



## Analysis of the Role of the Marine Corps Task Force for the Security of the Eastern Outer Islands in the Context of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia

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Article Info	Abstract
<b>Article History</b> Received: 2022-07-24 Revised: 2022-08-18 Published: 2022-09-22  <b>Keywords:</b> <i>Role of Marine; Eastern Outer Islands; NKRI.</i>	Indonesia has border areas with many countries, both land (Continent) and sea (Maritime) borders. On December 13, 1957, the Indonesian government, which was then led by Ir. Djuanda issued a government announcement known as the Djuanda Declaration. This declaration states that the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state. This study was designed using a qualitative approach. This qualitative research is research conducted in natural conditions (not allowed to change or manipulate the background or research construction) which prioritizes the process rather than the results, is more descriptive and performs inductive data analysis. Based on the results of a comparative analysis of conceptual models on regulations regarding the role of the Marine Task Force in the role of the Marine Task Force in securing the Eastern Outer Islands in safeguarding the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, it was found that there is a range between the real world and system thinking (gap) where the activities have not been carried out (research gap) by related instruments. Furthermore, a discussion of the research gap is carried out and analyzed using theory, previous research and the results of research interviews.
Artikel Info	Abstrak
<b>Sejarah Artikel</b> Diterima: 2022-07-24 Direvisi: 2022-08-18 Dipublikasi: 2022-09-22  <b>Kata kunci:</b> <i>Peran Kelautan; Pulau-Pulau Luar Timur; NKRI.</i>	Indonesia memiliki wilayah perbatasan dengan banyak negara, baik perbatasan darat (Benua) maupun laut (Maritim). Pada tanggal 13 Desember 1957, pemerintah Indonesia yang saat itu dipimpin oleh Ir. Djuanda mengeluarkan pengumuman pemerintah yang dikenal dengan Deklarasi Djuanda. Deklarasi ini menyatakan bahwa Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia adalah negara kepulauan. Penelitian ini dirancang dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian kualitatif ini merupakan penelitian yang dilakukan dalam kondisi alamiah (tidak diperbolehkan mengubah atau memanipulasi latar belakang atau konstruksi penelitian) yang lebih mengutamakan proses daripada hasil, lebih deskriptif dan melakukan analisis data induktif. Berdasarkan hasil analisis komparatif model konseptual regulasi mengenai peran Satgas Kelautan dalam peran Satgas Kelautan dalam mengamankan Pulau-Pulau Luar Bagian Timur dalam menjaga kedaulatan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, ditemukan bahwa terdapat adalah rentang antara dunia nyata dan pemikiran sistem (gap) dimana kegiatan belum dilakukan (research gap) oleh instrumen terkait. Selanjutnya dilakukan pembahasan gap penelitian dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori, penelitian terdahulu dan hasil wawancara penelitian.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is an archipelagic state with 17,480 people. Geographically, Indonesia stretches from 6 north latitude to 11 south latitude and 92 to 142 east longitude. Indonesia as an archipelagic country has a structure of islands that are widely spread in the number of more than 17,000 large islands and a small island, with a coastline of about 81,000 km that is characteristic of the island's natural marine environment, which is geographically very strategically located, because it is in a cross position, namely between the continents of Asia and Australia and between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. These islands are connected by seas and straits in the archipelago

which are seas of national jurisdiction so as to form an archipelagic state with a length of 5,110 km and a width of 1,888 km, a water area of about 3,205,908 km<sup>2</sup>, a territorial sea area of about 300,000 km<sup>2</sup>, The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is 2,707,092 km<sup>2</sup>, the coastline is 81,290 km, of which two-thirds is sea and the land area is 2,001,044 km<sup>2</sup>. Of the 17,480 islands, 7,349 named islands have been inventoried, the rest have not been inventoried and have no names throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia has border areas with many countries, both land (Continent) and sea (Maritime) borders. On December 13, 1957, the Indonesian government, which was then led by Ir. Djuanda issued a

government announcement known as the Djuanda Declaration. This declaration states that the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state. On December 13, 1957, it became a milestone in the history of Indonesian maritime affairs, later known as the Archipelago Insight. This declaration was ratified through Law no. 4/PRP/1960 concerning Indonesian Waters. Indonesia as an archipelagic country has been recognized internationally through the third UN convention on the law of the sea, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS 1982). Then it was ratified by Indonesia with Law No. 17 of 1985. Based on UNCLOS 1982, the total area of Indonesia's seas became 5.9 million km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 3.2 million km<sup>2</sup> of territorial waters and 2.7 km<sup>2</sup> of waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone, These waters do not include the continental shelf. This makes Indonesia the largest archipelagic country in the world (the biggest Archipelago in the World). With the recognition of an archipelagic state, inter-island waters are an inseparable part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and therefore the State of Indonesia is fully entitled to it. Indonesia which is an archipelagic country consisting of many islands, then Indonesia has several islands that are on the border or boundary line with other countries. Of the 17,508 islands that have been named, there are 92 islands that are directly adjacent to neighboring countries as the outermost islands, 12 of which need special attention, because they are located on the outermost border. The definition of border in general is a demarcation line between two sovereign countries.

Administratively, Indonesia's border areas with neighboring countries are in 12 provinces and 38 regencies/cities. The 12 provinces are Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province, North Sumatra Province, Riau Province, Riau Islands Province, West Kalimantan Province, East Kalimantan Province, North Sulawesi Province, Maluku Province, North Maluku Province, East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT)., Papua Province and West Papua Province The border area consists of land border areas and sea and air border areas that are widely spread with various typologies, ranging from the interior to the front or outermost small islands. Referring to the 2015-2019 National Border Management Master Plan, land borders are spread over 3 (three) areas, namely: (1) RI-Malaysia Land Border Area on Kalimantan Island, (2) RI-PNG Land Border Area in Papua, and (3) RI-Timor Leste Land

Border Area in East Nusa Tenggara Meanwhile, there are 7 (seven) border areas the sea which also includes the outermost small islands. The 7 (seven) areas are: (1) Indonesia's maritime border area with Thailand/India/Malaysia including the 2 (two) outermost small islands in the Provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra; (2) The maritime border area of the Republic of Indonesia with the State of Malaysia/Vietnam/Singapore includes the 20 (twenty) outermost small islands in the Riau Province and the Riau Archipelago; (3) The maritime border area of the Republic of Indonesia with Malaysia and the Philippines includes the 18 (eighteen) outermost small islands in the Provinces of East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and North Sulawesi; (4) The maritime border area of the Republic of Indonesia with the state of Palau includes the 8 (eight) outermost small islands in the Provinces of North Maluku, West Papua, and Papua; (5) Sea border area with Timor Leste/Australia including 20 (twenty) outermost small islands in Maluku and Papua Provinces; (6) The Indonesian Sea Border Area with the State of Timor Leste includes the 5 (five) outermost small islands in the NTT Province; and (7) Sea Border Areas with open seas including 19 (nineteen) outermost small islands in the Provinces of Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu. Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, and West Nusa Tenggara.

It is stated in Article 25A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter abbreviated as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is an archipelagic state characterized by an archipelago with territories whose boundaries and rights are stipulated by law. As well as in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it reads "Earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. This means that there is an understanding that the role of the government which is domiciled as ruler over the entire sovereign territory is important. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in this case is in the form of coastal areas and the outermost small islands that must be maintained, managed, and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people, so that the basic rights of the people are fulfilled which have been stipulated in Indonesian positive law. However, considering the current reality, the wealth owned by

Indonesia has not been used optimally by the government which is the ruler, both the central and regional governments. Likewise with the handling of coastal areas and islands in Indonesia that have not been able to be defended, guarded, managed and utilized for the prosperity of the Indonesian people, as has been mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law no. 1 of 2014. There are still many coastal areas and islands that have not been taken care of, in fact there are still some that have not been named or named. There are 92 outermost islands scattered in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia with an average area of 0.02 to 200 square kilometers each. Only 50% of the outer islands are inhabited. Sixty-seven of the 92 outermost islands are bordered by neighboring countries, namely India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Timor Leste.

There are several conditions that endanger the territorial integrity of the outer islands, including: Physical loss of islands due to abrasion, drowning, or human intent. The loss of ownership of the island, due to changes in ownership status due to military coercion or as an obedience to legal decisions as happened in the case of the transfer of ownership status of Sipadan and Ligitan from Indonesia to Malaysia. Lost socially and economically, due to the economic and social practices of the people on the island. Border islands have several kinds of problems, including:

1. The area is an underdeveloped area, the population is isolated.
2. The population is few or even uninhabited and generally. Accessibility is difficult/difficult to reach due to limited facilities and infrastructure.
3. Can be used as a stopover for criminals smuggling drugs, weapons, human trafficking, and others.
4. Can be claimed as belonging to another country.
5. Supervision and security are difficult.
6. Expensive construction of facilities and infrastructure.

Another problem that occurs is the difficulty of detecting inter-state crimes that enter the marine waters of the Republic of Indonesia border. Even though there are already several security guard posts from the Navy, Army, and Police. But with the condition of supporting facilities for security infrastructure which is still classified as mediocre, it is very difficult to

prevent the treatment of crimes between countries. For example, the Indonesian Police only placed one small patrol boat and if there was a sea wave measuring 2 to 3 meters, the ship could not operate. Likewise, the TNI AL fleet that was alerted, was very disproportionate to the security area that had to be guarded. In terms of guarding the outer islands, the Navy, for example, carries out patrols around the outer islands in the context of securing the outer islands where the Navy refers to its universal role, namely the role of the military, diplomacy and police. Security aims to minimize crimes commonly committed in border areas, including smuggling, illegal logging, illegal fishing, illegal immigrants and so on.

The Marine Security Task Force for the Outermost Islands is a task force by physically occupying the island, preventing the use of the island from foreign parties or other countries. In addition to the above tasks, the task force personnel are also tasked with fostering nationalism and a sense of love for the homeland to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for residents in the outer islands. Planning tasks in implementing the Marine Task Force related to the Security of Infected Islands. Coordinate Miangas is the outermost island of Indonesia which is located near the border between Indonesia and the Philippines. This island belongs to Miangas village, Nanusa sub-district, Talaud Islands district, North Sulawesi province, Indonesia. Miangas is one of the islands that are part of the Nanusa Archipelago which has a direct border with the Philippines. This island is one of the outer islands of Indonesia so it is prone to border problems, terrorism and smuggling. This island has an area of approximately 3.15 km<sup>2</sup>. The distance from Miangas Island to Nanusa District is approximately 145 miles, while the distance to the Philippines is only 48 miles. Miangas Island has a population of 678 people (2003) with the majority being the Talaud Tribe, Marriage. Based on the reasons stated above, the researcher is very interested in raising the issue of security at sea and marine areas, especially regarding the security of the outer islands and how the system and efforts to secure marine areas in Indonesia are carried out by the Indonesian government, especially the Navy, while still referring to the on the results of the 1982 United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea (UNCLOS) in a thesis entitled: Analysis of the Role of the Marine Corps Task Force for Security of the Eastern Outer Islands in the

Framework of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

## II. METHOD

This study was designed using a qualitative approach. This qualitative research is research conducted in natural conditions (not allowed to change or manipulate the background or research construction) which prioritizes the process rather than the results, is more descriptive and performs inductive data analysis. In a study whose study is viewed from the perspective of National Resilience, the researcher tries to collect data either in documents or surveys in the field and after that analyzes the empowerment of the outermost uninhabited islands around the Malacca Strait inductively based on the facts found in the field which are then constructed. be a research report. To better lead to sharp analysis results, the researchers will complement with in-depth interviews with people who have an influence on the empowerment of the outer islands. In this study, the data obtained from primary data and secondary data. Primary data comes from interviews and field research on the islands that are the object of research. While secondary data is data obtained from the study of literature and documents related to research on empowerment of the outermost islands from several sources of books, magazines or the internet. In qualitative research the instrument is a person or human instrument, namely the researcher himself. Qualitative research instruments are generally more internal and subjective, which is reflected by the researcher as the instrument. Researchers in this case can determine the focus of what is being studied, choose informants who are experts in the field according to the research focus, collect data, analyze data and make conclusions on their findings. To try to make the results in this study, the researchers collected various forms of documents related to the empowerment of the outermost uninhabited islands and collected the results of interviews from people who are experts or experienced in empowering the outer islands in this study as well as those related by empowering the outermost islands, especially the outermost islands.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The interview results obtained in general have been able to answer several research questions that have been set by the researcher. In addition,

other information was also obtained related to the Analysis of the Role of the Marine Corps Task Force for the Protection of the Eastern Outer Islands in the Context of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Data processing, in this study the data processing is carried out with NVivo software. NVivo is a set of tools provided to manage data from a variety of different sources, such as books, research reports, historical documents, journal articles, website content, online news, conference proceedings, social media, field notes, bibliographic annotations, and even a researcher's daily journal. NVivo is continuously developed to support qualitative researchers in managing data, conducting literature reviews quickly, efficiently, and effectively, triangulating and making presentations/visualizations of research results. Where the research data that has been obtained will be processed and divided into coding categories which will facilitate the preparation of the theme. In addition, coding in NVivo also helps in connecting between categories of findings in the field. The division or classification made in NVivo refers to previous research questions. Then re-categorized based on interview guidelines.

With NVivo, qualitative researchers can efficiently and effectively perform analytical coding on data. Codes are short words or phrases that symbolically provide summative, salient attributes, capturing the essence of language-based or visual data. The next step is to enter the results of the interview for later coding. In this process NVivo helped sort out and saw that the informants gave different focus answers even though they were with the same question. This can be seen from the coding results as well as the data triangulation process which shows where the informant is more focused on one topic. The following will explain the explanation of the analytical techniques mentioned above, but in principle both methods refer to a theoretical analysis approach, which is to compare theory and real conditions in the field with the aim of obtaining new patterns that are the findings in this study. In this study, the analysis was carried out through the application of the seven steps in the SSM approach. SSM as a methodological step basically offers an approach that is more experienced-based knowledge, meaning that it emphasizes the importance of extracting information and the desires of actors in the real world so that it can then be formulated into recommendations in order to improve or

improve the problematic situation that is the target of research. At this stage, the aspects that influence the research will be analyzed with intervention analysis, social analysis and political analysis to obtain a rich picture. The following is the description of the analysis in the study. From the results of data processing with NVivo tools, it is found that there is a relationship between the opinions of the informants with one another. Research questions become the center of discussion in conducting interviews.

### **1. The role of the Marine Task Force in carrying out the Security for the Outermost Islands of the Eastern Region in the Context of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia**

The assignment of the task force for the outermost islands is the implementation of the description of the main tasks of the marine corps in carrying out coastal defense operations on strategic islands in the sovereign territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Before leaving for the assignment area, the outermost island task force personnel/soldiers carry out training first. However, in its current implementation, the operational readiness checks are still not running effectively, which aims to directly determine and ensure the readiness of the Marine Corps soldiers before serving on the borders and outer islands of the Republic of Indonesia. Operational readiness is also a preparatory stage before the entire Kotama Operations Task Force of the Indonesian Navy will undergo an examination at TNI Headquarters. The state border area has a strategic role and value in supporting the establishment of state sovereignty, so that the Indonesian government must pay serious attention to national welfare and security. This is what is mandated by the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution (UUD) towards the state government, encouraging the improvement of the socio-economic welfare of the surrounding community, and strengthening the condition of community resilience in national defense. Border areas need attention because these conditions will support national security within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

### **2. The authority of the role of the Marine Task Force in securing the Outermost Islands of the Eastern Region in the Context of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia**

The word authority comes from the basic word authority which is defined as the authority, right and power that is owned to do something. Authority is what is called formal power, power comes from legislative power (given by law) or from executive administrative power. Authority, which usually consists of several powers, is power over a certain group of people or power over an area of government. Based on the results of a comparative analysis of conceptual models on the authority of the role of the Marine Task Force in securing the outer islands, it was found that the range between the real world and systems thinking (gap) where the activities have not been carried out (research gap) by the relevant instrument. Furthermore, a discussion of the research gap was carried out and analyzed using theory, the results of interviews from informants and previous research. The reason for evaluating the implementation of the readiness of Marine Corps soldiers, especially those who are members of the Marine Operations Task Force for the Outermost Islands, especially Miangas Island and the Marines for the Operations for Security for the Outermost Islands in the eastern and western regions, has been well implemented, full of dedication, loyalty and enthusiasm in guarding, maintaining and securing the territory of the Republic of Indonesia carried out by Asops Dankormar. Because in carrying out the tasks of the outermost islands of the eastern region, Asops Dankormar is responsible to the TNI commander in carrying out daily tasks. This is because Asops Dankormar has a role as a marine task force in securing the outer islands of the eastern region.

### **3. Regulation on the role of the Marine Task Force in Securing the Outermost Islands of the Eastern Region in the Framework of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in this case is the island of Miangas**

The success of the policy implementation process is highly dependent on the ability to utilize the available resources. Humans are the most important resource in determining a successful implementation process. Certain

stages of the entire implementation process according to the presence of qualified human resources in accordance with the work required by established policies. In terms of the utilization of marine resources, overlapping authorities and regulations (regulations) between development sectors implemented and issued by several government departments/agencies do not support the efficient use of the marine sector. The legal basis is a turning point for Indonesia to be able to improve regulations related to maritime areas. One thing that must be improved is the legal regulations which are still unclear. As a maritime country, the main problem that has not been resolved until now is the existence of legal regulations that specifically regulate maritime governance, aka the Maritime Law. Based on the maritime special law, there is still no maritime law, but the Government has made a Maritime Law which was passed in 2014. However, it is still not enough, because between maritime and marine, such as "Sea and maritime are different. The sea is under (water) and the sea is above (water). Maritime is part of marine activities." it has a different discussion with a different context. According to Chandra, by making special regulations on maritime affairs, everything related to maritime management can be carried out properly and correctly. Based on the results of a comparative analysis of conceptual models on regulations regarding the role of the Marine Task Force in the role of the Marine Task Force in securing the Eastern Outer Islands in safeguarding the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, it was found that there is a range between the real world and system thinking (gap) where the activities have not been carried out (research gap) by related instruments. Furthermore, a discussion of the research gap is carried out and analyzed using theory, previous research and the results of research interviews.

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

##### A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that have been stated previously, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Efforts made by the Marine Security Task Force for the Outermost Islands of the Eastern Region in the Context of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. In this case, Miangas Island has

the following capabilities: 1) Limited defense capabilities against foreign military attacks or occupations; 2) Supervision capability; and 3) Ability to prevent the transit of illegal activities.

2. In maritime development in the Eastern Territory Outer Islands Security Area, Asops Dankormar is responsible to the TNI commander in carrying out daily tasks. By fostering Border Areas, namely planning, reviewing, formulating and compiling programs related to the implementation of fostering maritime potential in border areas, small and outer islands in the context of supporting the defense of the State as well as educating and instilling a sense of love for the homeland to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. For now, the regulations that have been officially ratified do not yet exist, the activities in the field are based on verbal orders/telegram letters from the top units, but the government has made the Maritime Law which was passed in 2014, which is still not enough.

##### B. Suggestion

Discussions related to this research are still very limited and require a lot of input, suggestions for further writers are to study more deeply and thoroughly about Analysis of the Role of the Marine Corps Task Force for the Security of the Eastern Outer Islands in the Context of Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

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