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Mokhamad Subur, I Wayan Midhio, Edy Sulistyadi



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LANTAMAL XII PONTIANAK STRATEGY IN EMPOWERING MARITIME POTENTIAL IN THE REGION TO STRENGTHEN THE TOTAL PEOPLE'S DEFENSE SYSTEM

Mokhamad Subur*

Koarmada I

I Wayan Midhio

Republic of Indonesia Defense University,
INDONESIA

Edy Sulistyadi

Republic of Indonesia Defense University,
INDONESIA

Abstract

In the regional dimension, West Kalimantan is divided into three dimensions of the territory, namely coastal and island areas, inland areas and border areas between countries. It has a long coastline to the north bordering Malaysia. Based on its geographical location, one-third of West Kalimantan is along the coast and islands facing The Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane (ALKI I). In accordance with the policy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the transfer of the New National Capital (IKN) to Kutai Kertanegara Regency precisely in Penajam Pasir Utara. This will have implications for the change of the Indonesian Center of Gravity (CoG) which is also moving from Jakarta to the new IKN. With such conditions in the geographical constellation of national resources, the West Kalimantan region has the potential for security disturbances that can occur in and or by sea. The Main Base of the Indonesian Navy XII Pontianak as one of the defense instruments, has the task to secure and maintain all forms of threats that arise. For this reason, by looking at the current situation of strategic environmental development, the right strategy is needed by empowering all maritime potential in the West Kalimantan region as a national resource to project power from sea to land in order to strengthen the Total People's Defense System (Sishanrata).

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Introduction

For the Nation and State of the Republic of Indonesia, international recognition as an island nation for the first time has a significant meaning since its establishment in the 1982 UN convention on the law of the sea in 1982 Montego Bay, Jamaica, through UNCLOS (United Nations Convention On The Law of the Sea) 1982. This is because the Convention regulates comprehensively and covers almost all sea-related activities.

The new sea law regimes include the island nation, the sea width limit of 12 nautical miles, the Exclusive Economic Zone as far as 200 nautical miles, exploration/mining on the bottom of the deepest ocean, and so on (Diskum TNI-AL, 1995). This means that UNLOS 1982 legally protects all national resources for the benefit of all Indonesian people.

Indonesian Law No. 34 of 2004 Article 9 explains that the Navy, part of the TNI, carries out five main tasks at the last point: Control of Marine Defense Areas (Dawilhanla) (Sekneg, 2004). Based on this task, the concept of the State defense system that initially emphasized efforts to maintain territorial stability shifted to efforts to empower the region. The next one is known as the concept of empowering defense areas. The need to organize defense and security activities in that perspective, as it is known, gave rise to the idea of defense of the



Total People's Defense System. 2018 Navy Chief of Staff (Kasal) Regulation on Doctrine of Control of Marine Defense Areas (Mabes TNI AL, 2018) explains the sea as a strategic medium for the Indonesian nation to show its existence as a maritime nation vehicle for the future. The identity of the Indonesian government contains a comprehensive meaning. Dawilhanla is an effort to shape every marine potential directed as a defense and security forces of the country in the form of Maritime Potential Development (Binpotmar) and the operation of the empowerment of the defense area and its supporting forces. That means that Dawilhanla includes the empowerment of maritime potential in all areas of NKRI, both land, sea and air, and all maritime potentials in it. Based on the Decree of Kasal Number Kep / 1737 / VIII / 2016 dated August 31, 2016, concerning the Principles of Organization and Procedures of Lantamal XII, this article aims to explore and analyze the task of Lantamal XII as the Supporting Implementation Command (Kolakduk) Fleet Command I (Lantamal XII, 2016) is as follows:

- a. Organizing logistical and administrative support for elements of the Navy and other TNI Main Command.
- b. Organizing the development of maritime potential into the country's security defense force at sea.
- c. Organizing limited sea security patrols in the framework of enforcing sovereignty and law at sea in the working area of Lantamal XII.
- d. Carry out other tasks at Kasal's discretion.

Method

The research method used in writing this article is the study of literature with a descriptive qualitative approach. Literature study is to deepen the data based on theoretical studies and other references related to values, cultures, and norms that develop in the social situation studied (Sugiyono, 2013). This type of qualitative descriptive research is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The data collection technique used is the study of literature, which is collecting literature related to this research, then analyzing and In conclusion, namely providing an overview through existing data and facts about maritime threats in Indonesia. The type of data used is secondary data obtained from the results of library studies and interpretations of materials contained in books, documents, site access, and freelance articles. The data analysis used is qualitative; the data is related to the problem being studied.

Theory

Sea Power

It is explained that in building a significant sea power in a country, it must have six main essential elements, including 1) geographical position); 2) create the face of the earth (physical conformation); 3) area and length of territory(extent of territory); 4) character of the people; 5) several inhabitants, and 6) the character of government (character of government). A.T. Mahan concluded that sea power is a crucial element in building and towards the glory of a country, predominantly maritime countries such as the Republic of Indonesia.

In His Some Principles of Maritime Strategy (Corbett, 1911), Sir Julian Stafford Corbet was the originator of the birth of the British Maritime Doctrine (British Maritime Doctrine), putting forward scientific theory rather than practice. At that time, Corbett argued that his Navy needed a framework of reference or guidebook in the form of Maritime Doctrine as an

effort to defend his country. According to Geoffrey Till (Geoffrey, 2018), Sea Power is a set of operational strategies for sea control through naval superiority. The power of the sea can be grouped into two parts, namely the sources of power (source) and the elements of strength (component). Geographically, the relationship between the source and the element of power determines the naval power of a country is; Geography, resources, maritime communities and style of government, the elements of strength include fleets of civilian ships, bases/ports and combat instruments.

Sir Walter Raleigh (1554–1618) Alfred T. Mahan (1840–1914) argued about his theory of maritime power. According to Raleigh, "who rules the sea will dominate world trade and eventually rule the world". While according to Mahan "the sea of life, there are many natural resources in the sea. Therefore, it must build a strong navy to guard." This means that by mastering the ocean, a strong Navy is needed. Rear Admiral Henry E. Eccles of the US Naval War College formulated several theories, among others, regarding sea control. Eccles distinguishes control as follows:

- Absolute Control is the mastery of the sea (Command of the sea),
- Working Control
- Control in Dispute.

In the theory introduced by Ken Booth in his book *Navies and Foreign Policies* explains that, the universal role of the Navy anywhere in the world contains the meaning of trinity in the sense that three roles are interrelated and inherent between each other, namely the role of the military, the role of police and the role of diplomacy.

From some of the sea power theories presented above, it can be concluded that the dominant aspects of maritime power are the Location and condition of Geography, Demographics, National Resources, and Government. At the same time, the Navy itself plays a vital role as a control function to control maritime power in an island-based country.

Results And Discussion

The Geographical Context

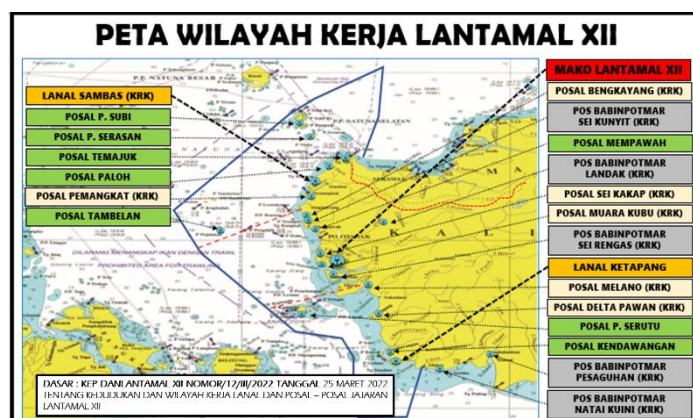


Figure 1. Map of Lantamal XII Working Area

Province of West Kalimantan (Pemprov, 2021) is geographically located at the position of $2^{\circ} 08' \text{ LU} - 3^{\circ} 05' \text{ LS}$ and $108^{\circ} 30' - 114^{\circ} 10' \text{ BT}$. In terms of regional dimensions, West Kalimantan can be divided into 3 (three) dimensions of territory, namely coastal and island

areas, inland areas, and border areas between countries. For coastal and island areas consisting of regencies and cities located in coastal areas, namely Pontianak City, Singkawang City, Sambas Regency, Mempawah Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Kubu Raya Regency, Ketapang Regency, and North Kayong Regency. As for the inland area consists of Kapuas Hulu Regency, Sintang Regency, Melawi Regency, Sekadau Regency, Sanggau, Hedgehog Regency, and Ketapang Regency. Meanwhile, the dimensions of the border area between the countries is an area directly adjacent to Malaysia on the north side, consisting of Sambas Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Sanggau Regency, Sintang Regency, and Kapuas Hulu Regency.

The area of West Kalimantan is 147,307 km² or 1.13 times the area of Java Island and is among the third largest provinces after Papua Province (319,036.05 km²) and Central Kalimantan (153,564.50 km²), while the fourth is East Kalimantan (129,873 km² after deducting North Kalimantan Province). The boundaries of the territory are as follows:

- a. The Karimata Strait borders the western part.
- b. The northern part is directly adjacent to Sarawak (East Malaysia) and East Kalimantan Province.
- c. The southern part is bordered by the Province of Central Kalimantan and the Java Sea.
- d. Central and East Kalimantan Provinces border the eastern region.



Figure 2. Map of administrative boundaries of west Kalimantan Province

The waters of West Kalimantan are part of the Lantamal XII working area with a coastal length of ± 1000 KM consisting of 9 Posal, which is to the North of Posal Temajok and in the South posal Kendawangan as for the boundaries of lantamal XII working area:

- a. Sea Border
 - 1) The North is directly adjacent to the status quo of Malaysia because, until now, there has been no agreement to determine the sea boundary.
 - 2) The West side is directly opposite ALKI I and Kepri Province and, based on kasal decree number kep/326/II/2016 has been determined 3 Posal under Lantamal IV to be under Lantamal XII. (Posal Tambelan Island, Posal Subi Island and Posal Sarasan Island).
 - 3) The South is directly adjacent to the Java Sea.
 - 4) The East is bordered by land.

b. Land Border

The land boundary of West Kalimantan Province, which is part of Lantamal XII Working Area :

- 1) To the North, directly adjacent to the state of Sarawak, Malaysia, the border is a Cross-Border Post (PLBN), including PLBN Aruk Sambas Regency, PLBN Naga Badau Kapuas Hulu Regency, and PLBN Entikong located in Sangau Regency.
- 2) The South is directly adjacent to the Province of South Kalimantan.

On August 26, 2019, the President of the Republic of Indonesia officially announced the location of the new National Capital (IKN) of Indonesia. That is a strategic step taken by the Government of Indonesia to make Indonesia a developed country. As announced by the President, the new IKN location is in Kutai Kertanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies. The IKN location transfer has implications for the Indonesian Center of Gravity (CoG) change, which also moved from Jakarta to the new IKN. As one of the defense instruments, the Navy has the task to secure and defend IKN from all forms of threats coming from the sea. For this reason, deploying force and empowering maritime potential around the region is very important to achieve the IKN's defense goals.

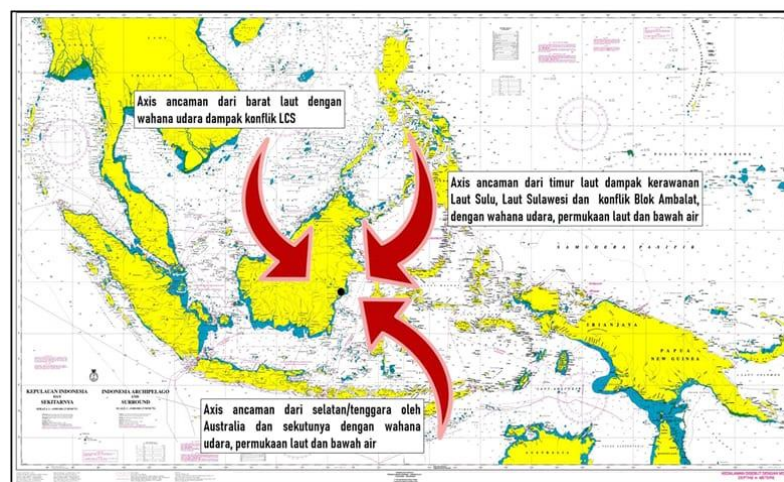


Figure 3. IKN Area Position and Threat Prediction

The Ministry of Defense issued Regulation of the Minister of Defense No. 9 of 2018 on Maritime Policy in support of the world maritime axis as a guideline for all ministries/institutions (Kemhan, 2018). The introduction mentioned that the World Maritime Axis would be realized if the defense of Indonesia's maritime power was adequate so that it would cause a deterrence effect on threats to national sovereignty and security. In realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, the President of the Republic of Indonesia set five main pillars, namely :

- a. Rebuilding of Indonesia's maritime culture.
- b. Commitment to maintain and manage marine resources with a focus on building maritime food sovereignty through the development of the fishing industry by placing fishermen as the main pillars.
- c. Commitment to encourage the development of maritime infrastructure and connectivity by building sea tolls, seaports, logistic and shipping industries, and marine tourism.



- d. Maritime diplomacy invites all Indonesian partners to cooperate in the marine field; and
- e. Build defense power.

Speaking of maritime, following the Regulation of the Minister of Defense No. 9 of 2018 is an area that includes the water column and sea level, both of which is a sea of sovereign territory (territorial sea and inland sea). The sea is not the sovereign territory, but the state has rights and jurisdiction over certain activities (Additional Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone of Indonesia, and Continental Shelf), as well as high seas; the seabed and the land below; coastal areas, and small islands; and the airspace above it.

Indonesia's maritime potential means everything in Indonesian marine waters that can be utilized by the Indonesian population and can improve the welfare of the Indonesian people. The maritime potential in Indonesia is very diverse. It can be seen in various sectors, including the marine biotechnology industry, deep ocean water, marine tourism, marine energy, marine minerals, shipping, defense, and maritime industry. All of this can contribute significantly to the well-being and prosperity of the Indonesian people, depending on how to manage and empower them.

The Main Base of the Indonesian Navy is one of the satkowil in the region. It is the leading sector of empowering maritime potential in implementing Dawilhanla on its apparatus or with other components of the nation to assist the government in preparing marine potential, becoming a defense and security forces, and TNI's unity with the people. The actual manifestation of the empowerment of maritime potential is by fostering maritime potential with objects of geographic potential, demographic potential, social conditions, Detailed Plan of Defense Areas (RRWP), facilities and infrastructure, and Regional Logistics (Mabes TNI AL, 2018).

Sistem Pertahanan Rakyat Semesta

According to the Strategic Document of the 21st Century Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata), which is the mandate of the 1945 NRI Constitution has been described in various regulations, such as Indonesian Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense, Indonesian Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, Indonesian Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Indonesian Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territory, Indonesian Law Number 39 of 2009 concerning the Ministry of State, Indonesian Law Number 34 of 2014 concerning Local Government, and Indonesian Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning The Management of National Resources for State Defense. The Ministry of Defense, TNI, K / L, and local governments each have a role in organizing Sishankamrata according to their respective duties and functions.

The main features of Sishankamrata are popularity, harmony, and territoriality. Therefore, one of the keys to the success of Sishankamrata is the existence of a well-prepared people's power in the form of spare components and supporting components. Until now, the government has not formed a spare component, so the concept of sishankamrata 21st century needs to be realized immediately.

Pontianak Naval Main Base XII

Pontianak Naval Main Base XII, one of the Main Bases of the Indonesian Navy of the 14 main bases in Indonesia, is the Command of The First Fleet Command Support, Which is directly based under the Commander of The First Fleet Comand (Pangkoamada I). The



existence of Lantamal XII in West Kalimantan is fundamental to maintaining the National Resources of West Kalimantan by fostering maritime potential by conducting routine operations of marine security patrols to provide security guarantees for marine users by conducting enforcement and prevention of all forms of crimes/violations that can occur to protect the national interest.

The insecurity in these waters occurs not only due to the emergence of various criminal acts at sea but also caused by various activities on land that are then connected through sea access. Not optimally empowering maritime potential in the West Kalimantan region requires Lantamal XII to increase efforts to empower maritime potential, namely by carrying out coaching on national resources in the West Kalimantan region as a state defense strategy at sea, so it is expected to make a positive contribution to maintain the integrity of the NKRI region generally. National Resources in West Kalimantan include:

a. Natural Resources.

The natural resources owned by West Kalimantan include agriculture, fisheries, plantations, forestry, and mining. The entire SDA is still under development and processed by the community, companies, and the government.

b. Human Resources

One of the indicators to see the efficacy of human resource development is through the education sector. Human Resource Conditions in West Kalimantan consist of many aspects, namely aspects of knowledge education and mental or behavioral skills, and religious aspects.

- 1) Man as a human being must be built his life following the nature of development. For this reason, its quality and strength must be improved to lift its dignity and dignity.
- 2) The government's development is not only directed at physical development efforts but also strives for a better level of community social welfare. The effort concerns the issue of the rights of the poor, people with disabilities, victims of natural disasters, and other people with social problems to get their services / special from the government under the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
- 3) The goal of development is to create quality people and societies that are advanced and independent. If the human beings are of high quality, then the economy of the community is strong. Therefore, the heavy point of development should indeed be placed in the economic field. Still, it must be in line with attention to improving the quality of its human resources as economic actors.
- 4) The growth of independent nature in humans and society is carried out through the empowerment of increasing the role, efficiency, and productivity of the people.

c. Artificial Resources

Artificial resources owned by West Kalimantan include ports, airports, and others, all managed by the government and the private sector.



Lantamal XII's strategy in empowering all SDN into an integrated unity to strengthen Sishankamrata

Organizing the development of functions and implementation of human resource development activities, natural and artificial resources, national facilities and infrastructure in the maritime field, and the dynamics of marine development in the Lantamal XII region, among others:

- a. Supervise and control and monitor all activities to foster the potential of maritime geography, maritime service industry, and the possibility of the national fleet to benefit the national defense.
- b. Establishing cooperation with relevant agencies in the field of marine development, especially for the security and empowerment of the outermost most minor islands/border areas and the security of water boundaries in the sea area of national jurisdiction related to Dawilhanla and play a role in helping the Regional Government in efforts to improve the regional fishery industry to improve the welfare of the community.
- c. Collection and updating of potential maritime data as well as the utilization and empowerment of maritime resources to coastal village communities (built village programs in the Lifting area, SEI Kakap, SEI Rengas Pontianak, and Ketapang) and stakeholders to form maritime aspect human resources that have the potential as a reserve and support component to strengthen and as an element of support to the Navy.
- d. Carrying out Regional Defense Coaching (Bintahwil) operation activities through socialization activities of maritime aspects. Primary education of state defense, four pillars of nationality to youth organizations, schools, and other maritime communities to instill the spirit of nationalism and improve the soul and nature of the sea through the assistance of aquatic sports activities, Saka Bahari Scouts, Environmental Preservation, and visits to KRI.

In terms of coaching, in supporting the successful implementation of koarmada I's main tasks, a level of operational readiness is needed an adequate level of professionalism supports that in supporting operational preparedness. However, understanding the primary function of units in training construction faced with limited unit development budgets has not been able to be done adequately. Moreover, it impacts the output of professionalism levels, which is still not in line with expectations. Therefore, to improve the professionalism of lantamal XII Pontianak units, it is necessary to improve ability, skills, and understanding in various operationally, technically, and tactically. For this reason, it is required to carry out lantamal XII personnel training continuously and continuously to maintain and improve the professionalism of lantamal XII unit keeping personnel, by carrying out exercises.

Conclusion

The geographical constellation of West Kalimantan Province requires proper and good management of maritime potential to support the country's defense strategy to maintain the integrity of the NKRI area and make the National Resources Resilient. To be able to establish a national development policy oriented to National Resources so that the potential of maritim can be realized, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the geographical constellation of West Kalimantan as an island country so that the potential of maritime areas can be increased for the benefit of Geopolitics, geo economy, and geostrategy of Indonesia.



To realize the maritime potential of West Kalimantan National Resources well, it must also be supported by the existence of maritime-oriented national policies with adequate regulatory support, good institutional system support and need to be supported by the availability of maritime human resources, and the adequacy of maritime data and information. Spatial management of the Maritime Defense Area of West Kalimantan is a series of activities carried out in an integrated manner to plan, manage, utilize and develop the potential of maritime resources to increase national resilience.

Acknowledgment

The benefits of this study are expected to be as follows:

- a. Theoretically, to develop knowledge, insights, and ways of thinking about how to empower maritime potential in strengthening the defense system of the people of the universe.
- b. Practically speaking, it is to provide input and recommendations to leaders, educational institutions, and related institutions to:
 - 1) Obtained suitable strategies and formulations in implementing maritime empowerment in the West Kalimantan region to strengthen the defense system of the total people.
 - 2) They know what factors affect the empowerment of maritime potential in the West Kalimantan region to strengthen the defense system of the universe.
 - 3) Knowing how to implement potential maritime empowerment in the West Kalimantan region to strengthen the total people's defense system.

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