

Defense Strategy for Inland Waters, Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes II to Prevent Non-Military Threats in the Capital of the New Nation

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Abstract

The transfer of the State Capital (KN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan Province in North Penajam Paser Regency has now been determined by the government with the enactment of Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the State Capital. In the law, it is explained that one of the functions of IKN is as a Center of gravity (CoG), namely symbolizing the sovereignty of a country, therefore IKN is a national vital object to maintain its existence from threats, therefore IKN requires a system and strategy to protect it in this case. non-military threat. In this thesis the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research method with the formulation of the problem from the problem statement to be able to protect the IKN from non-military threats in the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) II. The results of the research that the researchers got were the significance of non-military threats in the inland waters defense area in ALKI II, giving rise to an urgency to develop a new IKN defense strategy that can ward off non-military threats in the planning stages of the IKN transfer. Which then the researcher concluded that in efforts to move the IKN it is important to analyze the defense of inland waters in ALKI II with the aim of maintaining the defense of IKN with an inland waters defense strategy, in order to realize national defense from non-military threats.

Keywords: ALKI II, Center of Gravity, National Capital, Threats, Defense Strategy.



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INTRODUCTION

In 2021 the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) provided advice on relocating the National Capital (IKN) which had been established by President Joko Widodo's government to East Kalimantan Island in North Penajam Paser Regency. According to Bappenas, the National Capital City needs to be moved as follows: to reduce the burden on Jakarta, to encourage the development of eastern Indonesia, to expand the scale of development from Java to a national scale, the application of the fifth precept of Pancasila through the IKN which represents the identity of the Indonesian nation. Later IKN will carry out the concept of beautiful, green and smart city to increase competitiveness in the region and internationally (Choirul, 2019). The stipulation is in the form of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UU RI) No. 3 of 2022 concerning the Capital City.

One of the functions of the IKN is as a Center of Gravity (CoG), which is a symbol of the sovereignty of a country, therefore it is important to protect its existence from threats. talking about the threat domain itself means talking about defense to maintain the sovereignty of a country whose essence is military strength as the main component, therefore IKN needs a system and strategy to protect it from threats both military and non-military threats, to guarantee IKN from threats defense. Based on the results of a study by the Main Task Executor (PPTP) there are seven non-military threats that are real and have the potential to occur in East Kalimantan, namely terrorism, drugs, radicalism, social conflict due to the presence of foreign

workers, the impact of environmental damage, territorial border issues, and the impact negative science of technology and media information (Kaltimprov, infopublik.id, 2017).

In the basic defense domain are threats, which are grouped into two, namely military threats and non-military threats according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UU RI) No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). "In essence, non-military threats are threats using non-military factors that are considered to have the capability to endanger state sovereignty, state territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, technological and information dimensions, as well as public safety" (Indrawan, 2016).

In the Appendix to the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpres RI) No. 7 of 2008, Regarding the General Policy of National Defense. "Non-military threats are threats made by non-state actors against territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the Indonesian people. Non-military threats are potential threats currently faced by Indonesia. Included in this threat are armed separatist movements, international and domestic terrorism, radical acts, theft of natural resources, smuggling, transnational crimes, and various other forms of large-scale illegal acts. Meanwhile, Oktavian summarized "from the eight types of crimes above, there are five types of crimes that have a very strong maritime dimension, namely terrorism, piracy at sea, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, and drug trafficking" (Octavian, 2015, p. 28) . The indication of crime conveyed by Oktavian is a form of threat that is also rife. One example of the phenomenon that researchers obtained from the results of reports from the Head of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla) regarding the recap of the number of violations that occurred in Indonesian waters from 2015-2019, as presented in the following table:

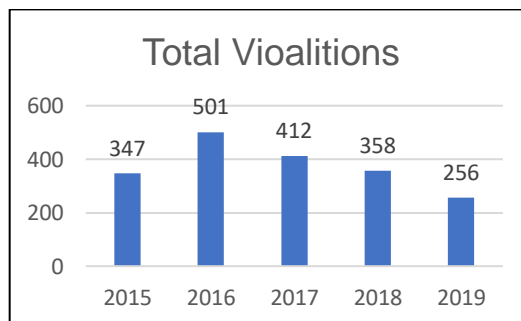


Figure 1. Violation of Indonesian Waters Territory
Source: Bakamla RI (2020)

From the graph above, violations in Indonesian waters are a concrete example of a potential threat. All potential threats, especially non-military threats to the IKN, will have a national impact because as a CoG they will impact the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation as a state. Coupled with the existence of a central government within the IKN which is the main requirement for a sovereign country, the IKN must be guarded against by the state's strength, in this case the TNI, as the executor to eliminate non-military threats.

Defense development in IKN is aligned with national defense development which aims "to build a formidable defense force that has deterrence capabilities as an archipelagic and maritime nation. To deter, deny, and destroy defense threats, layered defense systems and strategies are pursued by smart defense, namely "synergies between hard defense in the form of military defense and soft defense in the form of non-military defense." Furthermore, this intelligent defense is synergized with total diplomacy as a form of the Dual Strategy of the defense system. The development of a military defense posture "is directed at fulfilling the main

component of the Strategic Essential Force and preparing other defense components" (Bapennas, 2021).

Then faced with the position of IKN which is close to the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) in this case ALKI II, which if viewed from a defense perspective this position is vulnerable to threats coming from the sea, which as we know that ALKI II is one of the shipping lanes. dense international traffic because of foreign ships sailing through it. Previously, it was necessary to know the role and benefits of ALKI was to function as a means to facilitate ship facilities in passing through the Indonesian archipelago (Kadarisman, 2016).

The benefits of the availability of these sea lanes for Indonesia are enormous, which can increase good trade relations with African, Asian and Pacific countries. The position of ALKI II is very strategically valuable both in terms of economic and political aspects which will open up opportunities for the development of large and international standard ports that can encourage regional and national economic development" (Rustam, 2016). The provisions that apply to ALKI have been formulated at the National Work Meeting which has succeeded in compiling a list of provisions to be stipulated for ships and aircraft exercising the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage (Agoes, 2009). With conditions, among others, as follows:

1. Will not disturb or threaten the sovereignty of Indonesia's territorial integrity;
2. Airplanes may not fly outside ALKI; and
3. Foreign warships and foreign military aircraft passing through ALKI are not allowed to carry out war games.

Seeing the functions and benefits of ALKI as explained earlier, in other words ALKI is also a gateway for access into Indonesian sovereign territory. Therefore, in the formulation of the Master Plan for the Defense System and Strategy for IKN, as stated in the IKN pocket book, the Government involved state defense experts through comprehensive studies, taking into account very crucial aspects, namely defense aspects, security aspects, cyber aspects. and intelligence aspects, which refer to and comply with the relevant laws.

As for other water areas in the IKN Area that need to be known are inland waters. Based on the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982. Listed in Chapter II Article 8 Paragraph (1) concerning Inland Waters is: "Except as provided in Part IV, waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the State. Where the establishment of a straight baseline in accordance with the method set forth in article 7 has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which had not previously been considered as such, a right of innocent passage as provided in this Convention shall exist in those waters".

Suardi in the International Law book interprets this article and writes regarding the Inland Waters as follows. "Article 8 UNCLOS 1982. Except as stipulated in Chapter IV, the waters on the land side of the baselines of the territorial sea are part of the internal waters of the State" (Suardi, 2021). "So that what is meant by inland waters, are water areas that are on the inside of the baselines, namely river mouths, bays, harbors. Previously in the 1985 Law of the Sea Convention regarding the Territorial Seas and Contiguous Zones Convention. Article 5 Paragraph (1) internal waters are defined as "Waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the State", which means more or less, that the waters on the land side of the baseline of the territorial sea are waters interior of a country.

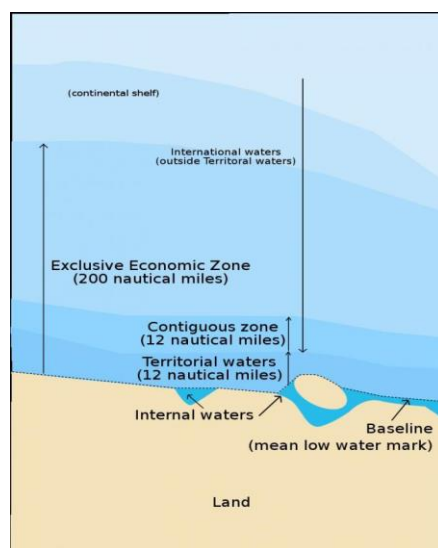


Figure 2. Marine Regime
Source: Warner & Kaye (2016, p. 5)

This is emphasized in "Government Regulation (PP) No. 37 of 2002. Concerning the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft in Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lanes Crossing through the Defined Archipelagic Sea Lanes." "That the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia includes in addition to the land area and inland waters as well as the territorial sea and archipelagic waters as well as the airspace over the land area, inland waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters. Based on the picture above, and the previous explanation regarding ALKI, it turns out that besides being adjacent to ALKI, IKN also has inland waters, as the last layer of its defense area that needs to be considered in determining IKN's defense strategy from non-military threats that come to ALKI II.

Based on the Sea Power concept from A.T. Mahan, in his book "The Influence of Sea Power upon History" says that the concept of Sea Power is a very important element for the progress and glory of a country, by empowering sea powers, to increase the prosperity and glory of a country. However, if sea power is ignored, it will result in loss or even downfall of a country (Hardiana, 2014). A.T. Mahan explained the importance of mastery of the sea for the benefit of a nation for welfare and defense interests, in the context of the defense of the National Archipelago which is located in Penajam Paser Utara district which is geographically located on the upstream of the Makahakam river as part of the inland waters in the IKN area, it must also be controlled from from upstream to downstream as an effort to build inland water defenses in the IKN Area.

Rubel R. C., (2010), in his article Talking About Sea Control, discusses a new terminology for inland waters, namely "brown waters". In general, this means waters that are too shallow, narrow, or full of mines. Which can only be passed by small boats, rivers and bays, seacoast areas, as well as straits and Choke Points, can be considered as brown waters. So in general, inland waters also have various potentials that can be used for defense purposes.

This new terminology can be used in planning and discussing sea control, which ultimately boils down to naval strength. What might shift from the general paradigm regarding the operational area of the Navy, in this case how the power of the Navy is used in sea control that is adapted to the strategic and operational environment as an optimization effort. In applying the concept of sea control as one of the efforts to build inland waters defense.

The next subject in the background is the latest development in the strategic environment. Quoting from the introduction to the Deputy for Assessment and Sensing Strategic Plan of the

Secretariat General of the National Defense Council for 2020-2024. At the level of the external strategic environment, there are changes in the types and forms of conflict that can affect the domestic conditions of a country. Meanwhile, at the level of the internal strategic environment, the lack of optimal management of political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, defense and security aspects can cause inconvenience (Wantannas, 2020). In terms of the internal strategic environment, less than optimal management, especially the defense aspect, the inland waters defense strategy is an integral part that becomes very relevant and can become a priority strategic target in the National Archipelago's IKN defense development plan later.

IKN's sea defense strategy because the inland waters defense strategy has not been accommodated. Therefore, related to the geographical location and with indications that in maintaining security integrity and stability in the IKN from threats to ALKI II, it is necessary to conduct research to develop an inland waters strategy which is expected to be able to protect the IKN from various non-military threats. Therefore, the research carried out was entitled "Strategy for Defense of Inland Waters of Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes II to Ward Off Non-Military Threats in the New State Capital". Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher compiled several research questions consisting of: What is the form of a defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II? And how does the inland waters defense strategy eliminate non-military threats to secure IKN?

Literature Review

Defense Science

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

Object "of defense science that reflects state behavior to maintain and develop the sustainability of the country concerned." Defense science is also "knowledge of all aspects related to security on a national scale that are attached to the objectives of implementing state defense" (Tippe, 2016). As the forerunner of defense science, military science and war in the context of developing military organization, strategy and tactics in the end in order to achieve the interests of the state." Defense science is growing along with the passage of time and technological developments.

Defense Science is "a science that studies how to manage national resources and power during times of peace, war and during times after war, in order to deal with military and non-military threats to territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the whole nation in order to realize national security" (Supriyatno, 2014). As a scientific discipline, "defense science examines all aspects related to security on a national scale and attached to the goals of state administration." Defense science must be able to prevent threats that are currently always developing due to the dynamics of the strategic environment. Thus the objectives of defense science are as follows:

1. The defense component, ready to be used in order to maintain the uprightness and existence of a country in particular, and generally to maintain national security; and
2. Defense components, ready to be used when needed to deal with various kinds of threats, both threats in the form of military and non-military threats, and both threats from abroad and from within the country in the form of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). The ultimate goal of

Defense Science is to prepare a battle area so that units carrying out operations can win every battle, against the enemies of the state.

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

In "building a country's defense according to Cleary and McConville" (Cleary, 2006) delivered. "The defense sector presents an equally enormous challenge as it brings together diverse organizations: the military, the civil service in various departments of government, defense agencies and private sector industries." This statement implies that building a "defense sector is not an easy thing, because it requires common perceptions and opinions from various groups, both civilians, in this case all citizens and the military". Consideration of the size of the defense force can be carried out with an analysis based on threats, namely conducting an analysis of estimated threats, and an analysis based on capabilities, namely analyzing one's own capabilities to be able to carry out military actions, as a form of a country's defense efforts.

Strategy Theory

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

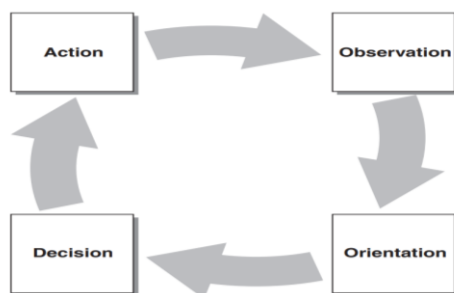


Figure 3. John Boyd's concept

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

The visualization above is a concept for developing a strategy according to John Boyd which is obtained through the Observation, Orientation, Decision and Action (OODA) cycle or the OODA loop which is equivalent to the decision cycle. The implementation of OODA loops is often used in determining war decisions, success in war depends on the ability to think to beat the opponent's way out, or with a different placement, on the ability to go through the OODA cycle faster than the opponent (Osinga, 2005). Arthur F. Lykke has spent years teaching Army War College students to use his model properly through definitions and illustrations. These definitions and illustrations are important because they provide a common understanding that strategists use to communicate (Lykke, 2001). Are as follows:

1. Ends (objectives) explain "what" must be achieved. The intent is the goal which, if attained, created, or contributed to, is for the eventual attainment of the country. Goals are expressed by verbs (ie, prevent war, promote regional stability, destroy armed forces);

2. Ways (strategic concepts/courses of action) explain "how" goals must be achieved by using resources. This concept must be explicit enough to provide planning guidance to those who will use its resources; and
3. Means (resources) describes what specific resources will be used in applying the concept to achieve the goal. What is meant by resources in this case They can be tangible and intangible. Power, people, equipment, money, and facilities are examples of tangible goods. Desire, courage, and intelligence are examples of intangible resources.

Risk describes the gap between what is to be achieved and the concepts and resources available to achieve the goals. Because there are never enough resources or a good enough concept to ensure 100 percent success in a competitive international environment, there is always some risk. The strategist tries to minimize this risk through the development of his strategy by maintaining a balance of goals, means and means. Defining strategy as a theory of success, provides a clear picture of how strategy differs from means-based planning and facilitates superior processes. Without a clearly stated theory of success, assumptions remain hidden and logic fuzzy. The strategy must describe how and why the proposed action will lead to the attainment of a goal. The strategy-making process should be driven by evaluating rival success theories (Meiser, 2017). In short, strategy theory is an analysis of the relationship between goals and means, with the ability to face both real and potential threats to maintain the existence of a group.

Sea Power Theory

Sea Power is "the basic things needed to lead to greatness of the nation. Sea Power is generally described including all aspects of sea power. formulating Sea Power or Sea Power implies the ability of a country to use and control the sea (Sea Control) and prevent the opponent from doing so Sea Denial. In addition, "Sea Power can also be interpreted as a country that has a strong Navy (Navy)" (Marsetio, 2017). Meanwhile the terminology of sea control implies that it is impossible, except in the most limited sense, to control the sea totally for use by a force or to be completely denied by an opponent. Sea control basically means the ability of the fleet to operate with a high degree of freedom in a sea or ocean area for a limited period of time (Sutanto, 2022).

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

Meanwhile, in the Minister of Defense No. 19 of 2015, it is stated that the national defense strategy "is realized by transforming the potential of national resources and infrastructure into a national defense force based on an understanding of awareness and ability to defend the

country. The national defense force is built from a military defense force, consisting of main components, reserve components, supporting components and non-military defense forces which consist of the main elements and other elements of national strength (Ministry of Defense, 2015). Collin S. Gray in his book *Modern Strategy* says "My argument is that strategy has many dimensions, each of which is always in play to a greater or lesser extent" (Gray C. S., 1999, p. 25). Which means that strategy has many dimensions, each of which always plays a role at its own level whether big or small. Defense Strategy can be interpreted as a condition or situation and as a function. As a condition or circumstance, a defense strategy means a condition "which is national in nature which describes the freedom of the state, society and citizens from all forms of external and internal threats."

Threat Theory

In BPPI 2015 (Ministry of Defense, 2015), "Indonesia's perception of threats is any business and activity, both from outside and from within the country, which is considered to threaten or endanger state sovereignty, state territorial integrity, and national safety. Threats are the main factors that form the basis of deterrence, are real and potential. "Based on the nature of the threat, the nature of the threat is classified into military threats and non-military threats. "Military threats are threats that use armed and organized force that are considered capable of endangering state sovereignty, state territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. Military threats can be in the form of aggression, territorial violations, armed rebellion, sabotage, espionage, acts of armed terror, threats to sea and air security, as well as communal conflicts."

Non-military threats are essentially "threats that use non-military factors that are considered to have the capability to endanger state sovereignty, state territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats can have dimensions of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, technology and information, as well as public safety." However, there has been a change regarding the classification of threats at BPPI in 2015. This is because it is influenced by the dynamics of environmental change and the strategic context that constantly brings changes in the spectrum of complex threats, which have implications for national defense. Threat complexity is divided into multidimensional patterns and types of threats such as military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats, which can be classified as real or intangible threats.

In "facing non-military threats, placing Ministries/Institutions (K/L) outside the field of defense as Main Elements assisted by Other Elements of National Strength." Later, due to the Hybrid attack, Indonesia increased the level of military intelligence which was complemented by non-military intelligence which was formed in the Supporting Component in accordance with the development of threats and escalations.

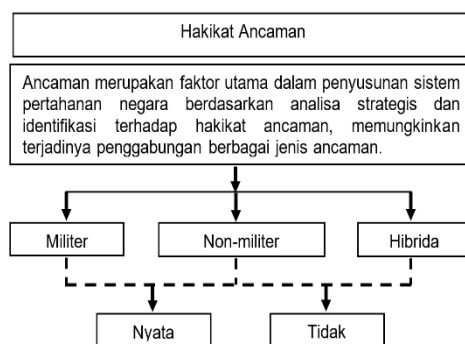


Figure 4. The Nature of Threats

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

In the book Counterintelligence theory and practice by Henry Prunckun says that "Threats are someone's goal to harm others." Furthermore, the threat itself can be carried out by individuals, groups or even countries. Then it was explained that there are two main components used to analyze threats, namely threat intent and threat capability (Prunckun, 2019). Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) threats are defined as "efforts carried out conceptually through political acts and or crimes that are expected to endanger the order and interests of the state and nation".

Then in the book New Threats and New Actors in International Security, it is explained about threat analysis which is generally determined by probability, scope, intensity, and object (Krahmann, 2005). It is further explained that the new types of threats are of various types in scope and intensity which makes it difficult to assess them, the consequences are obvious such as migration of a large part of the population, economic damage, shortening of life expectancy and cuts in foreign investment. Based on the explanation above, threats are efforts made by using the ability of an entity with the aim of causing harm, damage and evil to other entities.

Maritime Defense Theory

Maritime Defense "in principle a country's defense is built to deal with threats. Threats in essence can be viewed from various perspectives, this depends on how the perspective of an entity. According to Bandoro in Putra" (Putra I.N., 2016), mentions threats, "All kinds of things come from within and outside the country and are still in the form of potentials or forms of activity that threaten sovereignty, integrity, and include efforts to change the essence of a sovereign state." Threats can be constructed into a series of acknowledgments that state a generic statement related to the protection of a particular object reference.

In the maritime context, "threats as described above are important in the study of maritime security which in the end requires an effort to build maritime defense." According to Putra, there are three important frameworks for formulating the concept of maritime security itself, namely "maritime security matrix, maritime securitization framework, and security practice user groups (Security and Communities of Practice)" (Putra I. N., 2016). Through these three things, "it will be mapped out how to formulate relevant maritime security from the perspective of building maritime defense. Because in principle maritime security has a strong correlation with other dimensions in the context of maritime defense namely national security, economic security, human (community) security, and the maritime environment itself. Thus, the main concern of the maritime strategy is to determine the interrelationships between the army and the Navy in the war plan (Bartholomees, 2012). From this explanation it can be concluded that the strategy carried out by the Navy cannot be separated from the contribution of forces on land. This explanation supports that maritime development is an important part of supporting the maritime operations strategy carried out by the Indonesian Navy. Meanwhile (Shemella, 2016) describes the existence of 3 (three) forms of threat of crime in the maritime domain related to maritime defense as follows:

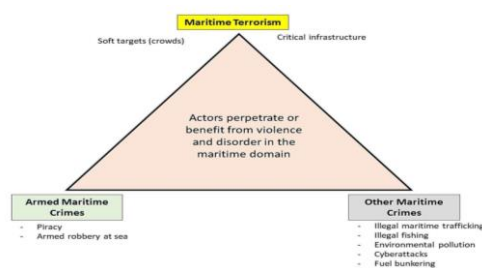


Figure 5. The Maritime Violence Ecosystem
Source: Shemella (2016:2)

From the picture above, "it shows that there is a mapping made by Shemella that the threat of crime using the sea area and its surroundings is something that needs to be taken seriously." Moreover, there is a link between defense aspects and aspects of the country's economy which can disrupt stability. Next A.T. Mahan in his phenomenal book "The Influence Of Sea Power Upon History," stated that, "there are six requirements for a maritime state, namely geographical location, character of land and coast, area, number of inhabitants, character of the population, and character of government" (Mahan , 1890). So that maritime defense becomes a very relevant study material for Indonesia as said by A.T. Mahan, if implemented by Indonesia if the country's concentration shifts to using maritime power as a medium for national defense.

Defense Policy Theory

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

Second, "the essence of defense is all defense efforts that are universal in nature, which are carried out on the basis of awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens and on belief in one's own strength" (Suhardono, 2022). "Many experts have defined the policy, including the definition presented by Sodagar" (Sodagar, 2018), that the policy is "Purposive course of action or inaction undertaken by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concerned". According to him, "policy is a concern of the government when there are problems that develop in society and have led to unrest among them.

Policy is "a solution to help solve the problems faced by the government. Inaccuracy in the formulation of a policy often results in the ineffective implementation of the policy itself. The effectiveness of public policies will be measured by how much these policies can be realized and provide solutions to various public problems that are currently occurring. In Pareto theory" (Nugroho, 2020), "Public policy is the 20% factor that causes the 80% to occur". Meanwhile, in RI Law no. 34 Regarding the TNI, it is explained that "State Defense is all efforts to uphold state sovereignty, maintaining the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and protecting the safety of the whole nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state, is prepared by taking into account the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelagic country.

Another opinion regarding defense policy according to Hays builder Vallance and Tassel (Scowcroft, 1997) defines defense policy as achieved in four ways, namely: "First, defense policy is a plan or activity related to recruitment, training, organizing, providing equipment, deploying and using armed force." Second, "defence policy refers to how to safeguard the country, the safety of its people, and national interests through threats and the use of real military force." Third, "defense policy is a political process." Fourth, defense policy is a field of study from various disciplines.

In the domain of defense there is the old adage "Si vis pacem, para bellum." Which means, who wants peace must be prepared for war. On this basis, defense policy is used as a guideline for developing the use and involvement of military force. Therefore, defense policy can be said as a political action that is based on careful planning and formulation and is "relevant so that the state is able to anticipate every form of threat that will disrupt national stability in terms of defending state sovereignty."

Framework

In this study, to provide a temporary explanation regarding the phenomenon that is the problem under study, the researcher uses a framework. The framework of thought is prepared based on the literature review and the results of previous research. The framework of thought in "quantitative research is prepared by explaining the interrelationships between the variables studied which are supported by theories or are the logical arguments of the researcher. This frame of mind is the reference and argumentation of researchers in formulating research hypotheses. Based on the literature study that has been carried out, the researcher found several phenomena in the form of problems where there are many potential non-military threats that come at ALKI II, while these potentials can be seen from the wrong indicators, namely from eight types of crimes where "five types of crimes which has a very strong maritime dimension, namely terrorism, piracy at sea, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, and drug trafficking" (Octavian, 2015, p. 28). The indication of crime conveyed by Oktavian is a form of threat that is also rife. As a result of its relatively close location to ALKI II, as we know that ALKI II is one of the busiest international shipping lanes due to the traffic of foreign ships sailing through it. In addition, ALKI II is also a gateway for access to Indonesia's sovereign territory. What turns out that IKN apart from being close to ALKI also has inland waters as the last layer of its defense area, so there is a need for a marine defense strategy system for IKN especially in inland waters in the IKN area.

The influence of the strategic environment, "at the level of the external strategic environment there are changes in the types and forms of conflict that can affect the domestic conditions of a country. Meanwhile, at the level of the internal strategic environment, the lack of optimal management of political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, defense and security aspects can cause discomfort" (Wantannas, 2020). In terms of the internal strategic environment, less than optimal management, especially the defense aspect, the inland waters defense strategy is an integral part that becomes very relevant and can become a priority strategic target in the National Archipelago's IKN defense development plan later.

Based on the phenomena mentioned above, the researcher makes a problem formulation, namely how to protect the national capital which has a function as CoG from non-military threats that come to ALKI II. Which then resulted in a number of research questions consisting of: How is the handling of the TNI AL against non-military threats at ALKI II? And how does the inland waters defense strategy eliminate non-military threats to secure IKN? Which is then processed in research using research tools (Instrumental input) in the form of descriptive qualitative research methods, and by using theories that are relevant to the research theme, namely: Defense Science; Strategy Theory; Sea Power Theory; Threat Theory; Maritime Defense Theory; and Defense Policy Theory, to be used as a basis for thinking about the main ideas of research which will later be used in discussing the results of the analysis of the research data obtained. Next, with input from environmental influences (environmental input) obtained from internal and external strategic environmental developments, as factors that influence research variables.

With the main guidance of the research process that uses strategy theory to answer existing research questions, to produce research outputs that maintain the defense of the IKN with an inland waters defense strategy. With the hope of getting an achievement/outcome in the form of the realization of national defense from non-military threats. The researcher visualizes the frame of mind in the form of a chart to clarify the previous descriptive descriptions. This visualization the researcher made according to the example of the existing framework in the guide for making a qualitative thesis published by the Defense University as shown in Figure 2.4 The following qualitative framework of thinking:

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Data Processing

At this data processing stage, the researcher examined the answers of the informants from the interviews as well as classifying the answers according to the research questions. The goal is to smooth the data which then provides additional information and removes unnecessary ones. According to Miles Huberman, this process is called data condensation (Miles, 2018). In data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data contained in field notes into simpler transcripts.

After carrying out data processing, the next step is for researchers to carry out the coding stage, with early stages such as Miles, Huberman and Saldana explaining that there are two coding processes, namely first cycle coding and second cycle coding. First cycle coding is a coding process that represents field conditions or "as it is", so the codes represent field conditions. Then after doing the first cycle coding, it is continued by doing the second cycle coding, which are the codes that are formed or born from the process of generalizing conditions in the field. Coding was carried out on informants from the Directorate General of Renhan, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as (N1); Directorate General of Strategic and Legal Affairs Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as (N2); Directorate General of Pothan, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as (N3); Directorate General of Strahan Kemhan RI, hereinafter referred to as (N4); Bakamla RI, hereinafter referred to as (N5); Pusjianmar Seskoal, hereinafter referred to as (N6); Asops Kasal hereinafter referred to as (N7); Lecturer in Defense Strategy at the Defense University, hereinafter referred to as (N8); and Balikpapan Lanal, hereinafter referred to as (N9).

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

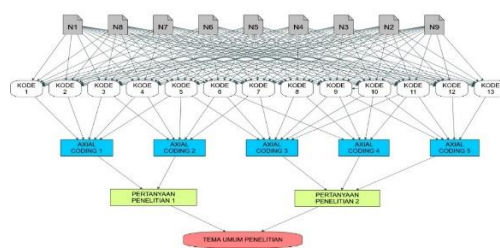


Figure 6. Data Coding Process

Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

The implementation of open coding and axial coding was carried out using the deductive method, based on research themes which were arranged in a hierarchy so as to produce several coding groups which were compiled and classified from interview transcripts of informants, which had been carried out previously. As for the classification of the data obtained from the coding that has been carried out, that from the main idea of the ALKI II Inland Water Defense Strategy research, there are two large groups of data, namely non-military threats at ALKI II and the IKN Inland Water Defense Strategy, this is in accordance with this research question, then From the two groups, sub-sections were made again, for the non-military Threats group in ALKI II, three sub-sections were obtained, namely Actual threats and Potential Threats, then from the IKN Inland Waters Defense Strategy group, three sub-sections were obtained, namely the IKN Area, Inland Waters and Defense Strategy . Finally, the results of open coding obtained

thirteen codes namely Violation, Smuggling, Theft and Terror which are included in the Actual Threats sub-section. Next, Geography, Lingstra and War are included in the Potential Threats sub-section, then the actual condition of IKN and the potential condition of IKN are entered in the IKN Area sub-section. Then Conception which is included in the Inland Waters sub-section, finally Infrastructure, Regulations and Objectives which is included in the Defense Strategy sub-section.

Forms of Defense Strategy in Facing Non-Military Threats at ALKI II

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

The Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats To Secure IKN

For the results of processing data on informants for the research question of Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Securing the National Science Industry, by conducting a cross section of data coding non-military threats at ALKI II by N1; N2; N3; N4; N5; N6; N7; N8; and N9 with the data code obtained is the actual condition of the IKN; IKN potential conditions; Conception; Infrastructure; Regulation; and Purpose. The next step is to perform axial coding by grouping the codes that have been obtained based on the classification of the relationship between the codes obtained into actual non-military threats; Potential non-military threats; Defense strategy; IKN area; and Inland waters which later became a sub-section of the non-military Threats classification in ALKI II and the IKN inland waters defense strategy. In accordance with the results of the axial coding table below:

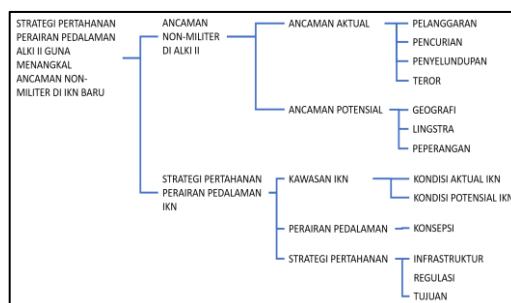


Figure 7. Axial Coding Results
 Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

Data Processing Findings

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

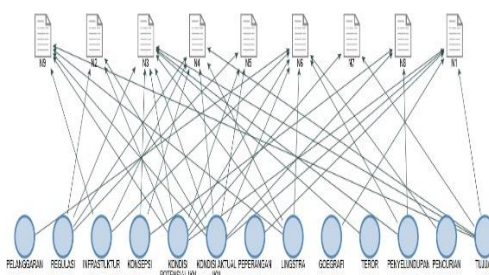


Figure 8. Findings of Data Processing
 Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

From the results of the visualization above it can be found that the source code came from the informant, for informant N1 gave a statement related to the Destination code; IKN potential conditions; Actual Conditions of IKN; War; and Geography. For informant N2 to provide a statement relating to the Regulation code; Actual condition of IKN; IKN potential conditions; War; and Geography. For informant N3 to provide a statement relating to the Destination code; Regulation; Conception; IKN potential conditions; Actual condition of IKN; Lingstra; Terror; and smuggling. For informant N4 to provide a statement relating to the destination code; Regulation; Infrastructure; Conception; Actual condition; and Lingstra. For informant N5 to provide a statement relating to the Regulation code; Potential conditions; and actual conditions. For informants N6 to provide statements relating to the Infrastructure code; Potential conditions; Actual condition; Lingstra; Smuggling; Theft; and Offenses. For informant N7 to provide a statement relating to the Destination code; and potential conditions. For informants N8 to provide statements related to the Conception code; Actual condition; and Smuggling. For informant N9 to provide a statement relating to the Destination code; Infrastructure; Potential conditions; Actual condition; and Lingstra.

Findings of Data Processing Form a Defense Strategy in Facing Non-Military Threats at ALKI II

As for the findings of data processing related to the form of a defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II, in outline the informant's statement conveyed an opinion regarding the nature of the threat which in this case the researcher grouped into two groups namely: the actual Threat group; and Potential Threats.

Findings of data processing of the Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Secure the IKN

As for the findings of data processing related to the Inland Waters Defense Strategy to Eliminate Non-Military Threats to Securing the IKN, in general the informant's statements conveyed opinions regarding the state of the IKN area, the IKN defense conception and defense strategy which in this case the researchers grouped into three groups, namely: IKN area; inland waters; and defense strategy.

Results of Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques are defined as any effort made to work with data, organize it, sort it into manageable units, synthesize it, seek and find patterns, and decide what can be told to others (Moleong, 2019). In data analysis, the researcher uses the interactive model proposed by Miles, Hubberman, and Saldana whose elements include data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying.

Data Analysis Forms a defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II

The results of data analysis carried out by researchers at this stage are intended so that the data can provide appropriate meaning to answer the problems examined in this study. For issues related to the form of a defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II, previously the researchers carried out the stages of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying. By dividing the informants into three groups, namely the policy sector; practitioner field; and the academic field. The results obtained are as shown in the visualization below.

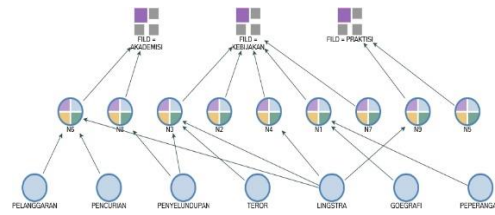


Figure 9. Data Analysis 1
 Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

From the visualization above, the researcher analyzed the tendency of existing codes for informants, based on the group of informants where there were only six informants who had a relationship with the codes in the non-military threat code group at ALKI II, namely the Geography code; War; Terror; Lingstra; Smuggling; Violation; and Theft. The researcher further analyzed it turned out that for informants who were included in the field of policy, there were informants N1; N2; N3; N4; and N7, which then has a connection to the Smuggling code; Terror; Lingstra; and War, with details N1 has an association with the Geography and War code, next N2 has no association with the code, next N3 has an association with the Smuggling code; Terror; and Lingstra, then N4 has an association with the Lingstra code, and N7 has no association with the code. Then the informants who entered the field of Academics were informants N6 and N8 who then had a relationship with the Violation code; Theft; Smuggling; and Lingstra, with details that N6 has an association with the Violation code; Theft; and Lingstra, then N8 has an association with the smuggling code. Finally, the informants who entered the Practitioner field were informants N9 and N5 who then had a relationship with the Lingstra code, with details that only N9 had an association with the code.

The next step is to analyze the code frequency of the informants. It turned out that the Lingstra Code was referenced by four informants namely N3; N4; N6; and N9. The smuggling code was referenced by two informants namely N3 and N8. The Geographic Code was referenced by one informant, namely N1. The War Code was referenced by one informant, namely N1. The Code of Terror was referenced by one informant, namely N3. The Violation Code was referenced by one informant, namely N6. And the Theft Code was referenced by one informant, namely N6.

Data Analysis of Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats To Secure National Marine Industry

For issues related to the Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Securing the National Marine Science Industry, previously the researchers carried out the stages of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying. Then based on the previous group of informants that the researcher made, namely the policy sector; practitioner field; and the academic field. The results obtained are as shown in the visualization below:

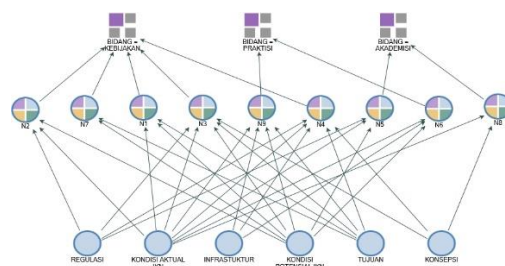


Figure 10. Data Analysis 2
 Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

From the visualization above, the researcher conducted an analysis of the tendency of the existing code to the results of open coding of the informant's transcript, based on the group of informants where all informants had a relationship with the codes in the IKN Inland Waters Defense Strategy code group, namely the Regulation code; Actual condition of IKN; Infrastructure; IKN potential conditions; Purpose; and Conception. The researcher further analyzed it turned out that for informants who were included in the policy field there were informants N1; N2; N3; N4; and N7. With details of the relationship to the Regulation code, informant N2; N3 and N4. Against the IKN actual condition code is N1; N2; N3; and N4. Against Infrastructure code only N4. Against the IKN potential condition code is N1; N2; N3; N7. Against Destination code is N1; N3; N4; N7. Against Conception code is N3; and N4.

Furthermore, for informants in the field of practitioners, there is N6 which has a relationship with the IKN's actual condition code; IKN potential conditions; Infrastructure; and N9 to the code of the actual condition of the IKN; IKN Potential Conditions; Infrastructure; Purpose. Meanwhile, informants in the academic field have N5 which relates to the Regulation code; Actual condition of IKN; IKN Potential Condition, while N8 relates to the actual Condition code of IKN; Conception. The next step is to analyze the frequency of codes for informants who have been grouped by policy area; Field of Practitioners; and the academic field based on the number of codes relevant to the IKN Inland Waters Defense Strategy, it was found that the informant in the policy sector, namely N4, spoke the most about the form of defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II, followed by informants N6 and N9 who had fields that namely the Field of Practitioners.

Data Interpretation

Interpretation is a method for interpreting various kinds of research data that has been processed, so that it becomes clearer information.

Interpretation of Data Forms a Defense Strategy in Facing Non-Military Threats at ALKI II

The interpretation of this data is based on the results of previous data analysis related to the form of defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II. Information that researchers can interpret becomes new information with the description that at the policy level most informants think that in order to be able to deal with Non-Military Threats at ALKI II, they must first know about the nature of the threat. This was due to the professional background of the informants as policy makers in the Ministry of Defence, so that it greatly influenced the informants' perspective on the first research question, where the statements or explanations of the informants were general in nature with a higher perspective view, with the Geography code; War; Terror; Lingstra; Infrastructure; and Smuggling.

Meanwhile, at the Practitioner level, most of the informants argued and explained matters regarding being able to deal with Non-Military Threats at ALKI II, more on tactical matters and directly related to the operational field of work, then matters related to their respective work environment. which is still within the scope of the nature of the threat with the Lingstra code; Infrastructure; Violation; and Theft. Finally, at the academic level, most of the informants argued and explained about the form of defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II, more on matters of planning and achieving ideal conditions for dealing with threats, which are still within the scope of the nature of threats with the Smuggling code.

Data Interpretation of Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats To Secure National Marine Industry

The interpretation of this data is carried out based on the results of previous data analysis related to the Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Securing the IKN. Information that researchers can interpret becomes new information with the description that at the policy level most of the informants argue and explain the Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminating Non-Military Threats To Securing IKN, first must know the state of the IKN area, IKN defense conception and defense strategy with codes Regulation; Actual condition of IKN; Infrastructure; IKN potential conditions; Purpose; and Conception. At the Practitioner level, most of the informants thought that in order to be able to deal with the IKN's Inland Waters Defense Strategy, they must first know the state of the IKN area, the IKN's defense conception and the defense strategy with the actual Condition code of the IKN; Infrastructure; IKN potential conditions; and Purpose. At the academic level, most of the informants thought that in order to be able to deal with the IKN's Inland Waters Defense Strategy, they must first know the state of the IKN area, the IKN's defense conception and the defense strategy with the Regulation code; Actual condition of IKN; IKN potential conditions; Conception.

Discussion

The discussion focuses on the research findings presented, which are then analyzed by the researcher by connecting the various theories used in the research. By using this interpretation process, the researcher draws conclusions or verification at the end of the discussion with the aim of answering all the recommended or formulated research objectives. The researcher then triangulates the primary data, secondary data, and previously selected concepts to interpret the research question.

Forms of Defense Strategy in Facing Non-Military Threats at ALKI II

To answer the question above, the researcher needs to bring back the results of data interpretation in the data interpretation sub-chapter to be triangulated with the secondary data that the researcher has previously obtained. As for the results of the interpretation of the data obtained from the interview transcripts of the informants in their opinion to deal with Non-Military Threats at ALKI II. In the field of policy, for the first research question, where the informant's statements or explanations are general in nature with a higher perspective view, with the code: Geography; War; Terror; Lingstra; and Smuggling. As for the Geography code, the discussion on the results of interpretation N1 says "the geographical location of the IKN cannot be separated from the estimated threats that will appear in the area". The War code makes a discussion of the N1 interpretation results saying "Multi-domain warfare Against threats, the use of artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons and the exploitation of cyber vehicles is increasingly being used in modern warfare. Nuclear threats and missiles, long-range fire." The Terror code makes a discussion of the N3 interpretation results saying, "Terror, robbery, crime". The Lingstra code makes a discussion of the results of interpretation N3 saying "Strategic environmental dynamics, development of the strategic environment. State actors who disturb, threaten, or damage the unity and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia". As for the smuggling code, the discussion on the results of the interpretation of N3 says "Smuggling of illegal drugs".

In the Practitioner field, for the first research question, where the statement or explanation of the informant is coded: Lingstra; Violation; and Theft; The Lingstra code makes a discussion of the results of interpretation N6 saying "Violations of laws related to export and import, tanker ship traffic, it is also very possible that an oilpill will occur". Then N9 said

"Increasing unemployment, economic inflation, population explosion, unbalanced infrastructure development, government that is not filled with competent people". As for the Code of Violations, the discussion on the results of interpretation N6 says "Oilspill, violations related to export and import". As for the code of theft, the discussion on the results of the interpretation of N6 says "theft of mining materials".

In the field of Academics, for the first research question, where the statement or explanation of the informant is coded: Smuggling; only informant N8 said "People smuggling, fuel smuggling, drug smuggling".

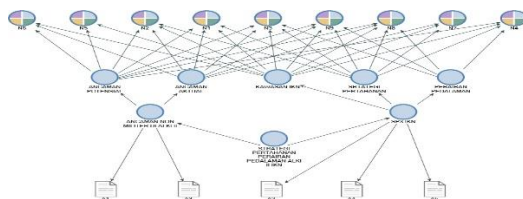


Figure 11. Discussion

Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

Next, the researcher presents a discussion of the theories relevant to the first research question, namely How to Form a Defense Strategy in Facing Non-Military Threats at ALKI II. By using the visualization reference in Figure 11, the researcher relates several theories in chapter two as follows: First, the researcher uses Threat Theory. Non-military threats are threats that use non-military elements to endanger the life of the country, the territorial integrity of the country, and kill the safety of the nation. Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, sociocultural, technological and informational dimensions, as well as public safety implications. However, there has been a change regarding the classification of threats at BPPI in 2015. This is because it is influenced by changes in the dynamic environment and strategic context that always bring changes in the spectrum of complex threats, which have implications for national defense. Threat complexity is divided into multi-dimensional patterns and types of threats such as military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats, which can be classified as real or intangible threats (Builder, 1997).

Second, adding to the previous theory, the Sea Power Theory is the basic things towards the greatness of the nation. Sea Power is generally described including all aspects of sea power. Formulating Sea Power or Sea Power implies the ability of a country to use Sea Control and prevent its opponents from using Sea Denial. Besides that, Sea Power can also be interpreted as a country that has strong naval strength (Marsetio, 2017). Meanwhile the terminology of sea control implies that it is impossible, except in the most limited sense, to control the sea totally for use by a force or to be completely denied by an opponent. Sea control basically means the ability of the fleet to operate with a high degree of freedom in a sea or ocean area for a limited period of time (Sutanto, 2022). Another opinion that is in line with sea control is Corbett about "Command of the Sea" as a concept that contributes to theory to the Navy. From the two thoughts of the marine strategist explained the importance of securing sea shipping lanes for defense as well as economic interests. Corbett recognized that the sea is an economic arena, and that the Navy exists to protect or advance national maritime interests.

Third, in line with the theory above, the researcher uses Defense Science as a reference. By looking at the object of defense science which reflects the behavior of the state to maintain and develop the sustainability of the country concerned. Defense science is also the science of all aspects related to security on a national scale that are attached to the objectives of implementing national defense (Tippe, 2016). As the forerunner of defense science, military science and war in the framework of developing military organization, strategy and tactics in

the end in order to achieve the interests of the state. Defense science is growing along with the passage of time and technological developments. Defense Science is a science that studies how to manage national resources and power during times of peace, war and at times after war, in order to deal with military and non-military threats to territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the entire nation in order to realize national security (Supriyatno , 2014). Defense science, as a scientific discipline, investigates all aspects of national security that are associated with the goals of administering the state. Defense science must be able to prevent threats that continue to grow due to the dynamics of the strategic environment.

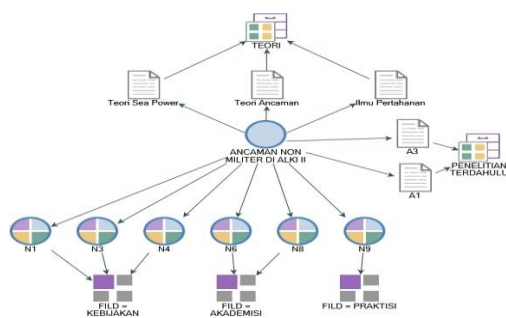


Figure 12. Triangulation 1
 Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

Based on the visualization above, researchers can answer the first research question regarding the form of defense strategy in dealing with non-military threats at ALKI II. Based on the theory, non-military threats can endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security. Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, technological and informational dimensions, in addition to public safety implications. The dynamic impact of environmental developments and strategic contexts that continue to change the threat landscape. Non-military threats in ALKI II are the authority of K/L as the main component. Departing from geographical location, development of strategic environment, development of science and technology. ALKI II stores actual and potential non-military threats that must be anticipated because it has the hegemonic nature of multi-domain warfare in the form of: Nuclear threats; Missiles; Terror; Robbery; Piracy and ship hijacking, illegal fishing, drug smuggling; smuggling of mining materials and fuel, social conflicts and others that can create a sense of insecurity by state actors and or non-state actors that disturb the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. With an analysis of the threat base threat and threat base capability at ALKI II, it can be countered by applying sea control through increasing the capability of the defense force and building deterrence with the Coastal Surveillance Strategy (surface and subsurface), and taking action against threats.

The Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats To Secure IKN

To answer the question above, the researcher needs to bring up the results of data interpretation in the data interpretation sub-chapter to be triangulated with the secondary data that the researcher has previously obtained. The results of the interpretation of the data obtained from the interview transcripts of the informants argued for the Defense Strategy for Inland Waters Eliminating Non-Military Threats to Securing the National Marine Sciences. In the field of policy, for the second research question where the informant's statement or explanation is general in nature with a higher perspective view, with the code: Regulation; Actual condition of IKN; IKN potential conditions; Infrastructure; Purpose; and Conception.

As for the Regulation code, the discussion on the results of interpretation N2 says "Law No. 23 and PP No. 3". Then N3 said "Jakumhaneg no. 8 of 2021". Then N4 said "the factor of

budget availability greatly influences the formulation of policies in the development of defense forces, so that budget politics has an important role, the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, Jakumhaneg, Jagarahanneg, annual Jakhaneg, World Maritime Axis, Minimum Essential Force or MEF of which there are 3 stages from 2010-2014, 2015-2019, 2020-2024 are appropriate, EF or Essential Force, Perisai Trisula Nusantara, draft budget 3 strategic plan namely from 2020-2034, presidential regulation on fulfilling needs sishanneg 2020-2024, Central Jakarta, Minister of Defense 31 no 2018”.

The code for the actual condition of the IKN makes a discussion of the results of interpretation N1 saying "IKN Nusantara. in East Kalimantan to be precise to North Penajam Paser, IKN as the location of the center of government ". Then N2 said "The Ministry of Defense has collaborated with PUPR in infrastructure development, especially at the Directorate General of Highways, discussing, coordinating, which areas will be built toll roads, but for the location points that determine from the ministry of defense and the standard criteria for what kind of road , to support national defense there are five namely: First. Land infrastructure; Second. Marine infrastructure; Third. air infrastructure; Fourth. Cyber and Space Infrastructure and Fifth. Other strategic infrastructure, Law no. 23 and PP No. 3”. Then N3 said "This Spatial Planning includes several aspects, namely economic, social, cultural, environmental, defense and security. determining restricted zones for flights, building missile attack deterrence systems, using all national resources both military and non-military. Institutional development directed at building and structuring an integrated military defense system in the East Kalimantan region; structuring and strengthening defense coordination in the regions; strengthening the capacity of intelligence agencies; and institutional development of the TNI. Development and arrangement of an integrated military defense system in the East Kalimantan region which will become the location of the new capital city, a. Optimizing the development of Kogabwilhan II located in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan; b. Planning and arrangement of TNI units to improve and strengthen the defense of the capital; c. Strategic planning and the right defense posture are faced with the geographical conditions of the East Kalimantan region and the possible threats that will be faced. Then N4 said “underlying the policy change from MEF to EF. This is of course supported by the latest national defense general policy, the detailed plans are in progress.”

In the field of Practitioners, for the second research question where the statement or explanation of the informant is coded: The actual condition of the IKN; IKN potential conditions; Infrastructure; and Purpose. The IKN actual condition code makes a discussion of the N6 interpretation results saying "IKN is the coastal capital area, the sea route to enter IKN in Balikpapan. This IKN actually made Indonesia have to adopt 2 models of war or two approaches to war, namely Litoral Warfare and large islands.” Then N9 said "Lanal BPP carried out security patrols or PAM Samarinda river and PAM Laut with KRI elements from Koarmada II with Puskodal at Lanal BPP, and carried out efforts to synergize with local stakeholders. Organizing maritime security patrols in the working area of the Balikpapan Lanal which is carried out by the Kampung Baru Posal; Grogot Land Post; Posal Anggana and Posmat Penajam; Muara Pegah; Marangkayu Post Office. IKN has a very important role in administering state government because it is the seat of state administrative elements.

The IKN potential condition code makes a discussion of the N6 interpretation results saying "Bakamla infrastructure will also be centered at IKN, Bakamla stations along with follow-up facilities, information system integration must be realized and that is absolute because this information system will be used by all party". Then N9 said "Kodamar IKN with the capabilities of Faslabuh, Satkapal and Fleet in Samboja; b. Procurement of Pasmar IKN Samboja; and Pasmar IKN Sepaku. By strengthening the virtual maritime gate, namely a modern

gate by utilizing development elements in the form of a modern technology system with an imaginary architecture to ensure the movement of people, goods or other instruments, such as ships both on the surface and under the sea can be identified correctly, Positioning the IKN virtual maritime gate in the Makassar Strait, which is flanked by two large islands, namely Kalimantan and Sulawesi, the function of the IKN virtual maritime gate in the Makassar Strait is to identify all forms of floating objects or underwater objects that cross the Makassar Strait to the IKN.

The Infrastructure code makes a discussion of the N6 interpretation results saying "Puskodalnya, Bakamla stations, ships with HSC, Catamarans, smaller ships, information systems, sensors, seabed sonar systems, AIS, FIRS with satellite imagery". Then N9 said "Kodamar IKN with the capabilities of Faslabuh, Satkapal and Fleet in Samboja; b. Procurement of Pasmar IKN Samboja; and Pasmar IKN Sepaku. New Village Post; Grogot Land Post; Posal Anggana and Posmat Penajam; Muara Pegah; Marangkayu Post.

The Code of Destination makes a discussion of the N9 interpretation results saying "TNI AL integrates the strengths of the Integrated Three Dimensions including the strength, capabilities, and titles of TNI units to deal with the complexity of potential threats, By strengthening the virtual maritime gate, namely a modern gate by utilizing development elements in the form of a system modern technology with imaginary architecture to ensure the movement of people, goods or other instruments, such as ships both on the surface and under the sea can be identified precisely. Positioning the IKN virtual maritime gate in the Makassar Strait, which is flanked by two large islands namely Kalimantan and Sulawesi. The function of the IKN virtual maritime gate in the Makassar Strait is to identify all forms of floating objects or underwater objects that cross the Makassar Strait to the IKN.

In the field of Academics, for the second research question where the statement or explanation of the informant is coded: Regulation; Actual condition of IKN; IKN potential conditions; and Conception. As for the Regulation code, only N5 discussed the results of interpretation, saying "Jakumhanneg, Minister of Defense no. 8 of 2001". As for the IKN's actual condition code, only N5 discussed the interpretation results, saying "IKN is still something abstract. In essence, IKN is not merely a place which is a symbol of a country but also a person or leader who holds power, by means of the application of the trias politica. Then N8 said "Later on IKN, the threat escalation at ALKI II will also increase, especially in drug smuggling, IKN which passes through the Makassar Strait or ALKI".

As for the IKN potential condition code, the discussion on the results of the interpretation only by N5 said "IKN's defense will later use Smart Defense". The Conception code makes discussion of the results of interpretation only by N8 saying "the theory of growth, sea control, maritime security, Kennwood's Trinity Theory". Next, the researcher presents a discussion of the theories that are relevant to the second research question, namely How the Inland Waters Defense Strategy Eliminates Non-Military Threats to Secure the National Marine Industry. By using visualization references, the researcher relates several theories in chapter two as follows: First is Strategy Theory. From John Boyd, the concept for developing a strategy according to John Boyd is obtained through the Observation, Orientation, Decision and Action (OODA) cycle or the OODA loop, which is equivalent to the decision cycle. The implementation of OODA loops is often used in determining war decisions, success in war depends on the ability to think to beat the opponent's way out, or with a different placement, on the ability to go through the OODA cycle faster than the opponent (Osinga, 2005). Strengthening previous strategy theory Arthur F. Lykke used his model by providing a general understanding that strategists use to communicate (Lykke, 2001). Are as follows:

1. Ends (objectives) explain "what" must be achieved. The intent is the goal which, if attained, created, or contributed to, is for the ultimate attainment of the state;
2. Ways (strategic concepts/courses of action) explain "how" goals must be achieved by using resources; and
3. Means (resources) describes what specific resources will be used in applying the concept to achieve the goal. What is meant by resources in this case can be tangible or intangible.

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

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

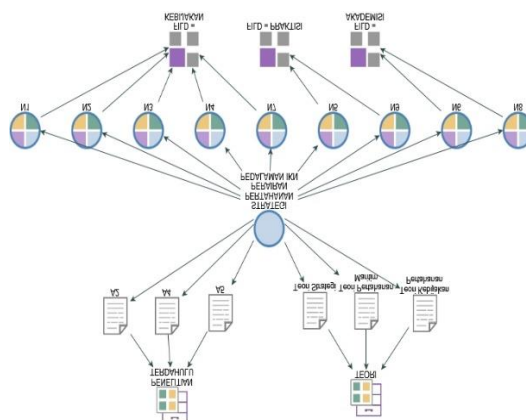


Figure 13. Triangulation 2
 Source: Processed by Researchers, (2022)

On the basis of the visualization above, researchers can answer the second research question, regarding inland waters defense strategies to eliminate non-military threats to secure

IKN. Based on Artur F. Lykke's strategy model in compiling a strategy by incorporating elements that have been previously triangulated into the model as follows:

1. Means. Utilizing geospatial advantages in East Kalimantan as a field of defense, formulating and planning a mature defense policy as a political action, with maritime security considerations for the implementation of interoperability of five state institutions directly related to maritime defense and security in the IKN area.
2. Ways. Maximizing SPLN as a national defense medium based on geography, by implementing maritime security to achieve absolute mastery of sea control, through Bakamla, Sea and Coast Guard Unit, Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation, Lanal BPP. Carry out security patrols or PAM Samarinda river and PAM Laut with KRI elements from Koarmada II with Puskodal at Lanal BPP.
3. Ends. Separating the two economic and political CoGs, equalizing national development. awakening the combat readiness of the TNI as a military support unit for the security and defense of the IKN, with the Decentralization of defense logistics. Relocation of TNI AL units to IKN. The integrated Tri Matra strength synergy includes the strength, capability, and title of TNI units to deal with the complexity of potential threats. Eliminate Non-Military Threats To Secure IKN.

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

CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this study were drawn based on research findings and discussion results, as well as the interpretations of researchers who answered research questions. Whereas in the defense domain it always departs from threats, especially in this study, non-military threats at ALKI II, in fact, is the authority of K/L as the main component. However, that does not mean that the Indonesian Navy does not have authority either because, if analyzed from its nature, multi-domain warfare is hegemonic, then this non-military threat will have an impact that will definitely affect the development of the ALKI II strategic environment. Starting from its geographical location, ALKI II is very likely to be a means of entering actual and potential non-military threats that must be anticipated in the form of: Nuclear threats; Missiles; Terrorism; Robbery; Piracy and ship hijacking, illegal fishing, drug smuggling; smuggling of minerals and fuel.

Furthermore, in an effort to eliminate non-military threats in the IKN, it is necessary to develop an inland waters defense strategy that uses the Lykke Means strategy model: geographical conditions of East Kalimantan, defense policy, interoperability of state institutions directly related to maritime defense and security in the IKN area, with maritime security in mind. Ways: Maximizing SPLN, to achieve absolute mastery of sea control, through Bakamla, Marine Guard Unit and BPP Lanal, in carrying out patrols or PAM of Samarinda river and Sea PAM with KRI elements and Bakamla elements. Dan Ends: Eliminating non-military threats to secure IKN. Separating the two economic and political CoGs, equalizing national development. The establishment of the combat readiness of the TNI as a military support unit for security and defense of the IKN, decentralization of defense logistics. Relocation of TNI AL units to IKN.

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