



MARINE DEFENSE STRATEGY WITH MILITARY BASE DEVELOPMENT ON THE OUTSIDE ISLAND AS A LEADING DEFENSE AND DEFENSE MOBILITY

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Abstract

The construction of military bases on small islands is useful for providing mobility access to patrol boats to obtain fuel supplies or logistics. Can also provide assistance in the pursuit of foreign ships that enter Indonesian seas without permission, where the base already has a fleet ready with fast warships. The Military Base will greatly assist the mobility of the Navy in maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Evidence of the lack of Indonesian Marine Defense has made countries bordering Indonesia to make their own claims to maritime boundaries, especially in the North Natuna Sea. Two Vietnamese government surveillance vessels reportedly hit the hull of the Indonesian Navy ship KRI Tjiptadi-381 in the North Natuna Sea. Apart from claims and theft of natural resources in the Indonesian seas, currently there is also a heated issue between China and Australia, due to the US-UK-Australia cooperation called AUKUS. The Base Duties said that Lantamal's main tasks were to provide combat support, logistical support, administrative support and special support for elements of the Navy (Ships, Pesud and Marines), carry out operations and empower facilities and infrastructure owned by the base itself and related agencies. in its territory. This support capability is commonly known as the '5R' function, namely Rebase, Replenishment, Repair, Rest and Recreation. Base development on the outer islands is a form of defense and proof to countries bordering Indonesia, that the Republic of Indonesia has the power to deal with forces power that wants to threaten or claim the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The construction of the base is one that supports the development of defense, the construction of bases on small islands located in the outermost parts can be used as military bases that are useful as front-line defense and also access to defense mobility, as well as carrying out the main tasks and functions of the base.

Keywords : Military, Base, Development, Defense, Island



INTRODUCTION

Marine defense is a very important component in an archipelagic country like Indonesia, moreover Indonesia has four choke points and a very strategic geographical location, namely the Malacca Strait, Sunda Strait, Lombok Strait and Makassar Strait. In protecting Indonesia's marine territory, which covers an area of 6,400,000 km² of the total area of the Republic of Indonesia, which is 8,300,000 km² or more than 77% of the total area of the Republic of Indonesia, therefore Indonesia must have a strong marine defense. Indonesia also has maritime and land borders with other countries, namely Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Timor Leste, the Republic of Palau, Australia and Papua New Guinea. With these facts, Indonesia must have a Marine Defense Strategy that supports the Development of National Defense, one of which is a Base.

The construction of the TNI AL base is carried out in order to support organizational development. The development is carried out by continuing to improve Port Facilities, Supplies Facilities, Maintenance and Repair Facilities, Maintenance and Personnel Facilities, and Base Development Facilities. (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2015)

The construction of military bases on small islands is useful for providing mobility access to patrol boats to obtain fuel supplies or logistics. Can also provide assistance in the pursuit of foreign ships that enter Indonesian seas without permission, where the base already has a fleet ready with fast warships. The Military Base will greatly assist the mobility of the Navy in maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Military Base is also useful as the first defense base when the State of Indonesia is suddenly invaded. The Military Base is also equipped with a runway, useful for taking off and landing fighter aircraft. Due to the existence of the Military



Base, it will give less time for preparations to be carried out by the large Military Bases, which have large warships and the most advanced warplanes to carry out attacks.

In the construction of military bases on small islands, Indonesia does not have to build it with advanced facilities and technology, because its function is only as a fortress in providing mobility. For example, military bases can be built on small islands which are choke points in Indonesia. Britain's system of basing access within Europe and overseas evolved slowly from a start in the seventeenth century, during the period of Dutch (and still Spanish) ascendancy, on up to a peak at the time of World War I and even slightly beyond. In the seventeenth century, the initial primary focus of expansion was in the Caribbean, North America and India, as well as within Europe in the context of its ongoing military and political rivalries. (Harkavy, 2007) Britain had implemented base access in Europe and Asia in the 17th century until its peak in the First World War.

Evidence of the lack of Indonesian maritime defense has led countries bordering Indonesia to make their own claims to maritime boundaries, especially in the North Natuna Sea, two surveillance vessels belonging to the (Harkavy, 2007) Vietnamese government reportedly hit the hull of the Indonesian Navy ship KRI Tjiptadi-381 in the North Natuna Sea. (29/04), an area recognized by Indonesia as an Indonesian EEZ. According to the statement from the Indonesian Navy, an Indonesian ship was hit while trying to disperse a fishing boat with a Vietnamese flag that was suspected of being fishing in the waters. (Wijaya, 2019) These claims are not only with Vietnam, but also with Malaysia. In addition, many fishing boats enter the territorial sea of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, such as fishing boats from China, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines. Given the abundance of natural resources in the Indonesian seas, this is a problem that needs to be addressed immediately.

Apart from claims and theft of natural resources in the Indonesian seas, currently there is also a heated issue between China and Australia, due to the US-UK-Australia



cooperation called AUKUS. China expressed its anger at the military cooperation carried out by Australia with the United States (US) and Britain. In fact, the country led by President Xi Jinping said that the cooperation had disrupted the stability of the Asia Pacific. Quoting Reuters, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Zhao Lijian said the three countries greatly undermined peace by intensifying the arms race and undermining international nuclear non-proliferation efforts. Previously the US and UK would help with nuclear development.(Sorongan, 2021)

Researchers use empirical juridical methods in conducting research, empirical juridical methods look for facts that exist in Indonesia's maritime sovereignty, so that they become material in the discussion of Base Development on the outer islands as the foremost defense and defense mobility.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Military Bases as One of the Marine Defense Strategies

Marine Defense Strategy is a branch of Defense Science, in Marine Defense Strategy discusses Maritime Power, Sea Power and Naval Power. In Naval power, it discusses the SSAT (Latest Weapon System), namely KRI, Base, Aircraft and Marines. This article focuses on the discussion of Base Development.

In National Defense Development, the base becomes a supporter of Defense development as well as combat. One area of potential applicability of international relations theory to the study of basing access is that of the role of systems structure, specifically that of various types of polarity, ie, unipolarity, bipolarity, multipolarity. This is both an important but difficult area of analysis, particularly because of the near tautology involved. The extent of basing access is, or can be, a primary measure of national power, hence feeding into characterizations of polarity, particularly given the role of bases in allowing for long-distance power projection. But, of course, it is great



power status that is correlated with, or allows for, the acquisition of and retention of extensive basing networks. (Harkavy, 2007)

In the First World War, the base has become an important part of the battle, even some countries negotiated to get a base in the area closest to their battle, especially the role of the base as access to long-range combat.

Base Duties and Functions

Main Duties of the Danlantamal VIII Base said that the main tasks of Lantamal VIII are to provide combat support, logistical support, administrative support and special support for elements of the Navy (Ships, Pesud and Marines), carry out operations and empower the facilities and infrastructure owned by the base itself. and related agencies in the region. This support capability is commonly known as the '5R' function, namely Rebase, Replenishment, Repair, Rest and Recreation, said Danlantamal VIII. (Admin, 2021)

The base function can be a place for the fleet to get logistics and fuel back, can also send logistics and fuel supplies from the base, become a place for ship repairs, become a place of rest and recreation for personnel.

Military Base Construction

The construction of a military base on a small island located on the sea border or the outermost part of the Indonesian state can be the first fortress of defense as well as access to the mobility of every fleet that conducts patrols in an effort to safeguard the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The construction of the base is carried out by selecting islands that are strategically geographically located, the



depth of the sea around the island, the tides of water on the island. So that the base can still perform the function of the base.

The number of cases of illegal fishing and wealth in the seas of Indonesia, cases of crossing sea borders, problems with border claims and Indonesia's geographical location which is between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, the continents of Asia and Australia and also Indonesia which is surrounded by many countries within the sea and land borders. These things can encourage the Government in the construction of bases on the outer islands as a form of defense and proof against countries bordering Indonesia, that the Republic of Indonesia has the power to face forces that want to threaten or claim the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country and Indonesia's geographical location is between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and the continents of Asia and Australia, so that geographical location makes Indonesia very strategic. Indonesia also has several choke points that keep Indonesia's sea lanes busy with commercial ships, but also creates many cases of illegal fishing, claiming maritime boundaries and crossing territorial boundaries.

The construction of the base is one that supports the development of defense, the construction of bases on small islands located in the outermost parts can be used as military bases that are useful as front-line defense and also access to defense mobility, as well as carrying out the main tasks and functions of the base.

The researcher suggests to future researchers to be able to investigate the feasibility of the island in advance for the construction of a military base such as on the



island of Natuna. The islands are Enggano Island to the south of Bengkulu, Breueh Island to the west of Aceh, Sangihe Island to the north of Manado and Leti or Jamdena Island in West Maluku. These islands can be a recommendation for further research for base construction.

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