

Indonesia's Sea Defense Strategy in the IKN Nusantara: Smart Defense and Dual Strategy

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Abstract

The relocation of the new capital city (IKN) of the archipelago to the East Kalimantan region has a national development plan in which there are defense problems. The development of defense and security is very necessary to pay attention to strive for protective measures to anticipate external threats, one of which is reviewing from the side of Indonesia's sea defense. Indonesia's sea defense in the construction of the new capital city provides a view to improve defense strategies, especially in Indonesian sea waters. This research uses qualitative by describing with a good structure through descriptive analysis which is obtained from the study of qualified and current literature. The results of this study show that Indonesia's sea defense strategy in IKN Nusantara with efforts to implement smart defense and dual strategy is able to provide a good solution for Indonesia's sea defense.

Keywords: *Relocation, IKN Nusantara, Smart defense and Dual Strategy*

INTRODUCTION

The archipelago is a geographical condition of Indonesia as a country that has many waters. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters, Article 3 explains that Indonesian waters include inland waters, archipelagic waters, and Indonesian territorial sea. Nusantara can also be interpreted as accommodating the richness of Indonesia's plurality. Indonesia's vast sea makes it a reflection of Indonesia as an archipelago with natural beauty. This context makes the government vigilant and continues to protect Indonesian sea waters by increasing naval military power. Strategies need to be well structured to keep Indonesian seas safe and protected from threats or illegal actions that can harm the country. Indonesia as the largest archipelago in the world with a strategic geographical layout has great potential to become the world's maritime axis. Indonesia as the world's maritime axis where it has an interest to take part in determining the future of the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean region to remain peaceful and safe as world trade so as not to become a place for natural resource struggles and regional conflicts (Mustari, 2018). Thus, a defense strategy can be carried out to increase awareness of Indonesian sea waters. There are water activities that make experiences that can motivate to increase the vigilance of the Indonesian government in the great reconstruction of building the IKN (National Capital) of the archipelago where the transfer of the new capital to the city of Kalimantan is a project that can pay special attention to increasing Indonesia's vigilance against threats from other countries. Plus the problem of the waters of the South China Sea which is currently still unresolved.

A well-built defense system must be carried out to carry out the plan to move the new capital city by improving the defense system in the marine sector. The IKN development plan in East Kalimantan is contained in Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 concerning the New Capital City (IKN) of the Archipelago is expressed with

the affirmation that the development of a strong IKN Nusantara defense has deterrence capabilities in a layered defense system and strategy by adopting smart defense and dual strategy.

Defense is intended as two-layer protection, namely balancing Hard defense (military defense) and Soft defense (non-military defense). This can also be aligned with realizing a dual strategy where a well-integrated and coordinated defense system is able to ward off or defend and destroy any existing threats effectively and efficiently. Guarding with a two-layer defense makes an action plan that aims to ensure the sterilisation of the territory from enemy forces. This defense is to prevent the intention or take action against parties that disturb the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) and overcome every form of threat to the sea aspect and to maintain security stability in Indonesian jurisdictional waters which can create controlled sea conditions to ensure the continuity of national development.

This research aims to find out Indonesia's sea defense strategy in IKN Nusantara. This research method uses descriptive-analysis to describe the phenomena that occur at this time. The results of this study illustrate that Indonesia's sea defense strategy in IKN Nusantara can use a smart defense system and dual strategy.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach (Arto, 2020) by describing descriptively (Praseyo, 2019) the phenomena that occur in this research problem. The use of literature reviews with trusted and updated sources is the main part of researchers to get the latest information (Ampun, 2021) by providing ideas and views on problem phenomena. Qualitative research can emphasize a belief that is multi-dimensional, interactive and an exchange of social experiences interpreted by individuals with the aim of understanding social phenomena that occur from the perspective of participants. Various kinds of interactive strategies such as direct observation, conducting interviews, references from books or national documents, and literacy studies that can complement the results of this study. Qualitative research can describe and explain simultaneously with the phenomenon of Indonesia's sea defense strategy in IKN Nusantara where this discussion is based on Law Number 3 of 2022 to implement a smart defense strategy and dual strategy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Moving, building, and reorganizing the governance of the National Capital is a common phenomenon that has been implemented by many countries. In the last 100 years, more than 31 countries have successfully moved their capital cities. The following is an overview of the list of countries that have successfully moved their capital cities.

Country	Old Capital	New Capital	Year of Transfer	Distance (km)
Russia	Saint-petersburg	Moscow	1918	633
Albania	Durres	Tirana	1920	39
Turki	Istanbul	Ankara	1923	351
Australia	Melbourne	Canberra	1927	472

Zambia	Livingston	lusaka	1935	484
Guinea-Bissau	Bolama	Bissau	1941	40
China	nanjing	Beijing	1949	1219
Mauritania	Saint-Louis	Nouakchott	1957	303
Senegal	Saint-Louis	Dakar	1958	265
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Brasilia	1960	754
Botswana	Gaborone	mafikeng	1961	138
Rwanda	Butare	Kigali	1962	80
Uganda	Ente	Kampala	1962	35
Nort Yemen	Ta'izz	Sana'a	1962	198
Pakistan	Karachi	Islamabad	1966	1144
Libya	Bayda/Benghazi	Tripoli	1969	1000
Belize	Belmopan	Belize City	1970	68
Malawi	Zomba	Lilongwe	1974	227
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan	Yamoussoukro	1983	228
Libya	Tripoli	Sirte	1988	463
Chile	Santiago	Viparaiso	1990	98
Nigeria	Logos	Abuja	1991	541
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Dodoma	1996	571
Kazakhstan	Almaty	Astana	1997	974
Jerman	Bonn	Berlin	1999	604
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Putrajaya	1999	47
Myanmar	Yangon	naypyidaw	2005	330
Korea Selatan	Seoul	Sejong	2009	137
UAE	Abu Dhabi	Khalifa City	2012	30
Kazakhstan	Tbilsi	Kutaisi	2012	230
Afganistan	Kabul	New Kabul	2013	25

Table 1. List of countries that moved their capital cities (last 100 years)

Many cases of relocation of national capitals have been successful in balancing good governance. Other governments that are also actively planning to move their national capitals include the following.

Region	Country	Current Capital	Proposed capital	Displacement Plan
Afrika	Mesir	Cairo	Al-Fayyum	2005

	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	Oyala	2012
	Ghana	Accra	Kintampo	2007
	Kenya	Nairobi	Girigi	2009
	Liberia	Monrovia	Bentol	1982
	Senegal	Dakar	Lompoul	2007
	Somalia	Mogadishu	Hargeisa, Baidoa	2004
	Sudan Selatan	Juba	Ramciel	2010
	Uganda	Kampala	Karuma	2011
	Zimbabwe	Harare	Hampden	2011
	China	Beijing	Chongging	2010
East Asia	Japan	Tokyo	Hokuto	1995
	Mongolia	Ulan Bator	Kharkhoin	2005
	Taiwan	Taipei	Kaoshiung	2006
Post-Soviet States	Azerbaijan	Baku	Gyannazha/Alyat	2010
	Georgia	Tbilisi	Sukhumi	2010
	Krgyzstan	Bishkek	Osh	2006
	Russia	Moskow	Novosibirsk	2005
	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Dhanghara	2012
	Ukraina	Kyiv	Baturin	2005
Southeast Asia	Filiphina	Manila	Cebu City	2011
	Thailand	Bangkok	Nakhan Nayok	2011
South Asia	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Trishal	2010
	Nepal	Kathmandu	Chitwan	2012
Amerika	Argentina	Buenos	Santiago del Estero	2014
	Bolivia	La Paz	Sucre	2008
	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Cap Haitien	2010
	Nicaragua	Manague	Esteli	2014
	Peru	Lima	Huanncayo	2983
	Venezuela	Caracas	Ciudad Liberta	2005
Middle East	Iran	Tehran	Qom, Isfahan, Tabriz	2003
	Yemen	Sana'a	Aden	2014
Europe	Romania	Bucharest	Alba Lulia	2010
	Slovakia	Bratisiava	Martin	2009
	UK	London	Liverpool	2003

Table 2. List of countries that are actively discussing moving their capital cities

This is the basis for the Indonesian government to proceed with the relocation of the national capital. The national defense and security system developed to increase vigilance in the follow-up to the move of the New Capital of the Archipelago to Kalimantan, precisely in the East Kalimantan Region, this has an impact on Indonesia's national defense strategy. In the design that has been prepared for the IKN defense and security system architecture has guidelines on the national defense and security system. The designed defense and security system architecture consists of four components. The first component is intelligence, the second is defense, the third is security which includes protecting the country and society, and the last component is cyber security.

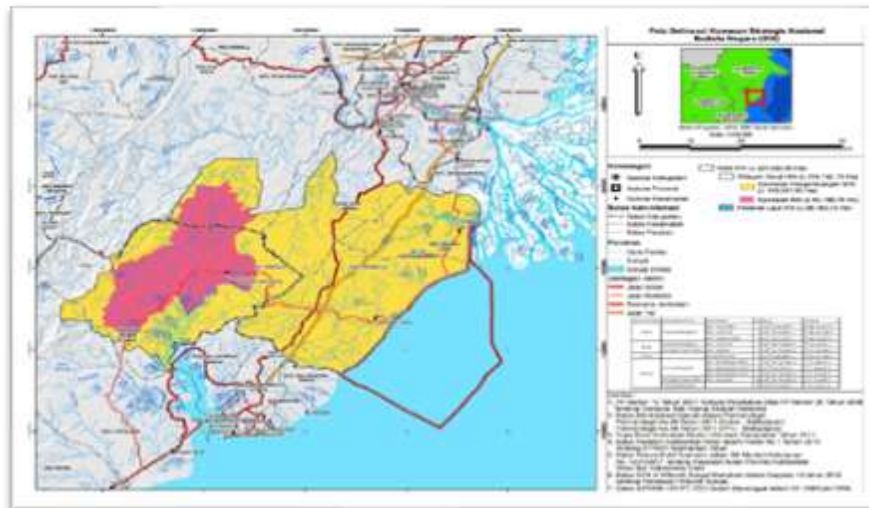


Figure.1 Map of the Capital Region of the Archipelago

Indonesia is a country located on the Asian continent, especially in Southeast Asia. The territory of Indonesia extends for 3,977 miles between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean with a land area of 1,922,570 km and a water area of 3,257,483 km. Based on its area, Indonesia ranks as the fourteenth largest country in the world. Indonesia also has the longest coastline in the world, reaching 81,000 km, which is 14% of the world's coastline. Indonesia's sea area reaches 5.8 million km², close to 70% of the total area of Indonesia. Indonesia is a distinct and intact country that was proclaimed in 1945. Indonesia is known as one of the largest archipelagos in the world with more than 17,000 islands, of which only about 7,000 are inhabited. Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi, Sumatra and Papua are the main islands in Indonesia. Indonesia has the 4th largest population in the world after China, India and America. Indonesian society consists of about 300 tribes, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Chinese, Dayak and Papuan. Each tribe has its own dialect, so in total there are more than 360 dialects that enrich Indonesian culture. However, "Bahasa Indonesia" is the national language that also unifies the Indonesian nation. Indonesia is directly bordered by the Asian Continent to the north, the Australian Continent to the south, the Indian Ocean to the west, and the Pacific Ocean to the east. This strategic location makes Indonesia a country that becomes a crossroads for world traffic, both on land, sea and air. Indonesia also neighbors China, India, and Thailand, where these countries are showing extraordinary economic growth. In addition, Indonesia is also located at the crossroads of the world economy and international trade, both industrialized and developing countries. In the sea area, Indonesia borders Australia, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the

Philippines, and Timor Leste. This will certainly have a major influence on the problems and handling of Indonesia's sea and air territories.

Based on Figure 3, the IKN region has an estimated area of approximately 256,142 hectares. The IKN region which is planned to be a catalyst for Kalimantan by utilizing the advantages of several existing cities such as the city of Balikpapan and the city of Samarinda has its own advantages to advance the country for the better in the future. The IKN program, which runs in 2023, is the beginning of the beginning to mobilize the relocation of the national capital. The IKN location also coincides with the Indonesian Archipelago Sea (ALKI) II and Choke Point or the world's narrow point. According to (Fatimah, 2022) the new capital city requires a maritime surveillance system to support the defense of the new capital city where this is an effort to maintain territorial integrity, sovereignty, and also the safety of the entire Indonesian nation from disturbances and threats that can destroy the integrity of the nation and state. This study discusses empirically the government's strategy for the defense of the IKN Nusantara region, especially in the Indonesian sea defense section. In the aspect that the government emphasizes that there are two strategies to strengthen defense and conduct good security to maintain the occurrence of aggressive actions from outside parties. The following is an overview of the government's strategy.

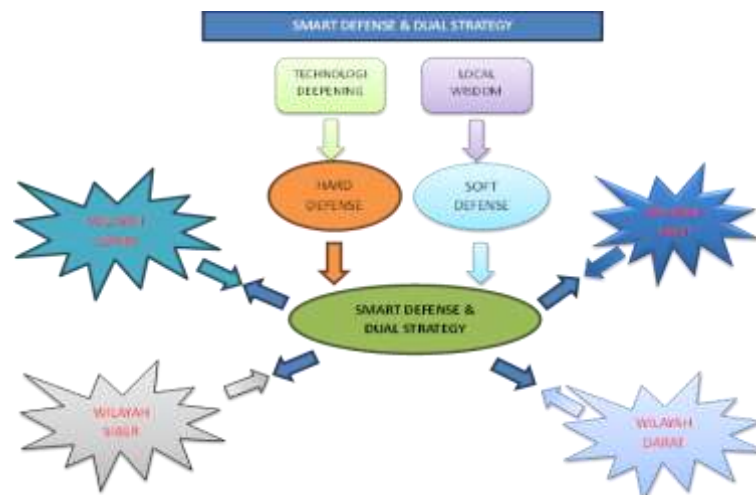


Figure. 2 Smart Defense and Dual Strategy Flow

In Figure 4, it can be explained that the smart defense strategy and dual strategy have the priority to fortify from four aspects, namely airspace, cyber, sea and land. This is also a two-layer protection where there is hard defense and soft defense. Hard defense has protection from technological deepening while soft defense has protection from local wisdom. The view of several studies that the existence of hard defense with the protection of deepening technology is able to maintain the government's security system (Ardiyanti, 2014) and also protection from soft defense where local wisdom or local wisdom is able to balance Indonesia's defense system in the face of proxy wars or modern technology (Manggabarani, 2017) and (Sholihatin, 2020). With this development, the IKN Nusantara defense will be able to avoid the threat of missile attacks within a radius of 200 kilometers such as attacks from China and North Korea (Democracy News, 2022) and (Khoirul, 2022).

In today's modern technological developments, it can be used as a defense to support national security. Good consideration to be utilized as layered protection. The government must be able to consider this situation in order to strengthen the hazard detection area. Security systems

supported by strong cyber make guidelines for awareness that can anticipate crimes or threats from areas that can be entered by other countries. For this reason, the government can reduce the risk of hazardous actions at points that are vulnerable and can be a threat of danger. Like the Kalimantan islands area is a location and route for the movement of goods or others that can be at risk of becoming a threat of danger through the Indonesian sea route. At this time the island of Kalimantan is an area and route for trans-nation crime, such as smuggling people, drugs, and so on. IKN also has a terrorist transit triangle in Sulu, Sabah, and Poso. This is a consideration for tightening security in the Indonesian sea defense area. Plus IKN is located in the Indonesian archipelago II sea water route which has the potential to become a submarine crossing area for the AUKUS military alliance (Australia, UK, USA). Especially there is still unrest from the conflict caused by the competition for the area in the South China Sea. This can be watched out for if tensions suddenly peak which causes a risk of danger and becomes a threat to Indonesia. Other considerations can be shown from the concept where a defense and security system designed in the New State Capital is an overview of the architectural defense and security system of the new State Capital (IKN) shown in Figure.5 below.

The Head of Defense and Security of the Ministry of PPN / Bappenas of the Republic of Indonesia who serves as Director named Bogat Widyatmoko stated that the four main components of the IKN government and security system architecture were based on a study of defense threats and security disturbances that might occur in the 38 provincial capitals, namely the first component is intelligence, Defense, Security and Cyber. This Intelligence component serves to detect threats and challenges early, which then provides early warnings to relevant parties in order to take preventive, deterrent and countermeasure steps. The intelligence officers in charge will provide situation analysis and recommendations regarding the most appropriate steps and policies to be taken by the Government. The second component is defense, which is taken into account by examining Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution, which mandates that state defense and security efforts be carried out through a universal people's defense and security system (Sishankamrata) with the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) as the main forces, then the people as a supporting force. This component is tasked with upholding the sishankamrata doctrine, as well as launching a national defense strategy that uses all the strengths and capabilities of military and non-military components in a comprehensive and integrated manner. the third component is security which is more oriented towards the domestic security situation. Included in the security component are security and public order, law enforcement, and services from law enforcement officials to the community. This component is a supporter of smart security, which is a modern city security system based on technological advances, community involvement, and the involvement of domestic security partners. The fourth component of the Cyber Component serves to maintain data confidentiality, enforce integrity in data management, while ensuring data availability to run smart security and maximize smart cities. In general, smart city services require high data availability.

This is a vulnerability that must be maximally protected. Therefore, cybersecurity is an issue that has garnered high attention for the Government. The cyber component has the task of creating a national security operation center (NSOC) or security operation center (SOC). The following illustrates the flow of the IKN defense and security system.



Figure.5 Architecture of IKN Nusantara defense and security system

The suitability of the statement expressed by the Director of Defense and Security of the Ministry of PPN / Bappenas of the Republic of Indonesia can be seen from figure.5 which shows the flow of each defense and security that has been very complex which has been arranged in such a way.

CONCLUSION

This research provides an analysis of the dynamics of moving the country's New Capital with a good design starting from planning, development, control, to supervision that needs to be done in a multi-aspect and multidisciplinary manner. The existence of factors that must be considered properly to carry out the development of the country's new capital needs to be considered as well as defense from all aspects, especially in the Indonesian sea waters. This is due to the displacement of the new Ibukot which is determined to be an area adjacent to ALKI II where this is an aspect of the location of the displacement or link that is often alerted to unlawful acts. The government's strategy to use Smart Defense and Dual Strategy is very appropriate to maintain state security.

From the perspective of sea security that has been described, it can present a very good defense to be used and developed to protect the Indonesian sea in the Archipelago's capital city. An important part of this strategy utilizes modern technology that can anticipate the arrival of missile threats that may cross the Indonesian Region. This can be seen with the existence of smart defense and dual strategy where the government is able to be aware of a series that will cross the territory of the Indonesian state with a distance of 200 kilometers. Another thing that becomes the object of the Region or the path that is often passed by the transfer by sea crossing can be anticipated.

The consideration of researchers to discuss the relocation of the capital city is increasingly crucial to do in order to provide criticism, suggestions, considerations, and policy analysis to the government. This is important so that there are many balancing reviews to build and participate comprehensively can contribute to policies that have a national impact. In addition, public political support especially from local communities needs to be integrated in the implementation of this policy. The relocation of the country's capital city, which produces multi-sectoral impacts,

will certainly affect the lives of local communities. Support from local communities is important to maintain socio-political order, culture, and stability.

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