



The Role Of The Indonesian Navy In Strengthening Indonesia's Maritime Resilience In The New Capital City (IKN)

Hendriman Putra^{1,*}, M. Imam Chadhafi²

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 05 Mar 2025;
in revised from 24 Mar 2025;
accepted 07 Apr 2025.

Keywords:

Role of the Indonesian Navy,
Maritime, IKN.

ABSTRACT

The plan to relocate Indonesia's capital (IKN) aims to promote equitable development by establishing growth centers outside Java. Although the idea of moving the capital has long been discussed, it gained momentum in 2017 through the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. However, relocating IKN has implications for military geography, threat landscapes, and the need for adapted national defense strategies. Maritime defense plays a vital role in ensuring the governance of Indonesia's territorial waters. The Indonesian Navy has a crucial role in defense, law enforcement, and maintaining maritime security within national jurisdiction. This study aims to analyze the Indonesian Navy's role, especially in safeguarding IKN from threats in the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI II). Research methods include interviews, observations, documentation, and literature review, with data analyzed by grouping and interpretation based on key constructs. Findings indicate the Indonesian Navy's essential roles, including military, policing, diplomatic, and support roles. The analysis underscores the military role in securing and enforcing laws around ALKI II and highlights the policing role in anticipating traditional and non-traditional threats, ensuring security for foreign vessels traversing ALKI II.

© SEECMAR | All rights reserved

1. Introduction.

Indonesia boasts an Exclusive Economic Zone extending 200 nautical miles into the sea, encompassing an area of 3 million km². This circumstance constitutes a right acquired through adherence to the relevant regulations in alignment with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 1982 (Siig, 2024). Indonesia is consequently acknowledged as a nation characterized by its archipelagic and maritime features. Nevertheless, these circumstances present risks and disruptions that have the potential to affect the maritime security situation in Indonesia (Chadhafi, 2021a). One of the indicators signaling the rise of possible risks and disturbances is the strategic geographic location that designates Indonesia as the Center of Gravity (CoG) and The Global Supply Chain System (Chadhafi, 2021b). Hence, a crucial measure for mitigation that the

Indonesian Government should undertake involves enhancing maritime defense within the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lane (ALKI), particularly ALKI II.

Relocating the capital of a country necessitates meticulous planning, encompassing various critical factors that demand careful consideration, including economic and socio-cultural dynamics, geographical features of the area, and geopolitical circumstances at both local and national scales. This plays a crucial function in the central seat of power in orchestrating governmental operations, directly impacting societal functions and heavily relying on the efficient operation of the governing body to carry out its duties. Hence, it is imperative that this criterion is upheld with regards to defense and security within the vicinity of the country's capital for ensuring overall safety and security. Globally, Indonesia is not singular in its decision to relocate its capital. Other nations have also undertaken such a move, taking into account various factors such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, land area, population size, and population density (Ishenda & Guoqing, 2019). Besides this,

¹Indonesian Naval Academy, Surabaya.

²Indonesian Naval Academy, Surabaya.

*Corresponding author: H. Putra. E-mail: hendrimanputra@gmail.com.

various typologies serve as the foundation for initiatives aimed at relocating the capital city, including: (1) advancing development objectives or enhancing national unity; (2) promoting the expansion of regional development; (3) addressing the intricate challenges encountered by the former capital; (4) mitigating or quelling the risk of uprisings; and (5) considering the personal judgments of the country's leaders (Illmann, 2015). The Indonesian Government has many considerations for moving the National Capital from the Special Capital Region of Jakarta to the National Capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan (Purnama & Chotib, 2023).

Potential environmental vulnerabilities in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, such as floods, landslides, sea abrasion, and elevated pollution levels in rivers and roads due to traffic congestion, are of significant concern. The analysis of advantages and disadvantages remains an ongoing subject of debate that is yet to be fully explored. This discourse is a manifestation of the public's reaction to the Indonesian Government's intention to relocate the National Capital. Moreover, as a developing nation aspiring to enhance its capabilities, the Indonesian Government is meticulously evaluating the factors that facilitate or impede the transition of the country's capital to the new Capital City in East Kalimantan. From a geographical perspective, East Kalimantan is strategically positioned in close proximity to ALKI II (Riyanto et al., 2023), a route frequently traversed by foreign vessels and aircraft for various purposes including transit and operational activities. According to the regulations outlined in UNCLOS 1982, foreign ships and aircraft have the right to navigate through ALKI in a non-stop, direct, and expeditious manner in accordance with the principles of innocent passage without the requirement of obtaining prior authorization from the Indonesian authorities. Even foreign submarines are permitted to traverse ALKI covertly, remaining submerged below the surface of the water (Kalasmoro et al., 2023).

Consequently, this scenario raises valid concerns regarding potential security threats that may jeopardize the stability of the National Capital through the ALKI II route, which serves as a critical international conduit for trade and transportation activities with significant implications for the national, regional, and global economies (Listiyono et al., 2022). The transference of IKN carries implications for alterations in military geography and the nature of threats, thereby requiring adaptations to the national defense strategy. Differing from Jakarta's location on the island of Java, Nusantara is situated not on the coast but on the island of Kalimantan, which shares a direct border with Malaysia. The relocation of IKN also questions the pertinence of defense advancement, which has predominantly focused on Java Island and the southern sector of Indonesia. Nevertheless, the construction of the archipelago will commence anew, facilitating the alignment of defense strategizing with urban planning in an optimal manner. Hence, there is a necessity for readiness and foresight from all stakeholders involved, encompassing the government, specialists, and the media, all of whom hold a crucial role in shaping public awareness and perception regarding the potential threats in accordance with the region's characteristics. This is due to the fact that society acts as a pivotal player in national defense and security, commonly referred to as the

people's universal defense system (*sishankamrata*) (Saputra & Halkis, 2021).

The subject of maritime security represents a component of the repercussions stemming from a shift in the threat paradigm, encompassing a military and non-military spectrum. Consequently, the evaluation of maritime security now transcends mere consideration of military capabilities. The endeavor of maritime defense in relocating the nation's capital to Kalimantan constitutes a sequence of extensive and enduring initiatives concerning the governance and administration of the spatial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, characterized as an archipelagic nation defined by its archipelago. This approach emphasizes maritime factors, encompassing terrestrial, aquatic, and aerial domains as an interconnected entity, focusing on all facets of the national defense system's capabilities and resources. These are strategically structured and managed to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in addressing threats, disruptions, barriers, and complexities in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (S. Hasan & Haeran, 2023). Maritime defense denotes all activities undertaken to safeguard a nation's sovereignty within its maritime boundaries (Santyaputra, 2020).

Hence, a high level of synergy is imperative among all relevant stakeholders in the realm of defense and security to bolster the TNI Force as the primary pillar of national defense, crucial for upholding Indonesia's maritime resilience and safeguarding IKN against the prevailing threats in ALKI II. The key challenge lies in delineating how the TNI, with a specific focus on the Navy, fulfills its mandate in defense operations, legal compliance, and security maintenance within the country's maritime zones, alongside engaging in naval diplomacy concerning the National Capital's relocation. Consequently, the primary objective of this study is to comprehensively depict and assess the role played by the Indonesian Navy, particularly in ensuring the security of IKN against threats within ALKI II.

The objective of this research is to analyze the role of the Indonesian Navy in securing the new National Capital (IKN) from threats in the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) II. This research is driven by the relocation of the IKN, which has significant implications for changes in military geography and national defense strategies. Through interviews, observations, documentation, and literature studies, this research explores how the Navy plays a role in military functions, law enforcement, diplomacy, and support to maintain maritime security around ALKI II, particularly in the face of traditional and non-traditional threats.

2. Literature Review.

2.1. The Indonesian Navy.

The role of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) is highly strategic in safeguarding Indonesia's sovereignty and maritime security. According to Law No. 34 of 2004, the Indonesian Navy has three primary functions: military, diplomacy, and law enforcement (Octavian et al., 2020) (Rahman et al., 2021a). The military function focuses on defense and maritime sovereignty;

the diplomatic function plays a role in building international cooperation to foster regional security stability; and the law enforcement function encompasses the monitoring and enforcement of regulations regarding violations in Indonesian waters. In the context of relocating the national capital (IKN) to East Kalimantan, the role of the Indonesian Navy becomes even more critical, given the geographical position of IKN near key maritime routes (ALKI II) (Datwurina & Rizkiana, 2022). and its borders with neighboring countries (Editha et al., 2023).

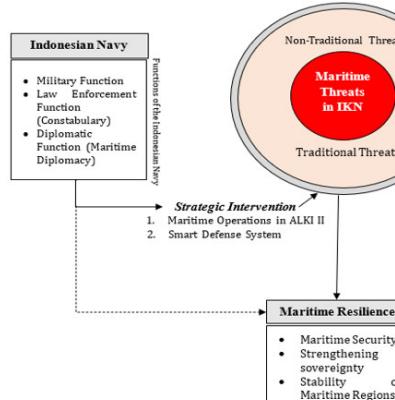
During the relocation of the National Capital (IKN), the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) faces complex threats, both traditional (military) and non-traditional (cross-border crimes such as smuggling, illegal fishing, and human trafficking). Strengthening the Navy's role in this area will involve increasing the frequency of maritime security operations and naval diplomacy (Larsson & Widen, 2022). This approach is expected to secure the waters surrounding the IKN, both through a strong military presence and diplomatic security cooperation with regional countries.

2.2. Maritime resilience.

Maritime resilience encompasses defense, security, and the ability to recover and adapt to threats or disturbances within territorial waters. This resilience includes five main perspectives as outlined by (Bueger, 2015): sea security, ocean governance, maritime boundary protection, military operations at sea, and regulation of the maritime transportation system. In the Indonesian context, maritime resilience across the new National Capital (IKN)(Praditya et al., 2023) will face challenges in multiple dimensions, including military threats from foreign nations, risks of sovereignty violations, and cross-border crimes.

Given the IKN's proximity to international maritime boundaries and strategic sea routes, strengthening maritime resilience becomes crucial(Subono, 2024). This resilience must integrate defense efforts (hard defense) with maritime policies based on diplomacy and technological adaptation (soft defense)(Alwi et al., 2024), commonly known as "smart defense." This system enables Indonesia to respond more efficiently to threats by optimizing resources and employing a collaborative approach.

Figure 1: Research Concept Framework.



Source: Authors.

In the context of the Indonesian Navy's (TNI AL) role in bolstering maritime resilience, maritime security emerges as a critical regional issue. Maritime resilience involves not only securing maritime areas from direct threats but also adapting to shifts in the global security landscape, influenced by strategic routes and cross-border economic interactions. The location of Indonesia's new capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan, near ALKI II and neighboring borders, adds layers of complexity to maritime security in the region.

TNI AL's role becomes increasingly vital in supporting government policies regarding IKN's relocation. Various operational activities, including maritime security patrols and naval diplomacy operations, are expected to mitigate threats to sovereignty and security around the IKN area. Expanding TNI AL facilities in this region is a strategic move to ensure optimal readiness and capability against both military and non-military threats.

This conceptual framework underscores the relevance of the TNI AL's role in safeguarding Indonesia's maritime resilience, particularly in the IKN region, which remains highly susceptible to diverse security threats. The strategic functions of the TNI AL, encompassing military, diplomatic, and law enforcement roles, will not only strengthen national defense but also contribute to regional stability, establishing Indonesia as a resilient maritime axis adaptable to global geopolitical shifts.

3. Research Methods.

The chosen methodology of this research is qualitative research. The data collection methods utilized in this study encompass interviews, observations, documentation, and literature review. The participants involved in the study consist of authorized individuals selected through purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis in this research employs sophisticated techniques such as grouping data based on key constructs, identifying grounds for interpretation, deriving generalizations from the data, testing alternative explanations, and developing or refining generalizable theories from case studies(McNabb, 2015).

3.1. Subjects and Informants.

The research subjects consist of Indonesian Navy personnel serving at the Balikpapan Naval Base (Lanal Balikpapan) and staff at subordinate Naval Posts (Posal) under the command of Lanal Balikpapan. Informants are selected through purposive sampling techniques, using specific criteria relevant to the research objectives, such as work experience, strategic roles, and direct involvement in maritime operations within the area.

4. Research Location

The research was conducted at Lanal Balikpapan as the primary location, with an additional focus on Postal under the command of Lanal Balikpapan. The selection of this location is based on its strategic role in supporting Indonesia's maritime resilience, particularly in the context of enhancing maritime security and surveillance around the new National Capital (IKN).

4.1. Data Analysis.

Data analysis in this research utilizes systematic techniques, including:

- Grouping data based on key constructs.
- Identifying the foundations of data interpretation.
- Drawing generalizations from the collected data.
- Testing explanation alternatives.
- Developing or refining generalizable theories based on case studies.

This analysis process aims to gain a deep and theoretical understanding of the Indonesian Navy's contribution to strengthening Indonesia's maritime resilience in the strategic location of the new National Capital (IKN).

5. Results And Discussion.

Maritime security is a critical concern for regional stability and global economic interactions, particularly highlighted by the strategic role of the Indonesian Navy in safeguarding national interests in a complex security landscape. This landscape encompasses various maritime threats, including piracy, trafficking, and environmental issues, which challenge the sovereignty of Indonesia's maritime zones. The establishment of the new National Capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan presents additional security considerations, given its proximity to international borders and key maritime routes. This context underscores the significance of a robust maritime defense system and diplomatic efforts to enhance regional cooperation, ultimately ensuring the safety and integrity of Indonesia's territorial waters and maritime assets.

This table 1 summarizes the key aspects of maritime security and the Indonesian Navy's role in ensuring the safety and sovereignty of Indonesian waters, particularly in light of the new National Capital's establishment.

Maritime security is a significant regional security concern that has garnered attention in the 21st century, alongside the strategic role of the region in advancing the security interests of countries globally. This pertains to the maritime domain serving as the primary conduit for global economic interactions, rendering maritime security a critical matter for numerous nations worldwide (Suproboningrum, 2018). Fundamentally, maritime security constitutes an integral aspect of a nation's security framework, encompassing maritime areas that must remain devoid of all types of threats, be they traditional or non-traditional, that pose risks to state sovereignty and impede the pursuit of national interests (Febiana & Burhanuddin, 2024). Maritime security denotes a state in which maritime threats such as inter-state conflicts, maritime terrorism, piracy, human and narcotics trafficking, illegal fishing, weapons smuggling, environmental concerns, maritime incidents, and even outbreaks of diseases are absent. There exist five distinct perspectives on maritime security, encompassing the security of the sea itself,

ocean governance, safeguarding maritime borders, military operations at sea, and regulating the security of the maritime transport system (Bueger, 2015).

Like naval forces in other nations, the Indonesian Navy performs three fundamental functions, specifically military, diplomatic, and law enforcement roles (Booth, 2014). This is articulated in Law no. 34 of 2004 regarding the Indonesian Navy (Alkaf et al., 2024), which affirms that the Indonesian Navy is responsible for executing tasks related to defense (Mella et al., 2024), law enforcement, and security maintenance within the maritime zones under national jurisdiction, alongside engaging in naval diplomacy (Rahman et al., 2021b). Consequently, the Indonesian Navy must demonstrate the capacity to effectively fulfill their functions and obligations to safeguard sovereignty and legal principles in maritime domains. These three functions are exercised by the Indonesian Navy to ensure the protection of Indonesian waters. Serving as an essential component of the Indonesian Navy, the Indonesian Navy plays a pivotal role in the maritime defense of the nation, executing its responsibilities in alignment with governmental policies and strategic decisions to defend state sovereignty and preserve the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with Pancasila and the Constitution (Rahman et al., 2021b).

The Indonesian Navy's Military (Defence) plays a crucial role in maintaining state sovereignty at sea through national defense, deterrence, and readiness for war, while also safeguarding maritime borders, ensuring regional stability, and countering potential military threats posed by sea-traveling foreign nations within Indonesia's maritime jurisdiction. The establishment of the new National Capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan places it within the defense sphere of influence of multiple nations, raising concerns about security risks associated with the relocation. Despite the low likelihood of direct armed conflict, the proximity of IKN to critical maritime routes like the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Route (ALKI) II and global chokepoints presents security challenges. Furthermore, its location near neighboring countries' Flight Information Regions (FIRs) and within reach of certain countries' long-range missiles heightens security vulnerabilities. In addition, the presence of transnational criminal activities, such as human trafficking and drug smuggling, along Kalimantan's coast poses a security threat to IKN. The region's adjacency to the terrorist transit triangle in Sulu, Sabah, and Poso further compounds security concerns. Moreover, IKN is encircled by defense pacts like Malaysia's FPDA, the AUKUS Alliance, and influenced by China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) (Muhtadi et al., 2023), underscoring the complex security landscape facing the new capital (Lane, 2024).

The significance of the maritime defense system is paramount and holds a position of utmost importance during any relocation of the national capital. It remains evident that Indonesia's maritime defense system, including the new national capital in Kalimantan, is presently lacking in strength. The Indonesian Navy plays a crucial role in addressing this issue through the implementation of regular and coordinated operations designed to preempt maritime infractions within Indonesian territory, particularly within the IKN Nusantara region. The TNI

Table 1: Overview of Maritime Security Challenges and the Role of the Indonesian Navy in Safeguarding National Interests.

Key Point	Details
Significance of Maritime Security	Maritime security is a major concern for regional security, vital for global economic interactions (Suproboningrum, 2018). It ensures maritime areas are free from traditional and non-traditional threats affecting state sovereignty (Febiana & Burhanuddin, 2024).
Maritime Threats	Threats include interstate conflicts, maritime terrorism, piracy, human and drug trafficking, illegal fishing, weapons smuggling, environmental issues, maritime incidents, and disease outbreaks.
Five Perspectives on Maritime Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security of the sea itself 2. Ocean governance 3. Safeguarding maritime borders 4. Military operations at sea 5. Regulating maritime transport system(Bueger, 2015)
Functions of the Indonesian Navy	The Indonesian Navy performs military, diplomatic, and law enforcement roles as per Law No. 34 of 2004. It is responsible for defense, law enforcement, and security within national maritime zones.
Defense Role	Maintains state sovereignty through deterrence and readiness, safeguards maritime borders, ensures regional stability, and counters potential threats from foreign nations.
Challenges of the New Capital (IKN)	The relocation to East Kalimantan raises concerns about security risks due to proximity to maritime routes and neighboring countries, as well as transnational crimes and terrorist activities in the region.
Maritime Defense System	The Indonesian Navy conducts regular operations to prevent maritime infractions, aligning with Law No. 34 of 2004 to uphold national sovereignty and security in Indonesian waters.
Role of the Police (Constabulary)	Positioned within the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) II, it serves as a crucial maritime connectivity hub for international shipping routes and distribution networks.
Geopolitical Context	IKN's location near international borders and the ALKI II pose military engagement risks and challenges due to potential territorial disputes and conflicts, particularly the Ambalat Block conflict.
Smart Defense Concept	Combines hard defense (technology and equipment) with soft defense (diplomacy and indigenous knowledge) to create a modern defense and security framework for IKN, promoting effective resource utilization.
Maritime Diplomacy Functions	Enhances security partnerships and collaborative frameworks, focusing on trust and cooperation among nations, addressing maritime violations, and fostering synergies in law enforcement efforts.
Role of the Indonesian Navy in Diplomacy	Engages in naval diplomacy through cooperative activities such as port visits, joint exercises, and maritime security operations, aiming to bolster alliances and promote positive influence in the region.
Support Capacity of Navy Bases	Emphasizes the importance of logistical and maintenance support for operations, focusing on the '5R' functions (rebasement, replenishment, repair, rest, recreation) to ensure efficient naval operations and the protection of sovereignty.
Strategic Importance of East Kalimantan	Positioned within the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) II, it serves as a crucial maritime connectivity hub for international shipping routes and distribution networks.

Source: Authors.

AL fulfills its responsibilities in alignment with the regulations stipulated in Law Number 34 of 2004 regarding the Indonesian Navy (TNI) Article (Pasal) 9, which encompass executing

maritime duties pertaining to defense, law enforcement, and security maintenance within the national jurisdictional waters in adherence to both national and international ratified laws. Con-

sequently, the Indonesian Navy must maintain readiness of the KRI round the clock, seven days a week, to safeguard Indonesian territorial waters. In order to facilitate the transition of the government from Jakarta to the National Capital, the Indonesian Navy is actively engaged in enhancing defense and security measures, law enforcement, and maritime security, positioning it as the cornerstone for Indonesia's realization of its envisioned goals. The pivotal role played by the Indonesian Navy is underscored by its duty to uphold sovereignty within the territorial waters of the Republic of Indonesia, enforce laws, and ensure safety across Indonesian seas.

The constabulary role of the police is executed with the purpose of upholding legal regulations in maritime settings, safeguarding the national marine assets and prosperity, ensuring maritime order, preventing criminal activities at sea, and contributing to the advancement of the Indonesian nation by enhancing state stability and progress. The Indonesian Navy plays a crucial role in the country's defense mechanisms within its territorial waters, being responsible for upholding state integrity, sovereignty, and territorial boundaries, as well as ensuring maritime security, safeguarding marine resources, and addressing security threats and legal violations within Indonesia's maritime jurisdiction. The fundamental concept of achieving maritime security revolves around two key dimensions: the preservation of sovereignty and the maintenance of security, both of which are closely intertwined.

The function of the Police (Constabulary) is executed with consideration for the proximity of the IKN in East Kalimantan to the international border, particularly near the eastern Malaysian land border spanning 2,062 km. Andersen, in his writings found in the publication *Geopolitics, Geography, and Strategy*, highlights that international borders have the potential to serve as sites for military encounters between nations, often linked to territorial disagreements (Sloan & Gray, 2017). The capital of the archipelago coincides with the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Channel (ALKI) II, specifically the Makassar Strait. While the ALKI II region is generally secure for maritime traffic, there exists a risk attributed to the Ambalat Block conflict (Y. Hasan et al., 2024), raising apprehensions of potential military utilization of the ALKI II area by foreign armed forces. The Indonesian Navy faces both traditional and non-traditional threats, posing a challenge as maritime law enforcers tasked with ensuring security for foreign vessels transiting through the ALKI II zone. Functioning as a primary element of maritime defense, the Indonesian Navy abides by strategic doctrines as the foundation for fulfilling its responsibilities. Its objective is to address maritime threats and establish a secure and regulated maritime environment within national jurisdictional waters. To safeguard maritime security in the ALKI II region, the TNI conducts the Garda Samudera-21 operation, overseen by the Commander of Koarmada II in the role of Pangkogasgab Pam ALKI II, constituting an operational initiative under TNI Headquarters and operational throughout the entire year. Additionally, insights provided by Pabandya-1/Siapopsdagri Paban IV/Opsdagri Sops TNI shed light on TNI Facilities and Infrastructure encompassing the task area of ALKI II, situated amidst the islands of Kalimantan and Sulawesi on the northern side of the Makas-

sar Strait, Flores Sea, and Lombok Strait. Several TNI facilities have been strategically positioned along ALKI II (Mutia et al., 2024).

The role of the Constabulary, commonly known as the Police, is executed with consideration for the proximity of the IKN in East Kalimantan to the international border line, specifically the eastern Malaysian land border spanning 2,062 km. As noted by Andersen in the book *"Geopolitics, Geography, and Strategy,"* international borders have the potential to serve as sites for military engagements between nations, often linked to territorial disputes (Sloan & Gray, 2017). The capital of the archipelago coincides with the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Channel (ALKI) II, particularly the Makassar Strait. While the ALKI II region is generally secure for maritime traffic, there is a looming risk associated with the Ambalat Block conflict (Y. Hasan et al., 2024), raising apprehensions that foreign armed forces may exploit the area for military purposes. The Indonesian Navy faces a dual challenge of traditional and non-traditional threats in their role as maritime law enforcers, entrusted with ensuring the safety of foreign vessels transiting the ALKI II area.

Guided by doctrine, the Indonesian National Navy plays a pivotal role in national defense at sea, focusing on mitigating threats to maritime security and establishing a stable maritime environment within national jurisdiction. To safeguard maritime interests in the ALKI II region, the Indonesian Navy conducts Operation Garda Samudera-21, overseen by the Commander of Koarmada II as Pangkogasgab Pam ALKI II, a strategic initiative operating under the Indonesian Navy Headquarters (*Mabes*) throughout the year. Additionally, Pabandya-1 / Siapopsdagri Paban IV/Opsdagri Sops Indonesian Navy has enhanced the infrastructure and facilities within the ALKI II task area to support the Indonesian Navy's operations. Situated between Kalimantan and Sulawesi Island, ALKI II spans from the north side of the Makassar Strait to the Lombok Strait, hosting various Indonesian Navy installations along its perimeter (Mutia et al., 2024).

IKN locations are highly susceptible to various threats and competing interests among nations due to its proximity to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This is primarily attributed to IKN's geographical location near the border of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Indonesia, being a nation with an extensive maritime territory, will inevitably encounter challenges related to maritime territorial domains. Given its strategic placement within regional shipping and logistical networks, IKN plays a pivotal role in maritime defense and could potentially serve as a conduit for hostile forces from other nations. The Indonesian Navy holds a crucial role in maritime security as the primary element, necessitating adaptive and collaborative actions involving diverse components, especially in light of evolving warfare technologies transitioning from conventional to unconventional strategies with the advent of the smart defense paradigm. Smart defense encompasses defense strategies grounded in technology, diplomacy, and indigenous knowledge, seamlessly integrated into the overarching Archipelago Maritime Defense Strategy that mobilizes all national assets and capabilities. Moreover, smart defense merges elements of conventional (hard) de-

fense and unconventional (soft) defense, whereby hard defense emphasizes technological advancements in defense equipment, while soft defense focuses on leveraging indigenous wisdom. The Indonesian government's vision for IKN entails the establishment of a modern defense and security framework intertwined with cutting-edge technology. One prospective concept under deliberation for the defense and security architecture of IKN is the "Smart Defense System."

The function of diplomacy involves utilizing naval power as a diplomatic tool to uphold the foreign policy agendas of the Indonesian government, with the aim of influencing the leadership of one or more countries in both peaceful and hostile contexts (Khalil & Hartley, 2024). To effectively fulfill its responsibilities, the Indonesian Navy can enhance collaborative maritime security partnerships with organizations operating within the maritime domain. This collaboration establishes a robust security and law enforcement framework by fostering synergy among relevant entities, thereby ensuring effective security within national waters. A comprehensive system for overseeing, monitoring, or observing marine activities across Indonesia significantly enhances the precision, timeliness of prevention, and response to any maritime violations. To bolster the Indonesian Navy's role in advancing the Strengthening of Indonesian Maritime Resilience, it is essential to engage in maritime diplomacy, which represents a form of military diplomacy carried out by the Indonesian Navy. The goal of maritime diplomacy is to cultivate mutual confidence between nations, with the various initiatives undertaken aimed at diminishing infractions within Indonesia's territorial waters, including sovereignty violations, illegal fishing, territorial disputes, piracy, and marine pollution.

The Indonesian National Navy perform diplomatic functions through cooperative diplomacy, which encompasses activities like port visits, joint exercises, maritime security operations, and humanitarian aid. These endeavors aim to enhance diplomatic sway, bolster alliances, and foster trust among nations (Le Mièvre, 2014). Maritime diplomacy takes various forms, starting with persuasive diplomacy that seeks to elevate the perception of maritime strength and establish the country's authority globally, without imposing on other actors' policies. Additionally, coercive maritime diplomacy involves overt displays of threats or sea power usage by state or non-state entities to compel adversaries to retreat or as a tactic to achieve political aims. This emerging trend in maritime diplomacy involves military force application, utilizing Navy, coast guard, and other naval assets for maritime operations and diplomatic efforts. This approach serves dual purposes of ensuring maritime security and facilitating the advancement of foreign policy goals. In essence, all maritime diplomacy activities are geared towards cultivating positive influence, partnerships, alliances, and trust.

The Indonesian Navy also hold strategic positions and divisions in order to pursue the optimal realization of the maritime vision. Executing operations with the assistance of advanced Alutsista equipment will expedite the backing for the government in attaining this vision, offer insight to other nations, and establish an efficient execution of naval diplomacy. The utilization

of military resources in maritime diplomacy asserts that the diplomacy in focus involves the utilization of naval power (Naval Diplomacy) within maritime diplomacy, which is undertaken as a demonstration of strength (naval presence) through coercive measures, image projection, and alliance formation (Till, 2013). According to Article 9 of Law no. 34/2004, the utilization of military resources in Indonesian maritime diplomacy is conducted by the Indonesian Navy as a key element of national defense which, in addition to responsibilities in the realm of defense and security at sea, also performs naval diplomacy duties to bolster established foreign political strategies by the government (Prasetyo et al., 2019).

The presence of the Indonesian Navy Base exemplifies the significance of support in facilitating sea operations conducted by the Indonesian Navy. Without proper support elements, the effectiveness of these operations would be compromised. Hence, for the base to function optimally, it is imperative to ensure that its roles and functions encompass areas such as basing, logistics, administration, maintenance, as well as personnel care. According to the statement, this support capacity, known as the '5R' function (Rebase, Replenishment, Repair, Rest, and Recreation), should be continuously enhanced. A well-equipped Indonesian Navy base should be capable of delivering the 5 R's to ensure seamless operations of its elements. The involvement of the Indonesian Navy in supervising the development of the IKN was characterized by reinforcing the surrounding bases. The Indonesian Navy deploy the full potential of Indonesia's naval fleet to fulfill their primary duty of protecting the nation's sovereignty (K. O. H. S. L. COLLIN, 2015). Nevertheless, the operational efficiency of the Republic of Indonesia's warships is often impeded by inadequate maintenance and repair facilities, leading to deviations from planned tasks. Hence, regular inspections and prompt interventions are essential to forestall system failures, enhance efficiency, and minimize unforeseen costs. East Kalimantan holds strategic importance due to its central location within Indonesia, earning it the reputation as Indonesia's focal point. The government has earmarked specific areas in East Kalimantan as prime candidates for the new National Capital. Geopolitically, East Kalimantan falls within the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) II, offering pivotal advantages for maritime connectivity, distribution networks, and international shipping routes.

Conclusions.

This research concludes that the territorial integrity of Indonesia, a significant portion of which is aquatic area, is upheld by the Indonesian Navy, which plays a crucial role in security enforcement and maritime protection. The Indonesian Navy is universally recognized for its multifaceted roles encompassing military, policing, diplomatic, and support responsibilities. The military aspect involves maintaining security and enforcing laws, particularly in the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lane (ALKI) II and strategic choke points, conducting round-the-clock operations aboard Indonesian warships. The diplomatic dimension is characterized by cooperative diplomacy, maritime diplomacy, and coercive maritime diplomacy efforts undertaken

by the Indonesian Navy. This study advocates for the essential role of support provided by the Indonesian Navy, which includes base support services encompassing Rebase, Replenishment, Repair, Rest, and Recreation.

Acknowledgements.

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all those who have supported the completion of this research. Special thanks to our mentors and colleagues for their invaluable guidance and to the participants who provided crucial insights. We also extend our appreciation to the institutions and individuals who facilitated access to the necessary resources and data. Without their support, this research would not have been possible.

References.

Alkaf, A. R., Yunus, E., & Ady, S. U. (2024). Boosting Performance Through Work Discipline: The Role of Transformational Leadership and Motivation in the Context of the Indonesian Air Force Military. *International Journal of Economics Development Research (IJEDR)*, 5 (1), 665–688.

Alwi, M. B., Suhanda, C., Setiawan, D., Ricky, M., & Hadawang, R. (2024). Strategies For Addressing The Spillover Effect Of Mosaic Warfare In The South China Sea Conflict To Achieve National Security Stability. *Security Intelligence Terrorism Journal (SITJ)*, 1 (1), 60–70.

Booth, K. (2014). *Navies and Foreign Policy (Routledge Revivals)*. Routledge.

Bueger, C. (2015). What is maritime security? *Marine Policy*, 53, 159–164.

Chadhafi, M. I. (2021a). *Diplomasi Pertahanan Maritim Indonesia di Laut Natuna Utara* (Vol. 1). Jejak Pustaka.

Chadhafi, M. I. (2021b). Peningkatan Kualitas Industri Pertahanan Strategis Guna Membangun Kekuatan Pertahanan Maritim dalam rangka Mewujudkan Visi Poros Maritim Dunia. *Jurnal Maritim Indonesia (Indonesian Maritime Journal)*, 9 (2), 207–214.

Datwurina, P., & Rizkiana, I. W. (2022). Building maritime security in the Makassar strait as a choke point on the side of the Nusantara's capital city. *Strategi Dan Kampanye Militer (SKM)*, 8 (1), 58–69.

Editha, P., Firre An, S., Yusuf, A., Surachman, S., & Rui, D. (2023). Nusantara Capital City (IKN): Threats And Defense Strategies For Indonesia's New Capital. *Journal Of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 4 (1), 21–34.

Febiana, R., & Burhanuddin, A. (2024). Implementasi Kebijakan Sekuritisasi Maritim Presiden Jokowi Dalam Menghadapi Aktivitas Ilegal Di Perairan Indonesia. *Jurnal Studi Diplomasi Dan Keamanan*, 16 (1), 44–62.

Hasan, S., & Haeran, H. (2023). Strategi Perpindahan Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) Ditinjau dari Perspektif Pertahanan Maritim. *SOSIO DIALEKTIKA*, 8 (1), 117–138.

Hasan, Y., Nurbaiti, S., & Hamid, A. H. (2024). The Urgency of Handling Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Indonesian Border Region Perspective: Marine Security in the Makassar Strait. *Padjadjaran Journal of International Law*, 8 (1), 63–74.

Illmann, E. (2015). *Reasons for relocating capital cities and their implications*.

Ishenda, D. K., & Guoqing, S. (2019). Determinants in relocation of capital cities. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 9 (4), 200.

K. O. H. S. L. COLLIN. (2015). What Next for the Indonesian Navy? Challenges and Prospects for Attaining the Minimum Essential Force by 2024. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 37 (3), 432–462. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24916612>

Kalasmoro, K., Sutisna, S., Arief, S., & Haryanto, A. (2023). Simulation of Military Operation to National Capital City (IKN) Nusantara if Sipadan Island is a Military Base. *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences*, 2 (6).

Khalil, L., & Hartley, J. (2024). Public leadership to foster peacebuilding in violently divided societies. *Public Management Review*, 26 (3), 724–745.

Lane, M. (2024/2 “*The Twin Axis in Indonesian Politics: Elite Personal Ambition and the Alienation of Civil Society*” by Max Lane.

Larsson, O. L., & Widen, J. J. (2022). The European Union as a Maritime Security Provider–The Naval Diplomacy Perspective. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 1–23.

Le Mièvre, C. (2014). *Maritime diplomacy in the 21st century: Drivers and challenges*. Routledge.

Listiyono, Y., Prakoso, L. Y., & Sianturi, D. (2022). Strategi Pertahanan Laut dalam Pengamanan Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia untuk Mewujudkan Keamanan Maritim dan Mempertahankan Kedaulatan Indonesia. *Jurnal Education and Development*, 10 (2), 319–324.

McNabb, D. E. (2015). *Research methods for political science: Quantitative and qualitative methods*. Routledge.

Mella, S. N., Widodo, P., & Kertopati, S. N. H. (2024). Analysis of the Operational Application of Military Capabilities in Counterinsurgency within a Military Operations Other than War Framework in the Papua Region. *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences*, 3 (6).

Muhtadi, B., Yew-Foong, H., & Negara, S. D. (2023). *The Indonesia National Survey Project 2022: engaging with developments in the political, economic and social spheres* (Issue 3). ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute.

Mutia, A. S., Mahroza, J., Sudiarto, A., Harsono, G., Suseto, B., & Sukendro, A. (2024). *Mengamankan Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia II*.

Octavian, A., Cahyono, P., & Pranowo, W. S. (2020). The Influence Of Indonesian Navy Diplomacy Through Naval Presence On The Effectiveness Of Maritime Operations In The North Natuna Sea. *Journal Asro*, 11(04), 54–60.

Praditya, E., Suprapto, F. A., Ali, Y., Surjaatmadja, S., & Duarte, R. (2023). Nusantara Capital City (IKN): Threats and Defense Strategies for Indonesia's New Capital. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 4 (1), 21–34.

Prasetyo, K. A., Yudho Prakoso, L., Sianturi, D., Pertahanan, S., Fakultas, L., & Pertahanan, U. (2019). *Strategi Per-*

tahanan Laut Pemerintah Indonesia dalam Menjaga Keamanan Maritim”.

Purnama, S. J., & Chotib, C. (2023). Analisis kebijakan publik pemindahan ibu kota negara. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 13 (2), 153–166.

Rahman, A., Mufida, S., Handayani, D., & Kuntanaka, W. N. (2021a). Strengthening National Defence: Coordinating Waters and Air Territory Security under the Indonesian National Police. *Journal of Maritime Studies and National Integration*, 5 (1), 48–56.

Rahman, A., Mufida, S., Handayani, D., & Kuntanaka, W. N. (2021b). Strengthening National Defence: Coordinating Waters and Air Territory Security under the Indonesian National Police. *Journal of Maritime Studies and National Integration*, 5 (1), 48–56.

Riyanto, S., Prasetya, W. A., & Darmawan, B. (2023). Optimization of Maritime Security Through National Shipyard Redistribution: A Case Study in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 23, 10–21070.

Santyaputra, M. R. A. (2020). *Pertahanan maritim Indonesia era Pemerintahan Joko Widodo periode 2014-2019 terkait dinamika peningkatan kekuatan di kawasan Indo-Pasifik*.

Saputra, S. D., & Halkis, M. (2021). Analisis strategi pe-

mindahan ibu kota negara Indonesia ditinjau dari perspektif ekonomi pertahanan (studi kasus upaya pemindahan ibu kota negara dari DKI Jakarta ke Kutai Kartanegara dan Penajam Paser Utara). *Ekonomi Pertahanan*, 7 (2), 192–220.

Siig, K. (2024). Modelling UNCLOS 1982: How to Approach a Complex Convention? *The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, 282–299.

Sloan, G., & Gray, C. S. (2017). *Geopolitics, geography and strategic history*. Routledge.

Subono, N. I. (2024). The New City Megaproject's Issues: Network Discourse Analysis of the Development of the Pros and Cons of the Archipelago's Determination and Capital Development (IKN). *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Studies*, 6 (11), 22–38.

Suproboningrum, L. (2018). Peran Diplomasi Maritim Dalam Keberhasilan Patroli Terkoordinasi Indonesia-Malaysia - Singapura Untuk Menekan Angka Pembajakan Dan Perompakan Laut Di Selat Malaka. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 11 (1), 19–38.

Till, G. (2013). *Seapower: A guide for the twenty-first century*. Routledge.