into account the geographical condition of Indonesia as an archipelagic country.

Another opinion on defense policy according to Hays builder Vallance and Tassel defines defense policy (Scowcroft, 1997). As achieved through four means: First, defense policy is a planning or activity related to recruitment, exercises, organizing, providing equipment, deployment and use of armed force. "Second, defense policy refers to how to safeguard the country, the safety of its people, and national interests through threats and the real use of military force. "Third, defense policy is a political process. Fourth, defense policy is a field of study from various disciplines.

In the domain of defense there is an ancient saying "Si vis pacem, para bellum." Which means, whoever wants peace then must be ready for war. On this basis, defense policy is used as a guideline to develop the use and involvement of military forces. Therefore, defense policy can be said to be a political action based on careful planning and formulation and relevant so that the state is able to anticipate any form of threat that will disrupt national stability in terms of defense of state sovereignty.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

In this study to provide a temporary explanation of the phenomenon that is the problem under study, the researcher uses a framework. The framework is structured based on a literature review and the results of previous research. The framework of thought in quantitative research is structured by explaining the relationship between the variables under study supported by theories or is the researcher's logical argumentation. This frame of thought is a reference and argumentation of researchers in formulating research hypotheses.

Based on the literature study that has been carried out, researchers found several phenomena in the form of problems where many potential non-military threats come in IASC II, while these potentials can be seen from the wrong indicators are from eight types of crimes where five types of crimes that have a very strong maritime dimension, namely, terrorism, piracy at sea, arms smuggling, human trafficking, and drugs trading (Octavian, 2015, p. 28). The indication of crime presented by Octavian is a form of threat that is also rampant.

Due to its relatively close location to IASC II, as we know that IASC II is one of the dense international shipping lanes due to the traffic of foreign ships sailing across it. In addition, IASC II is also a gateway for access to Indonesia's sovereign territory. What turns out is that NCC in addition to being adjacent to IASC also has inland waters as the last layer of its defense area, so there is a need for an NCC Sea defense strategy system, especially in inland waters in the NCC area.

The influence of the strategic environment, at the level of the external strategic environment there are changes in the types and forms of conflicts that can affect the domestic conditions of a country. Meanwhile, at the level of the internal strategic environment, the suboptimal management of political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, defense, and security aspects can cause discomfort (Wantannas, 2020) In terms of the internal strategic environment, suboptimal management, especially defense aspects, inland water defense strategy is an integral part that becomes very relevant and can be a priority for strategic goals in the NCC Nusantara defense development plan later.

Based on the phenomena mentioned above, the researcher made a formulation of the problem, namely how to protect the national capital which has a function as a CoG from non-military threats that come in IASC II. What was then obtained into several research questions consisted of:

1. How is the handling of non-military threats in IASC II?
2. And how does the defense strategy of inland waters eliminate non-military threats to secure NCC?

Which is then processed in research using research tools Instrumental input in the form of descriptive qualitative research methods, and by using theories relevant to the research theme, namely: Defense Science; Strategy Theory; Sea Power Theory; Threat Theory; Maritime Defense Theory; and Defense Policy Theory, to be used as a basis for thinking about the main research

ideas that will be used in discussing the results of the analysis of research data obtained. Next with input from environmental inputs obtained from the development of the internal and external strategic environment, as factors that affect research variables.

With the main guidance of the research process that uses strategy theory to answer existing research questions, to produce research outputs / outputs that make NCC defense aware with inland water defense strategies. With the hope of getting achievements / Outcomes in the form of realizing state defense from non-military threats. Researchers create visualizations of the frame of mind in the form of charts to clarify previous descriptive descriptions.

#### IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

##### A. Data Processing Results

At this stage of data processing, researchers examine the answers of informants from the interview results as well as classify answers according to research questions. The goal is to smooth out the data which further provides additional captions and discards the unimportant ones. This process according to Miles Huberman is called data condensation. In data condensation, it refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data contained in field records into a simpler transcript (Miles, 2018).

After data processing, the next step is for researchers to carry out the coding stages, with initial stages such as Miles, Huberman and Saldana explaining that coding has two processes, namely first cycle coding and second cycle coding. First cycle coding is the process of coding that represents field conditions or "as it is", so codes that represent field conditions. Then after doing first cycle coding, it is continued by doing second cycle coding which is the codes that are formed or that are born from the process of generalizing conditions in the field. Informants coding conducted to Ditjen Renhan Kemhan RI hereinafter referred to as (N1); Ditjen Jakstrahan Kemhan RI hereinafter referred to as (N2); Ditjen Pothan Kemhan RI hereinafter referred to as (N3); hereinafter referred to as (N4); Bakamla RI hereinafter referred to as (N5); Pusjianmar Seskoal yang hereinafter referred to as (N6); Asops Kasal hereinafter referred to as (N7); Dosen Strategi Pertahanan Laut Unhan hereinafter referred to as (N8); and Lanal Balikpapan hereinafter referred to as (N9).

The relationships that occur in axial and selective coding can occur due to causal conditions, phenomena, contexts, influencing conditions, interaction actions or strategies and consequences. In general, an overview of the data analysis process can be conveyed in the following illustration of the figure:

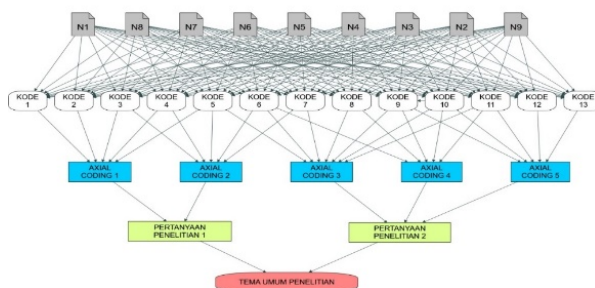


Fig. 6. Process Data coding

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

The implementation of open coding and axial coding is carried out using a deductive method, based on research themes that are arranged in a hierarchical manner so as to produce several coding groups that are compiled and classified from the interview transcripts of informants, which have been carried out previously. As for the classification of data obtained from the coding that has been carried out that from the main idea of research on the IASC II Inland Water Defense Strategy there are two large groups of data, namely Non-military threats in IASC II and the NCC Inland Water Defense Strategy, this is in accordance with this research question, then from the two groups earlier another subsection was created, for the non-military Threat group in IASC II obtained three subsections, namely Actual threats and Potential threats, then from the NCC Inland Water Defense Strategy group, three subsections were obtained, namely the NCC Area, Inland Waters and Defense Strategy. Finally, the results

of the open coding obtained thirteen codes namely Violation, Smuggling, Theft and Terror which are included in the actual Threats subsection. Next, Geography, Strategic Planning and Warfare which enter the potential threat subsection, then the actual condition of NCC and the potential condition of NCC which enters the subsection of NCC Area. Then the Conception that goes in the subsection of Inland Waters is the last of Infrastructure, Regulation and Objectives that goes in the subsection of Defense Strategy.

To handling of non-military threats in IASC II

The results of data processing on informants for research questions on the form of defense strategies in dealing with non-military threats in IASC II, by cross-section data codes Non-military threats in IASC II by N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9 with the data codes obtained are Violations, Smuggling, Theft, Terror, Geography, Lingstra and War.

Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC

For the results of data processing of informants for research questions Inland Water Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC, by cross-section data coding Non-military threats in IASC II by N1; N2; N3; N4; N5; N6; N7; N8; and N9 with the data code obtained is the actual condition of NCC; Potential conditions of NCC; Conception; Infrastructure; Regulation; and Purpose.

The next step is to do axial coding by grouping the codes that have been obtained based on the classification of the relationship between the codes obtained into actual non-military threats; Potential non-military threats; Defense strategy; NCC area; and Inland waters which later became a subsection of the classification of non-military threats in IASC II and the defense strategy of NCC inland waters. Adjustto the axial coding results table below:

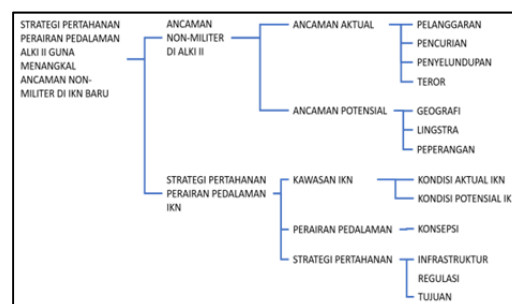


Fig. 7. Axial coding results

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

## B. Data Processing Findings

From the data processing, it was found that from all open coding made based on the answers of all informants, data was obtained such as the visualization below:

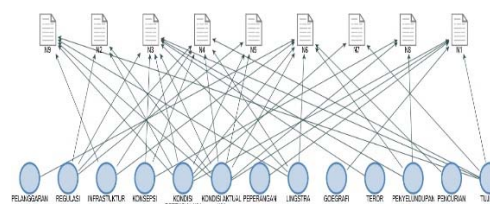


Fig. 8. Data processing findings

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

From the results of the visualization above, it can be found that the source code comes from the informant which, for the informant N1 gives a statement relating to the Destination code; Potential conditions of NCC; actual condition of NCC; War; and Geography. For N2 informants provide statements relating to the Code of Regulation; The actual condition of the NCC; Potential

conditions of NCC; War; and Geography. For the informant N3 provides a statement relating to the Destination code; Regulation; Conception; Potential conditions of NCC; The actual condition of the NCC; Lingstra; Terror; and smuggling. For the informant N4 gives a statement relating to the Destination code; Regulation; Infrastructure; Conception; Actual conditions; and Lingstra. For informants N5 provide statements relating to the Code of Regulation; Potential conditions; and Actual conditions. For informants N6 provide statements relating to Infrastructure codes; Potential conditions; Actual conditions; Lingstra; Smuggling; Theft; and Violations. For the informant N7 gives a statement relating to the Destination code; and Potential conditions. For the informant N8 gives a statement relating to the Code of Conception; Actual conditions; and Smuggling. For the informant N9 gives a statement relating to the Destination code; Infrastructure; Potential conditions; Actual conditions; and Lingstra.

#### Data processing findings to handling of non-military threats in IASC II

As for the findings of data processing related to handling of non-military threats in IASC II, in general, the informant's statement conveys opinions about the nature of the threat, in which case researchers' group into two groups, namely: the actual threat group; and Potential Threats.

#### Data processing findings Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC

As for the findings of data processing related to the Inland Water Defense Strategy to Eliminate Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC, in general, the informant's statement expressed opinions about the state of the NCC area, the conception of NCC defense and defense strategy, in which case researchers grouped into three groups, namely: NCC Area; Inland waters; and Defense strategy.

### C. Data Analysis Results

A data analysis technique is defined as any attempt made to work with data, organize it, sort it into manageable units, synthesize it, search and find patterns, and decide what can be told to others (Moleong, 2019). In data analysis, researchers used interactive models proposed by Miles, Hubberman, and Saldana whose elements include data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying.

#### Data Analysis to handling of non-military threats in IASC II

The results of the data analysis carried out by the researcher at this stage are intended so that the data can provide appropriate meaning to answer the problems studied in this study. For problems related to to handling of non-military threats in IASC II, previously researchers carried out the stages of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying. By dividing the informants into three groups of fields, namely the Policy field; Field of practitioners; and Academics. results are obtained as shown below.

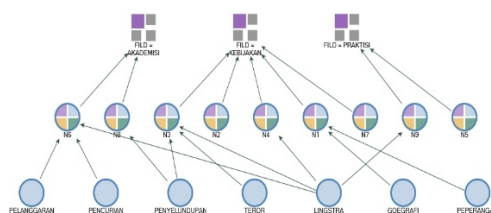


Fig. 9. Data Analysis 1

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

From the visualization above, the researcher analyzed the tendency of existing codes towards informants, based on the informant field group where there were only six informants who had a relationship to the codes in the non-military Threat code group in IASC II, namely the geography code; War; Terror; Lingstra; Smuggling; Violation; and Theft.

Furthermore, the researcher analyzed it turned out that for informants who entered the field of Policy there were N1 informants; N2; N3; N4; and N7, which then had a connection to the Smuggling code; Terror; Lingstra; and War, with details N1 has an association relationship to the Geography and War codes, the next N2 has no association relationship to the code, the next N3 has an association relationship to the Smuggling code; Terror; and Lingstra, next N4 has an association relationship to the

Lingstra code, and N7 has no association relationship to the code. Then the informants who entered the field of Academics there were informants N6 and N8 who then had a relationship with the Code of Violations; Theft; Smuggling; and Lingstra, with details N6 having an association relationship to the Offences code; Theft; and Lingstra, next N8 has an association relationship to the Smuggling code. Finally, informants who entered the field of Practitioners there were informants N9 and N5 who then had a relationship with the Lingstra code, with details that only N9 had an association relationship to the code.

The next step is to analyze the frequency of the code to the Informant. It turned out that the Lingstra Code was refestituted by four informants namely N3; N4; N6; and N9. The Smuggling Code was redefined by two informants namely N3 and N8. The Geography Code was referenced by one informant namely N1. The Code of Warfare was defined by one informant namely N1. The Code of Terror was redefined by one informant namely N3. The Violation Code was referenced by one informant namely N6. And the Theft Code was redefined by one informant namely N6.

#### Inland Waters Defense Strategy Data Analysis Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC

For problems related to the Inland Water Defense Strategy to Eliminate Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC, previously researchers carried out stages of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying. Then based on the previous group of informants that the researcher has made, namely the policy field; Field of practitioners; and Academics. results are obtained as shown below.

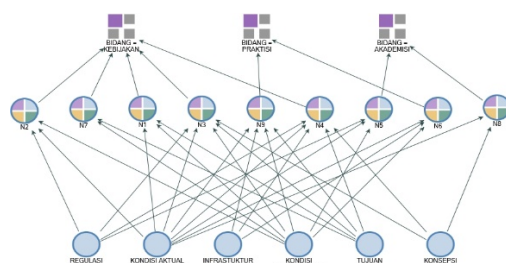


Fig. 10. Data Analysis 2

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

From the visualization above, the researcher analyzed the tendency of existing codes to open coding informant transcripts, based on informant field groups where all informants have a relationship to codes in the NCC Inland Water Defense Strategy code group, namely the Regulation code; The actual condition of the NCC; Infrastructure; Potential conditions of NCC; Purpose; and Conception. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed it turned out that for informants who entered the policy field there were N1 informants; N2; N3; N4; and N7. With the details of the relationship to the Code of Regulation is the informant N2; N3 and N4. Against the actual Condition code NCC is N1; N2; N3; and N4. Against Infrastructure code only N4. Against the NCC potential Condition code is N1; N2; N3; N7. Against the Code The goal is N1; N3; N4; N7. Against the code Conception is N3; and N4.

Furthermore, for informants in the field of practitioners there is N6 which has a relationship to the actual Condition code NCC; Potential conditions of NCC; Infrastructure; and N9 against the actual Condition code NCC; Potential Conditions of NCC; Infrastructure; Purpose. Meanwhile, informants in the field of academia have N5 related to the Regulatory code; The actual condition of the NCC; NCC Potential Condition, while N8 relates to the actual Condition code NCC; Conception.

The next step is to analyze the frequency of codes for Informants that have been grouped by policy field; Field of Practitioners; and The field of academia based on the number of codes relevant to the NCC Inland Water Defense Strategy, data was obtained that the informants of the policy field, namely N4, talked the most about to handling of non-military threats in IASC II, followed by N6 and N9 informants who had the same field, namely the Field of Practitioners.

#### **D. Data Interpretation**

Interpretation is a method to interpret various kinds of research data that have been processed, in order to become a clearer information.

Data Interpretation to handling of Non-military Threats in IASC II



This data interpretation was carried out on the basis of the results of previous data analysis related to to handling of non-military threats in IASC II, then researchers obtained the following data:

Table 4.5 Data Interpretation 1

NO	FIELD	INFORMAN	CODE	REFERENCE
1	Policy	N1	Geography	2
		N3	War	3
		N4	Terror	1
			Lingstra	3
			Smuggling	1
2	Practitioners	N6	Lingstra	7
		N9	Violation	2
			Theft	1
3	Academy	N8	Smuggling	3

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

The series of data presentations in the table above presents information that researchers can interpret, becoming new information with the description that at the policy level most informants think that to be able to deal with Non-Military Threats in IASC II, they must first know about the nature of the threat. This is due to the professional background of informants as policymakers in the Ministry of Defense, so it greatly affects the informant's perspective on the first research question, where the informant's statement or explanation is general with a higher perspective, with a Geography code; War; Terror; Lingstra; Infrastructure; and Smuggling.

Whereas there is a level of Practitioners most informants argue and explain the subject of being able to deal with Non-Military Threats in IASC II, more to tactical matters and directly related to the operation of the field of work, then matters related to their respective work environments, which are still within the scope of the nature of the threat with the Lingstra code; Infrastructure; Violation; and Theft.

Finally, at the Academic level, most informants argue and explain to handling of non-military threats in IASC II, more about planning and achieving ideal conditions for dealing with threats, which are still within the scope of the nature of threats with the Smuggling code.

#### Data Interpretation of Inland Water Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC

This data interpretation was carried out on the basis of the results of previous data analysis related to the Inland Water Defense Strategy to Eliminate Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC, then researchers obtained the following data:

Table 4.6 Data Interpretation 2

NO	FIELD	INFORMAN	CODE	REFERENCE
1	Policy	N1	Regulation	15
		N2	Actual conditions of NCC	12
		N3	Infrastructure	2
		N4	Potential conditions of NCC	11
		N7	Purpose	10
			Conception	8
2	Practitioners	N6	Actual conditions of NCC	6
		N9	Infrastructure	9
			Potential conditions of IKN	7
			Purpose	4

3	Academy	N5	Regulation	1
		N8	Actual conditions of NCC	4
			Potential conditions of IKN	1
			Conception	4

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

The series of data presentations in the table above presents information that researchers can interpret, becoming new information with the description that at the policy level most informants argue and explain the Inland Water Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats To Secure NCC, must first know the state of the NCC Area, NCC defense conception and Defense strategy with the Regulatory code; The actual condition of the NCC; Infrastructure; Potential conditions of NCC; Purpose; and Conception.

At the Practitioner level, most informants argue that to be able to deal with the NCC Inland Water Defense Strategy, they must first know the state of the NCC area, the conception of NCC defense and the defense strategy with the code of actual conditions of NCC; Infrastructure; Potential conditions of NCC; and Purpose. At the Academician level, most informants argue that to be able to handle the NCC Inland Water Defense Strategy, they must first know the state of the NCC area, the conception of NCC defense and the defense strategy with the Regulatory code; The actual condition of the NCC; Potential conditions of NCC; Conception.

## E. Discussion

The discussion focused on the research findings presented, which were then analyzed by the researcher by linking various theories used in the study. Using this interpretation process, the researcher draws conclusions or verifications at the end of the discussion with the aim of answering all the recommended or formulated research objectives. The researcher then triangulated primary data, secondary data, and pre-selected concepts to interpret his research questions.

### To handling of Non-military Threats in IASC II

To answer the question above, the researcher needs to resurface the results of data interpretation in the data interpretation sub-chapter to be associated with secondary data that the researcher has obtained previously. The results of the interpretation of the data obtained from the transcripts of informant interviews argued for dealing with Non-Military Threats in IASC II.

In the field of Policy, for the first research question, where the informant's statement or explanation is general with a higher perspective view, with the code: Geography; War; Terror; Lingstra; and Smuggling.

The geography code makes the discussion on the results of the N1 interpretation saying "the geographical location of the NCC cannot be separated from the estimated threats that will arise in the area". The Code of War makes the discussion on the results of the interpretation of N1 say "multi-domain warfare Against threats, the use of artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons and the exploitation of cyber vehicles are increasingly used in modern warfare. Nuclear threats and missiles, long-range fire". The Code of Terror makes the discussion on the results of the interpretation of N3 say, "Terror, robbery, criminality". The Lingstra code makes the discussion on the results of the N3 interpretation say "The dynamics of the strategic environment, the development of the strategic environment. State actors who disrupt, threaten, or undermine the unity and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia". The smuggling code makes the discussion on the results of the N3 interpretation say "Smuggling of illegal drugs".

In the field of Practitioners, for the first research question, where the informant's statement or explanation with the code: Lingstra; Violation; and Theft;

As for the Lingstra code, the discussion on the N6 interpretation results says "Violation of the law related to import exportst, tanker ship traffic then it is also very likely that oil spill occurs". Then N9 said "Rising unemployment rate, Economic inflation, Population explosion, unbalanced infrastructure development, pemerintahan not filled by competent people". The Violation code makes the discussion on the result of the N6 interpretation say "Oil spill, violations related to import exports". The Theft code makes the discussion on the result of the interpretation of N6 say "theft of mining materials".

In the field of Academics, for the first research question, where the informant's statement or explanation with the code: Smuggling; there was only an N8 informant who said "Penyelupan man, smuggling BBM, smuggling drugs".

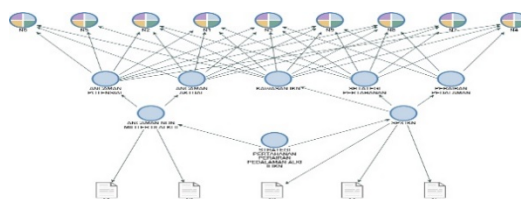


Fig. 11. Discussion

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

Furthermore, the researcher presented a discussion of theories relevant to the first research question, namely How to Form a Defense Strategy in Facing Non-military Threats in IASC II. By using the visualization reference figure 4. 8 researchers relate several theories in chapter two as follows:

First researchers use Threat Theory, Non-military threats are threats that use non-military elements to endanger the life of the country, the territorial integrity of the country, and kill the safety of the nation. Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, sociocultural, technological, and information dimensions, in addition to public safety implications. However, there was a change regarding the classification of threats at IWBD in 2015. This is because it is influenced by dynamic environmental changes and strategic contexts that constantly bring about changes in the spectrum of complex threats, which have implications for the country's defense. The complexity of threats is divided into multi-dimensional patterns and types of threats such as military threats, nonmilitary threats, and hybrid threats, which can be classified as real or unreal threats (Builder, 1997).

Secondly, as opposed to the previous theory, the Sea Power Theory is the basic thing towards the greatness of the nation. Sea Power is generally described including all aspects of sea power. formulating Sea Power or Sea Power contains the meaning of a country's ability to use Sea Control and prevent opponents from using Sea Denial. In addition, Sea Power can also be interpreted as a country that has strong AL power. Meanwhile the terminology sea (Marsetio, 2017). control implies that it is impossible except in the most limited sense to rule the sea in total to be used by a force or to be completely denied by the opponent. Sea Control essentially means the ability of a marine fleet to operate with a high degree of freedom in a sea or oceanic area with a limited period of time (Sutanto, 2022). Another opinion that is in line with Sea Control is Corbett about "Command of the Sea" as a concept that contributes to theory to the Navy. From the two thoughts of the marine strategist, it explains the importance of securing sea shipping lanes for defense and economic interests. Corbett recognizes that the sea is an economic arena, and the Navy exists to protect or advance national maritime interests.

Third, in line with the theory above, researchers use Defense Science references. By looking at the obyek of defense science that reflects the behavior of the state to maintain and develop the sustainability of the country in question. Defense science is also the science of all aspects related to security on a national scale inherent in the objectives of organizing state defense. (Tippe, 2016). As the forerunner of defense science, military science and war in the framework of developing military organizations, strategies, and tactics in the end in order to achieve the interests of the country. Defense science is growing with the passage of time and technological development. Defense Science is a science that studies how to manage national resources and strength in times of peace, war and after war, in order to face military and non-military threats to territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the entire nation in order to realize national security. (Supriyatno, 2014). Defense science, as a discipline, investigates all aspects of national security that are associated with the objectives of state administration. Defense science must be able to prevent the growing threats due to the dynamics of the strategic environment.

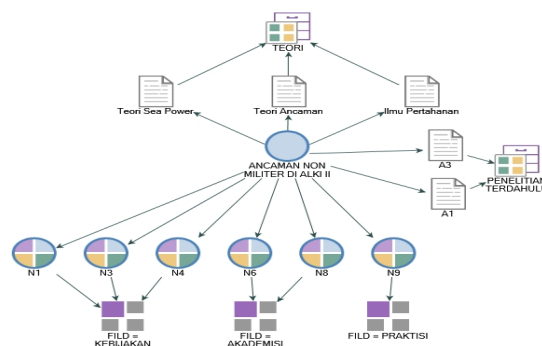


Fig. 12. Triangulation 1

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

With the basis of the visualization above, researchers can answer the first research question, regarding to handling of non-military threats in IASC II.

Based on theory, Non-military threats can endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security. Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, technological, and information dimensions, in addition to public safety implications. The impact of dynamic environmental developments and strategic contexts that continue to change the threat landscape.

Ancaman non-military in IASC II is the authority of K/L as the main component. Bis based on geographical location, development of strategic environment, development of science and technology. IASC II holds potential actual and potential non-military threats that must be anticipated because it has a multi-domain warfare nature that is hegemonic in the form of: a nuclear plan; Missiles; Terror; Robbery; Ship piracy and piracy, illegal fishing, Drug smuggling; smuggling of mining materials and BBM, social conflicts and others that can cause insecurity carried out by state actors and or non-state actors who interfere with the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

With threat base threat analysis and threat capability base in IASC II, it can be counteracted by implementing Sea Control through increasing defense force capabilities and building deterrence with the Coastal Surveillance Degree strategy (Surface and subsurface), and enforcement against threats.

#### Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC

To answer the question above, the researcher needs to re-emerge the results of data interpretation in the data interpretation sub-chapter to be associated with secondary data that the researcher has obtained previously. The results of the interpretation of the data obtained from the transcripts of interviews of informants argued for the Inland Water Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC.

In the field of Policy, for the second research question where the informant's statement or explanation is general with a higher perspective, with the code: Regulation; The actual condition of the NCC; Potential conditions of NCC; Infrastructure; Purpose; and Conception.

The Regulatory code makes the discussion on the results of the interpretation of N2 say "Law No. 23 and PP No. 3". Then N3 says "Jakumhaneg no.8 of 2021". Then N4 said "the factor of budget availability greatly influences the formulation of policies in the development of defense forces, so that budget politics has an important role, rencana Strategic 2014-2019, Jakumhaneg, Jagarahanneg, Jakhanne annual, Poros Maritime World, Minimum Essential Force or MEF where there are 3 stages from 2010-2014, 2015-2019, 2020-2024 are appropriate, EF or Essential Force, Shield Trident Nusantara, draft budget 3 strategic plan, namely from 2020-2034, presidential regulation on meeting the needs of sishanneg 2020-2024, Jakren , Permenhan 31 no 2018".

The actual condition code of NCC makes the discussion on the results of the N1 interpretation say "NCC Nusantara. in East Kalimantan to be precise to Penajam Paser Utara, NCC as the location of the center of government". Then N2 said "The

Ministry of Defense has collaborated with PUPR in infrastructure development, especially in the Directorate General of Highways, discussing, coordinating, which areas will be built toll roads, but for the location points that determine from the ministry of defense and what kind of road criteria standards, to support the country's defense there are five, namely: First. Land infrastructure; Second. Marine infrastructure; Third. Air infrastructure; Fourth. Cyber and Space infrastructure and fifth. Other infrastructure facilities of a strategic nature, Law No. 23 and PP No. 3". Then N3 said "This Spatial Planning covers several aspects, namely economic, social, cultural, environmental, defense and security. determination of restricted zones for aviation, establishing a missile attack deterrence system, using all national resources both military and non-military. Institutional development directed at the construction and arrangement of an integrated military defense system in the east Kalimantan region; structuring and strengthening defense coordination in the regions; strengthening the capacity of intelligence agencies; and institutional development of the TNI. Construction and arrangement of an integrated military defense system in the East Kalimantan region which is the location of the new capital city: a. Optimization of the development of Kogabwilhan II located in Balikpapan East Kalimantan; b. Planning and structuring TNI units to improve and strengthen the defense of the capital; c. Planning the right defense strategy and posture faced with the geographical conditions of the East Kalimantan region and the possible threats that will be faced". Then N4 said "underlying the policy shift from MEF to EF. This is certainly supported by the country's latest general defense policy; a detailed plan is in progress".

In the field of Practitioners, for the second research question where the statement or explanation of the informant with the code: Actual condition of NCC; Potential conditions of NCC; Infrastructure; and Purpose.

The actual condition code of NCC makes the discussion on the results of the N6 interpretation say "NCC is a coastal capital area, a sea route to enter NCC in Balikpapan. This NCC actually makes Indonesia have to adopt 2 war models or two war approaches, namely Littoral warfare and large islands". Then N9 said "Lanal BPP carries out security patrols or PAM of the Samarinda river and PAM Laut with elements of KRI from Koarmada II with Puskodal in Lanal BPP, and carries out synergistic efforts with local cuttings. Organizing marine security patrols in the Balikpapan Lanal work area carried out by Posal Kampung Baru; Grogot Land Posal; Posal Anggana and Posmat Penajam; Pegah Estuary; Posmat Marangkayu. NCC has a very important role in organizing state government because NCC is the seat of state administrative elements".

As for the NCC potential Condition code, the discussion on the results of the N6 interpretation said "Infrastructure Bakamla will be centered also in NCC, Bakamla stations along with the means of enforcement, the integration of information systems must be realized and it is absolute because this information system will be able to be used by all parties". Then N9 said "Kodamar NCC with Faslabuh, Satkapal and Armada capabilities in Samboja; b. Procurement of Pasmal NCC Samboja; and Pasmal NCC Sepaku. By strengthening the virtual maritime gate, which is a modern gate by utilizing development elements in the form of a modern technological system with imaginary architecture to ensure the movement of people, goods, or other instruments, such as ships both surfaced and undersea can be identified correctly, Positioning the NCC virtual maritime gate in the Makassar strait, which is flanked by two large islands, namely Kalimantan and Sulawesi, The function of the NCC virtual maritime gate in the Makassar Strait is to identify all forms of floating objects or underwater objects that cross the Makassar Strait to NCC".

The infrastructure code makes the discussion on the results of the N6 interpretation say "Puskodalnya, Bakamla stations, ships with HSCs, Katamarans, smaller ships, information systems, sensors, seabed sonar systems, AIS, FIRS with satellite imagery". Then N9 said "Kodamar NCC with Faslabuh, Satkapal and Armada capabilities in Samboja; b. Procurement of Pasmal NCC Samboja; and Pasmal NCC Sepaku. Posal Kampung Baru; Grogot Land Posal; Posal Anggana and Posmat Penajam; Pegah Estuary; Posmat Marangkayu".

The code Objectives make the discussion on the results of the interpretation N9 say "The Navy integrates the strength of the Integrated Tri Matra including the strength, capability, and title of TNI units to deal with the complexity of potential threats, By strengthening the virtual maritime gate, which is a modern gate by utilizing elements of development in the form of a modern technological system with an imaginary architecture to ensure the movement of people, goods, or other instruments, as ships both surfaced and underwater can be identified precisely, positioning the NCC virtual maritime gate in the Makassar strait, which is flanked by two large islands namely Kalimantan and Sulawesi. The function of the NCC virtual maritime gate in the Makassar Strait is to identify all forms of floating objects or underwater objects that cross the Makassar Strait to NCC".

In the field of Academics, for the second research question where the informant's statement or explanation with the code: Regulation; The actual condition of the NCC; Potential conditions of NCC; and Conception.

The Code of Regulations makes the discussion on the results of interpretation only by N5 saying "Jakumhaneg, Permenhan no. 8 of 2001". As for the actual Condition code NCC makes the discussion on the results of interpretation only by N5 saying "This NCC is still something abstract. The essence of NCC is not only a place that is symbolic of a country but also a person or leader who holds power, by means of the application of the Triassic of politics". Then N8 said "NCC later then the escalation of threats in IASC II will also increase, especially in drug smuggling, NCC that passes through the Makasar Strait or IASC".

The NCC potential Condition code makes the discussion on the interpretation results only by N5 saying "NCC Defense will later use Smart Defense". The Code of Conception makes the discussion on the results of interpretation only by N8 say "the theory of growth, sea control, maritime security, the Kennwood Trinity Theory".

Furthermore, the researcher presents a discussion of theories that are relevant to the second research question, namely How the Inland Water Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC. By using the visualization reference Fig. 11 researchers relate several theories in chapter two as follows:

First is Strategy Theory. From John Boyd is a concept to strategize according to John Boyd which is obtained through the cycle of Observation, Orientation, Decision and Action (OODA) or OODA loop equivalent to the decision cycle. The implementation of OODA loops is often used in the determination of war decisions, success in war depends on the ability to think about defeating the opponent's exit way, or with different placements, on the ability to pass the OODA cycle faster than the opponent. (Osinga, 2005) Reinforcing the previous strategy theory Arthur F. Lykke uses his model by providing a general understanding with which strategists communicate. (Happiness, 2001) They are as follows:

1. Ends (objectives) explain "what" must be achieved. It means a goal that, if achieved, is made, or donated, to the final achievement of the state;
2. Ways (strategic concepts/courses of action) describe "how" goals should be achieved using resources; dan
3. Means (resources) describes what specific resources will be used in applying the concept to achieve the goal. What is meant by resources in this case can be tangible or intangible.

Second is Maritime Defense Theory. Threats such as those outlined above are important in maritime security studies, ultimately requiring efforts to build maritime defenses. According to Putra, there are three important frameworks for formulating the concept of maritime security itself, namely "(Son of I. N., 2016) maritime security matrix, securitization framework, and security practice user groups (Security and Communities of Practice)". Because, in principle, maritime security has a high correlation with other dimensions of marital welfare, such as national welfare, economic welfare, human welfare, and the marital environment. Furthermore, A.T. Mahan in his phenomenal book "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History", stated that, there are six requirements for a maritime state, namely geographical location, land and coast character, area, population, population character, and government character. (Mahan, 1890)

Third is Defense Policy Theory. According to Hays, builder, Vallance, Tassel, (1997) defines defense policy as achieved through 4 ways, namely: First, defense policy is a plan or activity regarding the recruitment, training, organization, provision of equipment, deployment, and use of armed forces. Second, defense policy refers to how the state, the safety of its people, and national interests are safeguarded through real threats and the use of military force. Third, defense policy is a political commitment. Fourth, defense policy is an area of study from various disciplines. (Builder, 1997) In the domain of defense there is an ancient saying "Si vis pacem, para bellum." Which means, whoever wants peace then must be ready for war. On this basis, defense policy is used as a guideline to develop the use and involvement of military forces. Therefore, defense policy can be said to be a political action based on careful and relevant planning and formulation so that the state is able to anticipate any form of threat that will disrupt national stability in terms of defense of state sovereignty. The role of the Maritime Security Agency, the Sea and Coast Guard Unit, the Directorate General of Sea Transportation, the Ministry of Transportation also needs to be synergized. (Prakoso, 2021)





Fig. 13. Triangulation 2

Source: Processed by researchers, (2022)

With the basis of the visualization above, researchers can answer the second research question, regarding the defense strategy of inland waters eliminating non-military threats to secure NCC. Based on Artur F. Lykke's strategy model in developing a strategy by incorporating elements that have been triangulated previously into the model as follows:

1. Means. Utilizing the geospatial advantages of east Kalimantan as a defense field, the formulation and planning of a mature defense policy as a political action, with maritime security considerations for the implementation of interoperability of five state institutions directly related to the defense and maritime security of the NCC region.
2. Ways. Maximum SPLN as a national defense medium based on geography, by applying maritime security to achieve absolute control of sea control, through Bakamla, Sea and Coast Guard Unit, Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Nexus, Lanal BPP. Carry out security patrols or PAM of the Samarinda river and PAM Laut with elements of KRI from Koarmada II with Puskodal in Lanal BPP.
3. Ends. separating the two economic and political CoG, the concentration of national development. the establishment of combat readiness owned by the TNI military units to support NCC security and defense, with decentralization of defense logistics. Relocation of Navy units to NCC. The synergy of the strength of the Integrated Tri Matra includes the strength, ability, and title of the TNI unit to deal with the complexity of potential threats. Eliminating non-military threats to secure NCC.

So that based on the model above, a strategy is arranged with a formulation, the use of resources in the Means, used as the basis for implementation through the means that exist in Ways, to achieve the expected goals as in Ends.

## V. CONCLUSION

### A. To handling of Non-military Threats in IASC II.

The conclusions in this study were drawn based on the research findings and the results of the discussion, as well as the interpretation of the researcher who answered the research questions. That in the domain of defense always departs from threats, especially in this study is a non-military threat in IASC II is in fact the authority of K / L as the main component. However, this does not mean that the Navy does not have authority also because, if analyzed by its nature, multi-domain warfare yang hegemonic then this non-military threat will have an impact that will definitely affect development of the strategic environment of IASC II. departing from its geographical location, IASC II is very likely to be a means of entering actual and potential non-military threats that must be anticipated in the form of: nuclear threats; Missiles; The terrorism; Robbery; Ship pumping and piracy, illegal fishing, Drug smuggling; smuggling of mining materials and BBM.

### B. Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure NCC

Furthermore, in an effort to eliminate non-military threats in NCC, it is necessary to develop a strategy for incumbent inland waters using the Lykke Means strategy model: the geographical conditions of east Kalimantan, Defense policy,

interoperability of state institutions directly related to the defense and maritime security of the NCC area, with maritime security considerations. Ways: Maximize SPLN, to achieve absolute control of sea control, through Bakamla, Sea Guard Unit and Lanal BPP, in carrying out patrols or PAM of the Samarinda river and PAM Laut with elements of KRI and Bakamla elements. And Ends: Eliminating non-military threats to secure NCC. Separating the two economic and political CoG, the concentration of national development. The establishment of combat readiness owned by the TNI military units buffering security and defense NCC, decentralization of defense logistics. Relocation of Navy units to NCC.

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