

Implementation of the Archipelagic Defense Strategy for Early Detection of Violations on the Coastal Area of Garut-West Java to Support National Defense at Sea

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Abstract

Indonesia, with its vast maritime territory and abundant water resources, requires substantial efforts to safeguard defense and security. The effective defense strategy of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) involves strategically placing naval bases throughout the entire region, demonstrating a deterrent effect to potential adversaries and affirming the presence of TNI AL in the waters of the Republic of Indonesia. The aim of this research is to analyze the implementation of the Maritime Defense Strategy in early detection of threats along the coast of Garut, West Java. This qualitative research adopts a phenomenological approach, utilizing interview, observation, and documentation methods. The findings indicate that the placement of Binpotmar personnel in Cikelet Garut under the jurisdiction of Posal Pangandaran plays a crucial role in responding to the dynamics of local maritime issues. The flexibility and responsibility of Binpotmar demonstrate vital adaptability in responding to incidents at the border. Functioning as the forefront of intelligence and executing maritime operations, the presence of Binpotmar is a strategic step to enhance self-reliance in carrying out operational tasks. The research also emphasizes the optimal utilization of Cikelet Garut's potential, including the well-maintained Dutch legacy docks, through infrastructural improvements and advanced technology. The naval facility in the area can effectively respond to maritime threats, fulfill the 5R criteria in the Southern Region of Java Island, and create a deterrent effect against adversaries. The importance of collaboration with the Garut Regency Government through forkopimda is highlighted as a crucial consideration for TNI AL. Overall, the research underscores the significance of a comprehensive and collaborative approach in maintaining maritime defense and security in the region.

Keywords: *National Defense, Implementation, Archipelagic Defense Strategy, Garut.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, currently aspiring to establish itself as the Global Maritime Fulcrum with its five pillars, requires comprehensive policies and implementation across its maritime areas, extending from the waters to the coast, regarding maritime potential. Furthermore, all elements undoubtedly share the collective responsibility of realizing Indonesia as the Global Maritime Fulcrum. Therefore, an effective strategy is needed, to be executed by the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) as the institution responsible for maritime defense and security, in order to address various threats.

The following are the 5 Main Pillars to realize the Global Maritime Fulcrum:

1. Rebuilding Indonesia's maritime culture.
2. Preserving and managing marine resources, with a focus on building marine food sovereignty through the development of the fishing industry.
3. Commitment to the development of maritime infrastructure and connectivity, constructing sea tolls, seaports, logistics, shipbuilding industries, and maritime tourism.
4. Maritime diplomacy, inviting all of Indonesia's partners to collaborate in the maritime sector.
5. Building maritime defense capabilities (Kominfo, 2016).

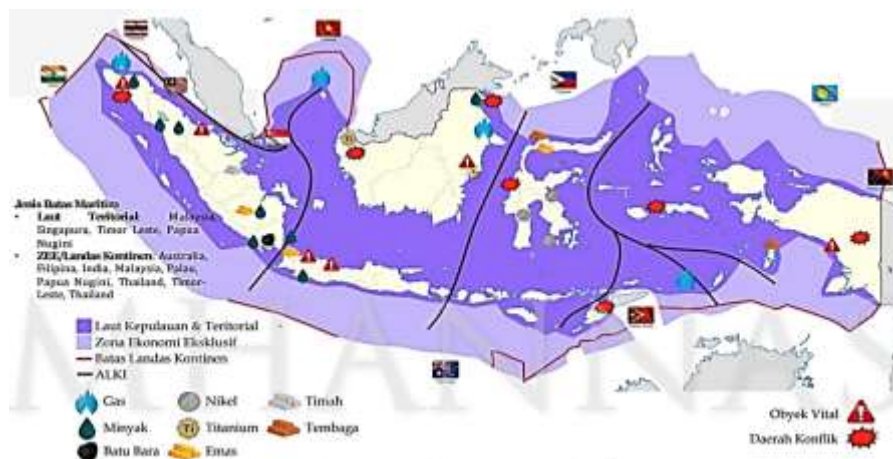


Figure 1. Maritime Borders of Indonesia

Source: Lemhannas RI, 2022

Figure 1 illustrates the current wealth of resources in Indonesia, such as gas, oil, coal, nickel, and more. Several vital assets are situated within the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI), necessitating strict security measures. Additionally, Indonesia's territorial borders directly adjoin several countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, Palau, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, and even Australia.

The abundant marine resources present significant opportunities for exploration and the establishment of active trade routes, particularly in the trade of marine biota. This creates a geostrategic region, attracting the interest of other nations to enter this strategically important area. Indonesia, recognizing its maritime potential, must actively implement sustainable programs, early warning and detection systems for maritime threats, and a robust maritime defense strategy.

In accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 3 of 2002 on State Defense, Article 3, paragraph (2), emphasizes the consideration of Indonesia's geographical condition as an archipelagic state in organizing defense. Therefore, it is essential for Indonesia to realize its vision of becoming a global maritime fulcrum, supported by strong maritime security and defense aligned with the five main pillars of the global maritime fulcrum (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 3 Tahun 2002, 2002).

Posmat Cikelet operates under the command of Posal Pangandaran, which falls under the jurisdiction of Lanal Bandung situated in the city center. Lanal Bandung is a Type B Naval Base led by a Colonel. Its primary duties include providing logistical and administrative support for elements of the Indonesian Navy and conducting the development of the role of the Navy, as well as fostering maritime potential to become a force in maritime security in the region (Lanal Bandung, 2011). However, the function of Lanal Bandung as a naval base still does not fully meet the criteria of an ideal "Home Base" 5R naval base.

Lanal Bandung, as a specialized naval base similar to Lanal Yogyakarta, is located in the urban center. However, this does not pose a hindrance to continually enhancing the strategy of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) to reassess the potential of the region that can support its tasks and functions in safeguarding the sea, especially in the Southern Region of Java Island, particularly West Java. A fundamental naval base strategy will undoubtedly aid in the development of the Indonesian Navy's operational capabilities in maritime operations.

This is related to the 5R functions, namely Rebase, Replenishment, Repair, Rest, and Recreation. In this regard, Lanal Bandung has not yet met the criteria for these 5R functions. However, the consideration is that a good naval base is one that can support all the needs of the

Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) in carrying out its main tasks in defense of the Republic of Indonesia from various maritime threats.

In the nation's life, Indonesia will undoubtedly face various threats. Non-military threats currently faced by Indonesia include:

- a. Foreign Infiltration
- b. Transnational Terrorism
- c. Human Trafficking
- d. Smuggling of Trade Commodities
- e. Narcotics Smuggling
- f. Weapon Smuggling
- g. Theft/Piracy
- h. IUU Fishing (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing)
- i. Destruction of Marine Ecosystems (Wijayanto, 2022).

In addition to the above threats, the proximity of Christmas Island to Indonesia poses a potential threat to the southern part of Java Island, especially in West Java. Numerous violations occur in the South of Java, particularly in West Java, due to its strategically important location near the national capital and the provincial capital, Bandung.

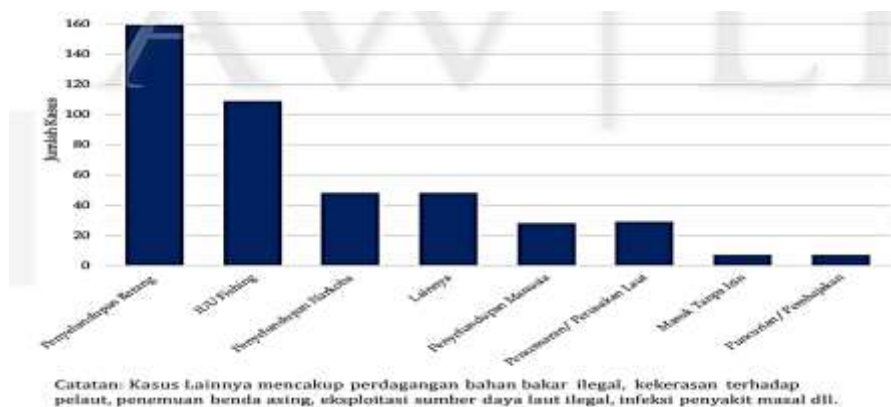


Figure 2. Maritime Incidents Graph (January 2021 - June 2022)

Source: Lemhannas RI, 2022

Based on the above graph, the number of smuggling cases reached 160 incidents from January 2021 to June 2022. Furthermore, IUU Fishing reached over 100 cases, followed by drug smuggling with around 40 cases, and human trafficking with around 20 cases. According to Figure 1.4 regarding human trafficking cases, it is evident that the Indonesian border areas, particularly in the South of Indonesia's seas, experience the highest number of human trafficking incidents. This demonstrates that maritime defense is significantly weaker in the southern region of Java compared to the northern region.

In November 2022, the Garut District Police successfully uncovered several cases of narcotics and illegal drug circulation in the southern region of Garut Regency, particularly in the Pameungpeuk and Cibalong sub-districts. Four suspects were arrested, and from these cases, evidence was seized, including 1,200 tablets of illegal drugs such as Tramadol, Hexymer, Dextro, and others. Additionally, the police also confiscated a quantity of alcoholic beverages (news.republika.co.id, 2022).

In 2020, the police successfully thwarted the smuggling of 1.2 tons of crystal methamphetamine with the disguise of dates and betel nuts from the Middle East to Jakarta. Seven suspects involved in the drug smuggling through two maritime routes were identified.

They entered through two different routes, first through the Indian Ocean route, then to the West Coast of Aceh, and later through the South Coast of Java (Tempo.co, 2020).

In 2022, the Directorate of Water Police of West Java Regional Police successfully thwarted the smuggling of 8,600 sand lobster and pearl seeds in the Rancabuaya area, Garut Regency, West Java. Authorities managed to secure the smuggled lobster seeds, and the plan was to release them back into the wild (Tribunnews, 2022).

With the existing threats, the presence of a Naval Base in the south of West Java Island is crucial. In a study titled "Utilization of Geographic Information Systems in Determining the Suitability of Locations for Naval Base Plans in Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province," it emphasizes the importance of the role of the Navy as law enforcement at sea, especially in the south of West Java Island. It is emphasized that this role includes securing, monitoring, and supervising national vital objects and criminal activities at sea. To face these tasks, careful planning is required, including the determination of suitable locations for the Naval Base. In determining the location of the base, parameters of both land and sea areas need to be considered. Additionally, the distance between the base and potential threats at sea is also a crucial consideration. In conclusion, thorough and strategic planning is needed to ensure the effectiveness of the Navy's tasks in maintaining maritime security in the south of West Java Island (Deswana et al., 2020).

The smuggling cases in Garut represent a complex issue akin to the tip of an iceberg. This poses a potential threat to the southern region of Garut if not given specific attention to address this menace. Based on this issue, the importance of a base strategy becomes crucial in optimizing Posmat Cikelet's role in early detection of threats on the coastal area of Garut, West Java. Therefore, the research is titled "Implementation of the Archipelagic Defense Strategy for Early Detection of Violations on the Coastal Area of Garut-West Java to Support National Defense at Sea." This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Archipelagic Defense Strategy on the coastal area of Garut, West Java.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the researcher employs a qualitative method. Qualitative research methods are also referred to as naturalistic methods because the research is conducted in a natural setting, meaning the conditions at Posmat Cikelet Garut as the focus of this study. It is called qualitative because the collected data is analyzed qualitatively (Sugiyono, 2019). The natural object is an object that develops as it is, without manipulation, and its presence does not influence the dynamics of the object (Sugiyono, 2019). The researcher is directly involved in collecting data in the field, conducted under natural conditions, precisely at Posmat Cikelet Garut.

This study adopts a phenomenological approach design. The phenomenological approach is based on the view that humans acquire experiences through the interpretation of specific objects or social situations (Patilima, 2013). In the context of this research, human experience refers to the perspectives of informants predetermined by the researcher.

The phenomenological approach necessitates researchers to be directly involved in the field, comprehend acquired data, collect information, analyze it, and construct theories based on field observations (Bungin, 2021). In the context of this research, a descriptive approach will be employed to portray the perspectives and experiences of each informant or practitioner related to this study.

Data collection techniques are methods or approaches chosen and utilized by researchers to obtain the required data or information. Data collection techniques are a crucial

step in research since the research goal is to acquire data (Sugiyono, 2019). Data collection techniques are implemented through interviews, observations, and documentation.

Data analysis is a systematic process of organizing and managing data obtained from various sources, such as interview results, field notes, and other materials. If the answers from the interviews are deemed unsatisfactory after analysis, the researcher will continue with further questions until, to a certain extent, credible data is obtained. Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2020) state that activities in qualitative data analysis are interactive and continuously ongoing until completion, indicating saturation in the data.

The data analysis in this research will utilize the concept of the Manual Data Analysis Procedure (MDAP), also known as the Proses Coding Manual Saldana & Burhan Bungin (2021). The data analysis will proceed through several stages: Data, Creating Codes, Developing Categories, Building Themes, Memos, and Statements or Building Theory (Bungin, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Naval Observation Post of the Indonesian Navy (Posmat TNI AL) is tasked with collecting information for developing maritime intelligence functions. Specifically, the Naval Observation Post in Cikelet, Garut, operates within the Garut area under the leadership of Corporal Rasmiono, focusing on maritime development activities such as Social Communication, Joint Patrols, and Search and Rescue (SAR). In the broader context, the abolishment of Posmat and the formation of Babinpotmar-Babinpotmar, under the leadership of Admiral Yudho Margono, reflects adjustments in accordance with the working area.



Figure 3. Dutch Heritage Dock

Source: Ferry (2023)

Exploring the potential of the coastal area in Garut for the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), the presence of a well-preserved Dutch heritage dock stands out. Illustrated in Figure 3 this strategic dock, commonly known as Santolo Dock, is situated on a peninsula and features a lighthouse building, providing an ideal location for observation. Despite some parts showing signs of deterioration, the dock's overall structural integrity is noteworthy, considering its age and the challenging waves along the South Beach.

The following is the result of processing interview transcripts, starting from open coding to entering the selective coding stage. The selective coding was performed on the issues related to Binpotmar Cikelet (N3) and Pangkalan Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Laut (Lanal) Bandung (N1) as the main informants and then on supporting informant Polair Cikelet (N2) as follows.

Table 1. Selective Coding of N 3

Code	Final Code	Categories	Themes
T 7 a	Duties and Responsibilities of Babinpotmar	Tasks of the Indonesian Navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Potential • Resource Requirements • Threat • Cross-Sector Collaboration • Policy Evaluation • Tasks of the Indonesian Navy • Indonesian Readiness (TNI AL) • Economic Needs
T 7 b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination • Collaboration or Cooperation 	Collaboration with other agencies	
T 7 c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Constraints • Operational needs 	Resource Requirements	
T 7 d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babinpotmar Placement Challenge • Efforts to Increase Monitoring Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat • Regional Potential 	
T 7 e	Southern Sea Region Defense and Security Infrastructure	Resource Requirements	
T 7 f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Security Challenges • Indonesian Preparedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat • Indonesian Readiness (TNI AL) 	
T 7 g	Challenges of Implementing the KBN Program	Policy evaluation	
T 7 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen's Economic Challenges • Infrastructure Challenges in the Lives of Traditional Fishermen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Needs • Resource Requirements 	

Source: Processed by the researcher (2023)

Table 2. Selective Coding of N 1

Code	Final Code	Categories	Themes
T 3 a 3	1. Policy in building a Lanal 2. Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy • Threat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy • Threat • Resource Requirements • Regional Potential • Policy
T 3 b 3	Strategy for improving personnel quality	Resource Requirements	
T 3 c 3	1. Regional potential 2. Development Plan 3. Potential Threats 4. Defense Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Potential • Threat • Defense Policy 	

Source: Processed by the researcher (2023)

Table 3. Selective of N 2

Code _	Final Code	Categories	Themes
T 6 a	Polair Roles and Duties	Polair Roles and Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Requirements • Cross-Sector Collaboration • Polair Roles and Duties
T 6 b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-Sector Collaboration • Response to Lakalaut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Cross-sector collaboration 	
T 6 c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Community Development • Law enforcement • Cross-Sector Collaboration 	Polai's Role and Duties	
T 6 d	Resource Limitations	Resource Requirements	

Source: Processed by the researcher (2023)

The initial conclusion drawn from the selective coding process is that Babinpotmar Cikelet plays a strategic role in early detection of violations in the South of West Java, and this is related to several strategic themes involving Regional Potential, Resource Needs, Threats, Cross-Sector Collaboration, Policy Evaluation, Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) Duties, Indonesia's Readiness (TNI AL), and Economic Needs, especially for traditional fishermen.

Regional Potential becomes the main focus in the early detection strategy, where in-depth knowledge of maritime geography, weather conditions, and regional characteristics is key to creating operational effectiveness. Resource Needs include adequate equipment, including vehicles and tools for mobilization and effective task execution.

Threats such as illegal sand mining, improper fishing, and maritime accidents are focal points in Babinpotmar Cikelet's operations. In responding to these threats, cross-sector collaboration with relevant agencies, such as Polair and Basarnas, is crucial to ensure coordinated and effective handling.

Policy Evaluation, especially regarding the placement of the Maritime Village of the Archipelago, needs attention. The placement of the Maritime Village of the Archipelago also requires considerations related to geographical conditions and potential in coastal areas.

Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) tasks, in this case, Babinpotmar Cikelet, must be carried out in accordance with national maritime defense policies and Indonesia's strategic needs. Indonesia's readiness (TNI AL) is also highlighted, with an in-depth understanding of potential threats and opportunities to ensure optimal maritime defense.

In the economic context, especially for traditional fishermen, Babinpotmar Cikelet needs to consider Economic Needs, especially related to the lack of facilities and infrastructure for fishermen. The limited availability of Fish Auction Places (TPI) is also a concern as it can affect the selling prices of catches and the welfare of fishermen.

In maintaining maritime security in the South of West Java, Polair Garut also has a closely related strategy with several strategic themes, including Resource Needs, Cross-Sector Collaboration with the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), and the Roles and Duties of Polair.

Resource Needs are the main point in Polair Garut's strategy. This includes aspects of equipment, trained personnel, and other supporting facilities. With adequate resources, Polair Garut can carry out its tasks optimally, including patrol activities, addressing threats, and law enforcement in those waters.

Cross-Sector Collaboration, especially with the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), is another strategic element. Good coordination between Polair Garut and the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) can enhance the effectiveness of surveillance and law enforcement in the waters of the South of West Java. By building synergy, both can collaborate in performing tasks to maintain maritime security.

The Roles and Duties of Polair become focal points in this strategy. Polair Garut must be able to conduct patrols, early detection of potential threats, and respond quickly to emergencies or unforeseen incidents at sea. Polair's main tasks include enforcing maritime law, handling illegal fishing cases, and coordinating rescue efforts and assistance to ships or individuals in need in the sea.

By integrating these three themes, Polair Garut can design and implement a robust strategy to maintain maritime security in the South of West Java. Active involvement in meeting resource needs, good cross-sector collaboration, and a deep understanding of its roles and duties will help Polair Garut achieve its strategic goals in maintaining the security of the maritime area.

In carrying out its duties, Babinpotmar Cikelet establishes close cooperation with various agencies such as Polair, SAR, and other institutions that have jurisdiction in the Cikelet region. To support its performance, Babinpotmar Cikelet is equipped with motorized vehicles as a means of transportation that facilitates mobility in its extensive working area. However, the challenge faced is the inability to fully cover its entire working area, which involves 23 coastal villages. Therefore, the addition of personnel is needed to make Babinpotmar Cikelet more effective in engaging in the coastal areas of Garut, which has a coastline of 83 km.

The capabilities of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) and the complexity of maritime issues can be implemented cross-sectorally, as explained in previous research by Marsetio (2013), who stated that realizing the authority and capabilities possessed by the Indonesian Navy and the complexity of maritime issues that must be addressed cross-sectorally, the Indonesian Navy consistently fosters partnerships by embracing and encouraging relevant ministries or agencies to collaborate in securing the borders of the Republic of Indonesia.

The potential of the Garut region is crucial support for the construction of Navy Operational Post (Posal) or Navy Base (Lanal), especially with the existence of the Dutch pier still in good condition and suitable for use. Babinpotmar Cikelet believes that this potential can be optimized by the Indonesian Navy, becoming a strategy for placing bases in the south of Java Island, an area that currently has not received serious attention. Babinpotmar Cikelet's opinion is based on its experience on Navy ships (KRI - Kapal Republik Indonesia), such as KRI Bowa, KRI Parang, and KRI Imam Bonjol. This experience serves as the foundation for the concept of placing strategically positioned bases in the future, especially in the southern region of Java Island, particularly West Java.

The placement of personnel is crucial in responding to the dynamics of maritime security. Although the placement follows the regulations, flexibility in responding to incidents at the border areas indicates the independence and responsibility of Babinpotmar. The presence of Babinpotmar as the forefront of intelligence and maritime operations, especially in handling maritime accidents, is a strategic step. Collaboration with relevant agencies, such as Polair Garut, illustrates synergy in maintaining maritime security. Despite the constraints of duty in Pangandaran limiting participation in Water Rescue Training, balancing intelligence tasks, maritime operations, and training remains the main focus. This reflects the importance of adaptability and independence of Babinpotmar in carrying out its duties in diverse and dynamic regions.

The Dutch heritage pier in the South of Java Island has strategic potential as a ship berth, especially for patrol vessels. Although it requires dredging, utilizing this pier is crucial to meet the needs of access and resupply for warships in the region. The importance of adequate port

facilities also needs attention. Collaboration between institutions, including TNI AD and TNI AU, is required to build comprehensive defense facilities in the south of Java Island, supporting security and defense in this strategic area. As explained in the book "Postur TNI," the development of bases is a necessity that cannot be compromised, considering the increasing threats and crimes both domestically and internationally. In this regard, the strategic interests of Indonesian defense are part of the national interest in ensuring the sovereignty of the country with all its aspects. The military, especially the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), plays a crucial role in defense tasks.

The utilization of maritime potential in the South of Java Island has been studied by Ferry Deswan (2020), where the establishment of the Naval Base (Lanal) on the southern coast of West Java, especially in Cisolok District, Sukabumi Regency, can be optimized using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. This provides a strong scientific basis for the Indonesian Navy in decision-making related to the establishment of the base, integrating resource efficiency and considering oceanography and land considerations. The conclusion is that a base can be built in the South of Java Island by optimizing efforts and utilizing Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.

Maritime security in the South of Java Sea is currently facing serious challenges, especially with the presence of nuclear-powered submarines owned by Australia, which have high mobility and are difficult to detect. Unfortunately, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) does not yet have adequate submarine detection tools in this area. This is a serious gap in our maritime defense, given the potential threats that may arise undetected. Investment and development of submarine detection technology are needed to significantly enhance maritime security in this area.

Furthermore, the implementation of the Maritime Village of the Archipelago in the Pamalayan Village area encounters several obstacles that can undermine the concept and objectives of the program. The mismatch between the Pospantau Balawista and the 5-cluster provision, which should be located in one village, especially with different locations like Cijambe Village, which does not have fishermen, creates a mismatch between the program name and the field reality. In addition, placing the Maritime Village of the Archipelago in Pamalayan Village according to the decree, but building it in Cijambe Village, illustrates a discrepancy in the implementation of this program. Therefore, an evaluation and correction of the implementation of the Maritime Village of the Archipelago are needed to ensure that the program can achieve its goals more effectively in the future.

Regarding the issues of traditional fishermen's lives in Cikelet District, it is evident that they still face serious constraints related to facilities, infrastructure, and business capital. The limited availability of ships, boats, and capital forces fishermen to rely on loans from mafia bosses, creating a difficult-to-break debt cycle. In the concept where the sea is a means to achieve goals, the political, economic, and technological environment has a direct relationship with the maritime strategy of a nation. As maritime strategy can be defined as the art and science of using force to achieve goals related to the sea (Sutanto et al., 2022).

The absence of a Fish Auction Place (TPI) in Cikelet District is a heavy blow to traditional fishermen. In this situation, they are forced to sell their catch at low prices to mafia bosses, so the income is insufficient to pay off debts. This situation reflects the lack of attention from the local government to the economy of traditional fishermen in the area. Real challenges emerge, and concrete solutions, such as providing facilities, infrastructure, capital, and the construction of TPI, are crucial to improve the welfare of traditional fishermen in Cikelet

CONCLUSION

The placement of personnel at the Pangandaran Naval Base (Posal Pangandaran) plays a crucial role in addressing the dynamic challenges in its maritime area. The flexibility and responsibility of Babinpotmar in responding to incidents at the border demonstrate important adaptability. The presence of Babinpotmar as the forefront of intelligence and executor of maritime operations, especially in handling maritime accidents, is a strategic step to enhance independence in carrying out its duties.

Based on the conclusions, the recommendations in this study are that the potential of the Cikelet Garut area can be utilized by the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) due to the existence of the Dutch colonial-era dock, which is still in good condition. Furthermore, it is suggested to complete the office needs, provide training, and equip it with advanced technology to respond to potential threats from the sea. This way, the Naval Base (Lanal) that fulfills or approximates the 5R in the Southern Region of Java, especially West Java, can be achieved. The strategic placement of naval base points represents the presence of the Indonesian Navy at sea, thus creating a deterrent effect against adversaries.

There is a need for good cooperation among institutions, especially with the Local Government of Garut Regency, as through the regional military command (forkopimda), the Indonesian Navy has a strategic disposition in determining policies in the area. Certainly, this should be taken into consideration by the Indonesian Navy in improving infrastructure and capabilities.

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