



AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IN THE TOTAL WAR AGE: EXPLORING INDONESIA'S MULTIFACETED CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATECRAFT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Rita Komalasari¹, Cecep Mustafa²

YARSI UNIVERSITY
rita.komalasari161@gmail.com

Abstract—This paper explores the roles and functions of Indonesian amphibious forces in the Asia-Pacific region, offering insights into their legal foundations, contemporary relevance, and multifaceted contributions to statecraft. The primary purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of Indonesia's amphibious forces, serving as a case study to illuminate their evolving significance in the total war age. By examining the legal protections, contemporary utilization, and strategic implications of these forces, this study aims to fill existing gaps in the literature and offer valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, and military strategists. **Methodology:** This research employs literature study. **Result/Conclusion:** The analysis reveals that legal foundations play a crucial role in the development of amphibious forces, with Indonesia's constitutional legislation serving as a key enabler. These forces serve as potent tools for power projection, deterrence, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief. Furthermore, they contribute to Indonesia's foreign policy objectives and diplomatic initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region. This paper underscores the continued relevance of amphibious forces in modern warfare and highlights Indonesia's effective utilization as a case study. Ultimately, it provides a comprehensive understanding of their multifaceted contributions to statecraft in the total war age, with implications for scholars, policymakers, and military strategists seeking to navigate the complexities of contemporary security dynamics.

Keywords: amphibious forces, asia-pacific region, contemporary relevance, legal foundations, statecraft

Introduction

In the contemporary era, the military forces of a state play a pivotal role in both defending the nation's sovereignty and advancing its foreign policy objectives on the global stage (Ahmed, 2020). Indonesia's case serves as a compelling example of how these forces play a pivotal role in power projection, deterrence, disaster relief, peacekeeping, and diplomacy within the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. By understanding and harnessing the capabilities of amphibious forces, nations like Indonesia can secure their interests and contribute to regional stability in an era where maritime security and power projection are of paramount importance. This paper embarks on an exploration of the roles and functions of the Indonesian amphibious forces within the dynamic landscape of the Asia-Pacific region. It delves into the historical evolution of amphibious warfare, tracing its precarious status as a hybrid entity within the military hierarchy and its subsequent resurgence during the Cold War.

Furthermore, it underscores the crucial role of geographic considerations and strategic alignments in shaping the growth and utility of amphibious capabilities. Amphibious forces, often perceived as a fusion of army, navy, and air force elements, have historically faced challenges in resource allocation and recognition within the broader spectrum of a nation's defense apparatus. The precariousness of their position was exacerbated by competition from other military services and the influence of political interests. Yet, as this paper will demonstrate through the Indonesian example, amphibious forces have the potential to emerge as potent instruments of national power projection. This paper contends that the decision to invest in and develop amphibious forces hinges on a state's geo-strategic circumstances, particularly its imperative to project military power across maritime boundaries. By examining the case of Indonesia, we elucidate how a nation can strategically employ its amphibious forces to safeguard its interests effectively. A crucial aspect contributing to the Indonesian success story is the legal framework that safeguards the size and organization of its amphibious forces through constitutional legislation.

The allocation of national resources to build and maintain these forces is a paramount consideration for any state. Equally important, once established, is the need to secure the



status of amphibious forces within the military hierarchy, ensuring their maximum utility in both times of peace and conflict. This essay unfolds in a structured manner, beginning with an exploration of the historical context of amphibious forces, their ambiguous position within military hierarchies, and the challenges they faced. It then delves into the Cold War era, highlighting their role in promoting national power in response to the geographical realities and strategic dynamics of the period. Subsequently, the paper will focus on the contemporary example of Indonesia, shedding light on the legal protections that have bolstered the growth of its amphibious capabilities. Finally, it will offer a comprehensive analysis of the larger implications of amphibious forces in modern warfare, considering their multifaceted contributions to a state's defense and foreign policy objectives from various angles. In doing so, this essay aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolving significance of amphibious forces in the total war age, with Indonesia serving as a shining example of effective utilization in the Asia-Pacific region (Balakrishnan & Lazar, 2023).

This research offers several novel contributions to the field of the contemporary Indonesian amphibious forces and their broader implications in modern warfare: One unique contribution of this study lies in its in-depth analysis of the legal framework that has safeguarded the size and organization of Indonesia's amphibious forces. While past research has often focused on the operational and strategic aspects of military forces, our examination sheds light on the critical role of constitutional legislation in ensuring the sustained development of these forces. This aspect provides a fresh perspective on how legal protections can be instrumental in bolstering a nation's military capabilities. This research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of amphibious forces, emphasizing their multifaceted contributions to a state's defense and foreign policy objectives. While previous studies have occasionally focused on specific aspects of amphibious operations, this paper seeks to provide a holistic view, exploring how these forces serve as a bridge between land and sea, offering flexibility in addressing various security challenges. In the evolving landscape of contemporary warfare, where maritime security and power projection are of growing importance, this study underscores the continued relevance of amphibious forces.

By examining the Indonesian example, it not only offers historical insights but also underscores the contemporary strategic value of these forces in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

This research places amphibious forces within the context of the "total war age," where military capabilities are vital not only for defense but also as tools of foreign policy. It highlights how these forces are increasingly seen as integral components of a state's overall power projection strategy, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of their role in modern conflict scenarios. By focusing on Indonesia as a case study, this research provides specific insights into a nation that has effectively utilized its amphibious forces. This case study approach allows for a deeper understanding of the practical challenges, successes, and lessons that can be drawn from Indonesia's experience, which may have broader implications for other countries facing similar security and geopolitical considerations. This study offers a unique perspective on the legal foundations of amphibious forces, their contemporary relevance, and their multifaceted contributions to statecraft. By combining historical analysis with a contemporary case study, it provides valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, and military strategists seeking to understand the evolving significance of amphibious forces in the total war age (Halkis,Mhd. 2022). Indonesia serving as an illuminating example of their effective utilization in the Asia-Pacific region.

The essay seeks to address several existing gaps in the literature related to amphibious forces and their role in contemporary military and geopolitical contexts: Existing literature often emphasizes the operational and strategic aspects of amphibious forces, overlooking the significance of legal frameworks in their development and utilization (Watts & Biegon, 2021). This essay addresses this gap by providing a detailed examination of the legal protections that have enabled the growth of Indonesia's amphibious capabilities, shedding light on the importance of legal considerations in building and sustaining military forces. Many studies tend to compartmentalize the analysis of amphibious forces, focusing on specific aspects such as amphibious assaults or naval operations. This research seeks to

provide a more comprehensive perspective by considering the multifaceted contributions of these forces, including their role in power projection, deterrence, disaster relief, and foreign policy objectives. This holistic approach bridges the gap in understanding the full spectrum of their capabilities. In an era marked by changing geopolitical dynamics and emerging security challenges, there is a need for literature that underscores the ongoing relevance of amphibious forces. By examining Indonesia's contemporary utilization of its amphibious capabilities, this essay addresses the gap in understanding how these forces continue to play a crucial role in addressing modern security threats, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Many existing studies either focus solely on historical developments or provide contemporary analyses in isolation.

This research uniquely combines historical analysis with a contemporary case study of Indonesia. By doing so, it bridges the gap between historical context and present-day relevance, offering insights into the evolving significance of amphibious forces in the total war age. While there is a wealth of academic literature on military theory and strategy, there is often a gap in translating theoretical insights into practical guidance for policymakers and military strategists. This essay aims to fill this gap by providing valuable insights and lessons drawn from Indonesia's experience with its amphibious forces. These insights can serve as a resource for decision-makers seeking to develop or enhance their own nation's amphibious capabilities. This essay contributes to the literature by addressing gaps related to the legal foundations of amphibious forces, their multifaceted contributions, their contemporary relevance, and the integration of historical and contemporary analysis. By doing so, it offers a more comprehensive understanding of the role of amphibious forces in the total war age, with Indonesia's case serving as an illuminating example (Flynn, 2021). This approach not only enriches the academic discourse but also provides practical insights for policymakers, military leaders, and strategists grappling with the challenges and opportunities presented by these versatile military assets.

Methodology

A critical component of this research involves conducting an extensive literature study to inform and contextualize the exploration of amphibious forces in the total war age, with a specific emphasis on Indonesia's case. The literature study method encompasses the systematic review and analysis of a diverse range of sources, including historical accounts, policy documents, academic literature, legal frameworks, and contemporary case studies.

Result and Discussion

Contemporary Significance of Amphibious Forces

In the contemporary security landscape, amphibious forces maintain profound significance, with their roles extending far beyond historical paradigms (Campbell, 2020). Nowhere is this more evident than in the Asia-Pacific region, characterized by its vast maritime expanse and intricate geopolitical dynamics. Within this context, Indonesia, with its extensive archipelago and strategic location, emerges as a compelling case study exemplifying the strategic imperative of amphibious forces in the modern era. The Asia-Pacific region, often referred to as the world's economic and geopolitical epicenter, is punctuated by a multitude of maritime challenges and opportunities. From territorial disputes to transnational threats, the region's complexity underscores the critical role of amphibious forces. These forces serve as linchpins in safeguarding a nation's territorial integrity, responding to regional crises, and projecting power across vast maritime domains. Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic state, faces a unique set of security challenges and opportunities. Its territorial expanse, comprising thousands of islands scattered across the equator, necessitates a robust maritime defense strategy. Indonesia's amphibious forces, exemplified by the Korps Marinir (Marine Corps), are integral to its national security posture. They enable Indonesia to assert sovereignty over its vast maritime territory, including the Natuna Islands, an area subject to territorial disputes in the South China Sea. Moreover, Indonesia's commitment to its amphibious capabilities extends to disaster response and humanitarian assistance. The archipelago's vulnerability to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions, highlights the

pivotal role these forces play in rapid deployment and relief operations. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami serves as a poignant reminder of their indispensable contribution to disaster management. In addition to their role in defense and disaster response, Indonesia's amphibious forces actively contribute to regional stability and diplomacy. The nation's engagement in cooperative security initiatives, joint exercises, and maritime forums underscores the diplomatic utility of these forces. By participating in regional security dialogues, Indonesia leverages its amphibious capabilities to foster regional cooperation, enhance diplomatic ties, and strengthen its position as a stabilizing force in the Asia-Pacific. As we delve deeper into this paper, it becomes evident that Indonesia's strategic utilization of its amphibious forces provides a valuable case study for understanding their contemporary relevance. By examining the legal foundations, operational roles, and diplomatic contributions of these forces, we gain insights into the broader implications of amphibious capabilities in modern warfare and statecraft. Indonesia's experience highlights the enduring importance of these forces in addressing multifaceted security challenges in the Asia-Pacific region and serves as a testament to their adaptability in the total war age. In the total war age, amphibious forces emerge as multifaceted instruments of national power projection, deterrence, and statecraft. Through an exploration of Indonesia's case study, this paper has illuminated the legal foundations, contemporary relevance, and varied contributions of these forces in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

Legal Foundations and Constitutional Protections

Amidst the multifaceted landscape of amphibious forces' roles and significance, Indonesia's approach stands out as a striking example of how legal foundations can significantly influence the development and continued effectiveness of these forces (Singh, 2023). One of Indonesia's distinctive attributes lies in the legal protection granted to its amphibious capabilities through constitutional legislation. This legal framework serves as a cornerstone for ensuring the size, organization, and enduring relevance of these forces, offering valuable lessons for nations seeking to harness the full potential of their amphibious capabilities. Constitutional legislation dedicated to amphibious forces establishes clear and unambiguous guidelines for their existence and utilization. In the case

of Indonesia, these legal protections have safeguarded the Marine Corps (*Korps Marinir*) as a vital component of the nation's military establishment. Such constitutional provisions offer several advantages: Legal protection ensures that amphibious forces receive the necessary resources for their development and maintenance. By enshrining their status in the constitution, Indonesia has guaranteed a consistent budgetary allocation, allowing the Marine Corps to acquire modern equipment, conduct training, and remain operationally ready. Legal foundations provide a stable framework for long-term planning. Amphibious forces can engage in sustained capability development, research, and infrastructure improvement with the confidence that their institutional existence is secure. Legal protections defend against potential challenges to the size and structure of amphibious forces. This ensures that the forces do not face erosion in times of budget constraints or shifting political priorities. By establishing a clear mandate and organizational structure, constitutional legislation enhances the operational effectiveness of amphibious forces. They can operate with clarity of purpose, maintaining a high degree of readiness for the diverse roles they play. Legal foundations not only serve as a shield for amphibious forces but also provide diplomatic leverage. Indonesia's constitutional recognition of its Marine Corps reinforces the nation's commitment to its regional partners, fostering trust and cooperation. This aspect of legal protection addresses a notable gap in the literature surrounding amphibious forces. While much attention has been paid to their operational roles and strategic implications, the significance of legal considerations in their development has often been overlooked. Indonesia's approach exemplifies the critical role that legal foundations can play in maximizing the utility and longevity of amphibious capabilities.

Multifaceted Contributions to Statecraft

Amphibious forces, with their unique capabilities and versatility, offer multifaceted contributions to a nation's statecraft (Mackinnon, 2022). These contributions extend across a spectrum of roles and functions, each playing a pivotal role in shaping a nation's security, foreign policy, and regional influence. Among these multifaceted contributions, one of the

most prominent is their capacity for power projection. Let us delve into this crucial aspect: Amphibious forces provide nations with a formidable capability to project military power across maritime boundaries. This power projection ability is of paramount significance, particularly in regions characterized by vast expanses of open water and disputed territories. Indonesia's stance on the Natuna Islands dispute serves as a compelling illustration of how amphibious forces can enable a nation to safeguard its interests and assert sovereignty in contested maritime regions. In the case of the Natuna Islands, Indonesia's strategic utilization of its amphibious capabilities served as a powerful deterrent against potential encroachments on its territorial claims. By maintaining a robust presence in the region, Indonesia signaled its commitment to defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity. This demonstration of military capability, underpinned by amphibious forces, dissuaded potential adversaries from pursuing aggressive actions, contributing to the preservation of regional stability. Furthermore, power projection through amphibious forces is not limited to territorial disputes alone. It extends to broader regional security dynamics. Nations with capable amphibious forces can swiftly respond to emerging threats, participate in joint exercises and cooperative security initiatives, and foster regional partnerships. This not only enhances their own security but also promotes regional stability and collaboration. Amphibious forces, through their power projection capabilities, serve as tangible assets that allow nations to translate their strategic interests and policy objectives into action. They offer a means to enforce territorial claims, protect vital maritime trade routes, and participate actively in regional security architectures. In an era where maritime security is increasingly paramount, the ability to project military power across maritime boundaries is a strategic advantage that amplifies a nation's voice in the global arena.

Deterrence

One of the central roles played by amphibious forces in the total war age is their function as a powerful deterrent (Grehan, 2023). The mere existence and demonstrated capability of these forces exert a significant influence on the strategic calculations of potential adversaries, ultimately contributing to regional stability. Deterrence hinges on the

concept that the prospect of facing a capable and ready military force dissuades potential aggressors from pursuing hostile actions. In this context, amphibious forces offer a unique form of deterrence, primarily due to their ability to rapidly project military power across maritime boundaries. Several key factors underpin the deterrent effect of these forces: Amphibious forces are characterized by their agility and swiftness in deployment. Their capacity to rapidly assemble and project power allows nations to respond swiftly to emerging crises or security threats. Potential adversaries must consider the risk of a prompt and formidable response, which can dissuade them from initiating hostilities. In regions with disputed territories, such as island chains or contested maritime boundaries, the presence of capable amphibious forces can signal a nation's commitment to defending its sovereignty. This serves as a deterrent against encroachments or provocations, as potential aggressors must weigh the potential military response. Amphibious forces can be employed as tools of coercive diplomacy, where their presence and readiness are used to persuade adversaries to alter their behavior or negotiate favorable terms. The knowledge that a nation possesses a credible amphibious capability enhances its diplomatic leverage in negotiations. By contributing to regional deterrence, amphibious forces play a role in maintaining stability in maritime regions. When multiple nations possess such capabilities, a balance of power can emerge, reducing the likelihood of conflict escalation and fostering an environment of peaceful coexistence. Indonesia's strategic positioning in the Asia-Pacific region highlights the significance of amphibious deterrence. Situated in an area characterized by territorial disputes and competing maritime claims, Indonesia's commitment to its amphibious capabilities sends a clear message to regional actors. It communicates the nation's resolve to defend its maritime territories and protect its sovereignty. Furthermore, Indonesia's participation in regional forums and cooperative security initiatives, often involving joint exercises with neighboring states, underscores the diplomatic dimension of amphibious deterrence. Through such engagements, Indonesia not only enhances its own security but also contributes to regional stability by promoting confidence-building measures and cooperative security arrangements. The deterrent effect

of amphibious forces plays a critical role in shaping regional security dynamics and mitigating the risk of conflict escalation. Their presence, readiness, and demonstrated capability influence the strategic calculations of potential adversaries, ultimately contributing to the maintenance of regional stability. As we continue to explore the multifaceted contributions of amphibious forces, it becomes evident that their role extends beyond deterrence, encompassing disaster response, humanitarian assistance, diplomacy, and more, each facet enhancing a nation's statecraft in an evolving security landscape.

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

Beyond their traditional military roles, amphibious forces demonstrate their versatility and capacity for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) operations, a vital component of modern statecraft (Pastra et al., 2022). Indonesia, in particular, offers a compelling example of how these forces can play a pivotal role in swift and effective disaster response, as exemplified by their rapid deployments in the aftermath of the devastating 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Amphibious forces possess several characteristics that make them uniquely suited for HADR missions: Amphibious units are trained and equipped for swift deployments. They can quickly reach disaster-stricken areas, often inaccessible by land routes, reducing response times and saving lives. These forces are equipped with a range of assets, including amphibious assault vehicles, helicopters, and landing craft, enabling them to access disaster zones from both land and sea. This versatility allows for a comprehensive response to various types of disasters. Amphibious forces typically have well-structured command and control systems, facilitating efficient coordination with other military and civilian agencies involved in disaster relief efforts. Indonesia's experience during the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami serves as a poignant illustration of the critical role played by amphibious forces in HADR operations. In the wake of one of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history, Indonesia's swift deployment of its amphibious assets was instrumental in providing immediate assistance

to affected areas. Key contributions included: Amphibious units conducted search and rescue operations, helping to locate and evacuate survivors from remote coastal communities. Medical personnel and equipment were deployed to provide emergency medical care to those injured in the disaster, including the establishment of field hospitals in affected areas. Amphibious capabilities allowed for the rapid transport of relief supplies, including food, water, and shelter, to disaster-stricken regions. Amphibious forces played a role in rebuilding essential infrastructure, such as bridges and roads, to facilitate access for humanitarian aid and reconstruction efforts. This successful response to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami highlighted the vital role of amphibious forces in HADR operations, not only in Indonesia but also in regions prone to natural disasters worldwide. Their ability to reach disaster zones swiftly, provide critical assistance, and support reconstruction efforts underscores their multifaceted contributions to statecraft and global humanitarian efforts.

Crisis Management and Peacekeeping

Amphibious forces, with their adaptability and versatility, serve as versatile tools for crisis management and peacekeeping missions, making significant contributions to international peace and security (Atkinson et al., 2020). Their ability to operate in diverse environments and rapidly deploy in response to crises positions them as valuable assets in the realm of statecraft. The multifaceted contributions of amphibious forces in crisis management and peacekeeping include: Amphibious units are trained and equipped for swift deployments, making them highly effective in responding to crises such as conflicts, civil unrest, or humanitarian emergencies. Their ability to quickly reach crisis zones, often in remote or coastal areas, is instrumental in restoring stability and providing immediate relief. Amphibious forces can play roles in conflict resolution and mediation efforts. Their presence can act as a stabilizing influence in regions marked by tensions, helping to prevent escalation and facilitating negotiations. In peacekeeping missions, amphibious forces contribute to the protection of civilians by maintaining security, ensuring access to humanitarian aid, and creating safe environments for displaced populations. These forces

often have the capacity to provide critical humanitarian support, including medical care, food distribution, and infrastructure repair in conflict-affected regions. Indonesia's involvement in peacekeeping missions, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, showcases the diverse roles that amphibious forces can play in crisis management and peacekeeping. Indonesian contingents, including elements of the Marine Corps, have been deployed to conflict zones in various parts of the world, contributing to international peace and security efforts. Furthermore, the presence of amphibious forces in peacekeeping missions reinforces a nation's commitment to global stability and peace. It showcases a willingness to contribute military capabilities, expertise, and resources to support international efforts in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. The adaptability of amphibious forces is a testament to their multifaceted contributions to statecraft, extending beyond traditional military roles. They offer nations a means to participate actively in international peace and security initiatives, thereby promoting regional and global stability. As we continue to explore the evolving significance of these forces in the total war age, it becomes evident that their capacity for crisis management and peacekeeping adds another layer to their multifaceted role in modern statecraft.

Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

Amphibious capabilities extend their influence into the realm of foreign policy and diplomacy, serving as tools to strengthen diplomatic ties and regional partnerships (Wang, 2023). Indonesia's engagement in maritime cooperation initiatives offers a compelling illustration of how these forces can be leveraged to enhance a nation's diplomatic outreach and foster collaborative relationships in the Asia-Pacific region. Key elements of the contribution of amphibious forces to foreign policy and diplomacy include: The possession of amphibious capabilities enhances a nation's diplomatic influence. Nations with such forces can engage in regional and international dialogues from a position of strength, demonstrating their commitment to security, stability, and cooperation. Amphibious forces can be instrumental in forging regional partnerships and alliances. These capabilities can be offered as assets for joint exercises, collaborative security initiatives, and disaster response

coordination, promoting trust and cooperation among neighboring nations. In regions with significant maritime interests and disputes, amphibious forces can be employed as symbols of a nation's commitment to maritime diplomacy. They signal the nation's intent to engage constructively in resolving maritime disputes through peaceful means. Indonesia's active participation in maritime cooperation initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region exemplifies the diplomatic utility of amphibious capabilities. The nation's engagement in forums such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) has allowed Indonesia to showcase its commitment to regional stability and cooperation. Furthermore, Indonesia's involvement in joint exercises with neighboring states, such as the United States and Australia, demonstrates how amphibious forces can be used to strengthen bilateral and multilateral partnerships. These exercises not only enhance military interoperability but also serve as confidence-building measures, fostering goodwill among participating nations. In the realm of maritime diplomacy, Indonesia's utilization of amphibious forces as a means to assert sovereignty and navigate complex maritime disputes, such as those in the South China Sea, underscores the strategic significance of these capabilities in shaping foreign policy objectives (Greenert et al., 2020).

Conclusion Recommendation Limitation

In conclusion, this research has reinforced the notion that amphibious forces occupy a central role in a state's ability to safeguard its interests, project influence, and respond effectively to an array of security challenges. Indonesia's case has exemplified how legal protections, strategic utilization, and multifaceted contributions shape the evolving significance of these forces in the total war age.

Recommendation: Drawing from the insights gleaned from Indonesia's experience, it is recommended that nations with similar geostrategic conditions consider the development and legal safeguarding of their own amphibious capabilities. These forces, versatile in nature, can bolster national security, enhance disaster response capacities, and

play a crucial role in regional diplomacy. Collaboration and joint exercises with neighboring states could further harness the potential of amphibious forces as tools for cooperative security and stability in maritime regions.

Limitation: One limitation of this study lies in its focus on the Indonesian case, which, while illustrative, may not fully capture the nuances of amphibious forces' utilization in all geopolitical contexts. Each nation's circumstances are unique, and the application of lessons from one case to another should be done with careful consideration of specific geopolitical, cultural, and strategic factors that may differ. Additionally, the study's scope is necessarily limited in depth due to the complexity of the subject matter, leaving room for more extensive research into various aspects of amphibious forces in the total war age. This research underscores the enduring relevance of amphibious forces and their dynamic role in contemporary security and statecraft. As the total war age continues to evolve, understanding the multifaceted contributions of these forces is essential for nations seeking to navigate the complexities of modern geopolitics and security challenges.

References

- Ahmed, J. (2020). The theoretical significance of foreign policy in international relations-An analyses. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(2), 787-792. <https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.02.144>
- Atkinson, S. R., Skinner, C. J., Joiner, K. F., Caldwell, N. H., & Swidan, A. (2020). Important trends and junctures in warship design. *Marine systems & ocean technology*, 15, 135-150. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40868-020-00076-2>
- Balakrishnan, K., & Lazar, Z. (Eds.). (2023). *Asia-Pacific Defense and Security Outlook: Arming the Region in the Era of Big Power Competition*. Taylor & Francis. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003397113>
- Campbell, P. B. (2020). The sea as a hyperobject: moving beyond maritime cultural landscapes. *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology & Heritage Studies*, 8(3-4), 207-225. <https://doi.org/10.5325/jeasmedarcherstu.8.3-4.0207>

- Flynn, B. (2021). The coming high-tech Sino-American War at Sea? Naval Guns, Technology hybridity and the "Shock of the Old". *Defence Studies*, 21(3), 312-333.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14702436.2021.1924688>
- Grehan, J. (2023). Combined Operations: An Official History of Amphibious Warfare Against Hitler's Third Reich, 1940-1945. *Combined Operations*, 1-320.
- Greenert, J. W., Kotani, T., Takei, T., Niemeyer, J. P., & Schenck, K. (2020). Navigating Contested Waters: US-Japan Alliance Coordination in the East China Sea. *asia policy*, 15(3), 1-57.
- Halkis,Mhd. 2022, Filsafat Ilmu Pertahanan Suatu Pengantar, (trans. *Philosophy of Science on Defense, An introduction*), Unhan Press, Bogor
- Mackinnon, D. (2022). Rediscovering Corbett: A Practical Appraisal of Some Principles of Maritime Strategy. Taylor & Francis. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003305873>
- Pastra, C. L., Balchanos, M. G., & Mavris, D. N. (2022). Decision Support Technique for Amphibious Fleet Planning and Acquisition to Support Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief Missions. In *AIAA SCITECH 2022 Forum* (p. 2135).
<https://doi.org/10.2514/6.2022-2135>
- Singh, B. (2023). Japan's smart power strategy and securing the US-led order. *Contemporary Politics*, 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569775.2023.2217041>
- Wang, E. (2023). Amphibious Diplomacy: Bilateral Investment Agreement Negotiation between the European Union and Taiwan. *European Review of International Studies*, 10(1), 1-27. <https://doi.org/10.1163/21967415-10010013>
- Watts, T. F., & Biegon, R. (2021). Revisiting the remoteness of remote warfare: US military intervention in Libya during Obama's presidency. *Defence Studies*, 21(4), 508-527.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14702436.2021.1994397>