THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL NAVY (TNI AL) IN STRENGTHENING MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS IN INDONESIA

Imam Budiman, Bulbul Abdurachman, Aura Nurhaliza

Department of International Relations, Universitas Pasundan, Bandung, Indonesia
Corresponding Author Email: imam.budiman@unpas.ac.id

Abstract

The Indonesian Navy's National Navy (TNI AL) has an important role in strengthening maritime domain awareness (MDA). In the era of globalization, the sea has become a very vital strategic area for the country. The Indonesian Navy has a major role in guarding and protecting Indonesian territorial waters from various threats, such as terrorism, illegal trade, illegal fishing, and conflicts at sea. To carry out this role, the Indonesian Navy needs good and effective MDA instruments. In building MDA, the Indonesian Navy must have the ability to collect information from various sources, be it through monitoring from the air, sea, or land. This paper uses a qualitative-descriptive method by obtaining data through a literature review process. The Indonesian Navy can utilize sea power to strengthen national defense, increase maritime trade, and secure marine resources. In this case, the Indonesian Navy can act as a protector of national security and also as a driver of economic growth through the maritime sector. In conclusion, TNI-AL plays a very important role in maritime domain awareness. For this reason, the TNI AL needs to have good and effective MDA instruments for gathering information and taking appropriate action. By having this capability, the Indonesian Navy can strengthen national defense and exploit the potential of the sea for the country's economic progress.

Keywords: Role; Navy; Maritime Domain Awareness; Indonesia.

Abstrak

Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Laut (TNI AL) memiliki peran penting dalam memperkuat Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA). Dalam era globalisasi, laut menjadi wilayah strategis yang sangat vital bagi negara. TNI AL memiliki peran utama dalam menjaga dan melindungi wilayah perairan Indonesia dari berbagai ancaman, seperti terorisme, perdagangan gelap, pencurian ikan, dan konflik di laut. Untuk menjalankan peran tersebut, TNI AL memerlukan instrumen MDA yang baik dan efektif. Dalam membangun MDA, TNI AL harus memiliki kemampuan untuk mengumpulkan informasi dari berbagai sumber, baik itu melalui pemantauan dari udara, laut, maupun darat. Tulisan ini diteliti melalui metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan memperoleh data melalui proses literature review. TNI AL dapat memanfaatkan kekuatan laut untuk memperkuat pertahanan negara, meningkatkan perdagangan maritim, dan mengamankan sumber daya laut. Dalam hal ini, TNI AL dapat berperan sebagai pelindung keamanan nasional dan juga sebagai pendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi melalui sektor maritim. Dalam kesimpulannya, TNI AL memainkan peran yang sangat penting dalam Maritime Domain Awareness. Untuk itu, TNI AL perlu memiliki instrumen MDA yang baik dan efektif dalam mengumpulkan informasi dan mengambil tindakan yang tepat. Dengan memiliki kemampuan ini, TNI AL dapat memperkuat pertahanan nasional dan memanfaatkan potensi laut untuk kemajuan ekonomi negara.

Kata Kunci: Peran; TNI AL; Maritime Domain Awarness; Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Internationally, Indonesia is recognized as the largest archipelagic country in the world based on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982. With over 17,506 islands, Indonesia has the most islands in the world. 92 small outlying islands border ten neighboring countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, India, Australia, Vietnam, the Philippines, the Republic of Palau, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea. Maritime security is very important to maintain stability and security in the maritime area. To maintain its maritime security, Indonesia has a strong naval defense force, through the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL). The abundant marine resources in Indonesia need to be managed well and protected to remain beneficial for the future. Maritime security is also related to sovereignty, freedom of navigation, economic development, and political stability in the maritime area. The state must protect and maintain its maritime security from various emerging threats.

Indonesia has waters that are much wider than its land, so maintaining maritime security within the country becomes very important. To start this effort, it is necessary to build awareness of the maritime environment or Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA). In addition to having a positive impact on the economic aspect with the increasing activity of maritime trade, Indonesian waters also face a variety of security threats, such as territorial disputes. The strength of the Navy can be a political strategy of the state to maintain national interests in national and international jurisdiction seas, such as in the case of the release of MV Sinar Kudus, which was hijacked in Somali waters in 2011. The task of the TNI AL is not only to protect national interests within the national jurisdiction area but also outside of that area.

The concept of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) refers to a comprehensive understanding of maritime aspects that affect security, safety, economy, and environment. This concept is very important in formulating maritime policies around the world and is also important to guarantee the safety of maritime trade. To ensure maritime security, the country needs to have high strength and capabilities to protect itself from all threats that can disrupt maritime security stability. (Marsetio:2013). The concept of MDA began after the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. The United States increased security in its maritime sector and the concept of MDA then rapidly spread around the world. MDA helps countries to recognize the potential that can be taken from their maritime wealth and aims to increase awareness of events in the sea and coast, as well as to improve security, safety, and environmental economy and provide solutions to problems.

In its history, Admiral Mahan proposed "exploration" as a key element in naval warfare. Since the September 11, 2001 attacks, the Federal Government has developed policies to combat new threats. In 2004, President Bush led efforts to develop a national strategy for maritime security. This strategy called for the alignment of federal, state, local, and private entities to form a more cohesive and effective Maritime Strategy. Each entity developed new strategies to address their specific concerns. The willingness and ability to share information across services, departments, agencies, and national boundaries is essential to the success of this strategy

In explaining the meaning of MDA Understanding from a military perspective, includes monitoring what is happening around (situational awareness) and thinking about possible threats that may occur (threat awareness). To ensure effective situational monitoring, it is necessary to establish a strong and multi-domain Global Maritime Situational Awareness, which combines the identity, location, known patterns, and activities of ships, people, and hazards therein. As for threat awareness, it is necessary to anticipate the threat actions in the maritime environment. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a Global Maritime Intelligence to collect existing data or information, so that appropriate actions can be taken to address possible threats.

MDA also has three levels, namely strategic, operational, and tactical. The strategic

level is related to maritime situation awareness or collecting information about maritime domain elements, while the operational level utilizes information and shares maritime information among international institutions and integrates data. Information can be distinguished into three fields, namely incidents, movements, and sensitive data such as naval intelligence data or criminal investigations. The tactical/technical level emphasizes global maritime security played by the Navy by continuing to operate in the littoral area and organizing organic sensors through maritime information from all aspects of resources found at the strategic level or the operational level.

The importance of security in the maritime area for users and managers of maritime resources is undeniable. This gives confidence to meet the needs of life and invest maritime wealth for their future and the next generation. To ensure consistency in achieving maritime security, the State needs to prioritize the development of maritime security forces. The Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) is one of the important components in ensuring Indonesian maritime security and plays a spearhead role at sea. The concept of a maritime state cannot be separated from defense strength, where the sovereignty of the state is protected from external threats when its defense is strong.

In carrying out its role, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) needs to formulate a strategy. Wedhasmara (2009) explains that a strategy is a series of program steps aimed at realizing the vision and mission. An effective strategy must formulate ways to achieve goals and objectives, create added value for development stakeholders, and create a culture of strategic thinking in the management of development planning management. To measure the success of a strategy, there needs to be a parameter that shows the creation of added value. One policy that can be taken to improve sustainable naval fleet development in the security and defense sector is by applying the concept of maritime domain awareness or Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA). The implementation of the strategy must be controlled and evaluated every year through a learning process.

In implementing the role of the Indonesian Navy in realizing maritime security, the Indonesian government supports by issuing a concept, namely the world maritime axis. the world maritime axis is a concept that has the effectiveness to create guarantee of connecting lines between islands, industrial development in the field of fisheries and shipping, improvement of the sea transportation system. shipping industry, improving the sea transportation system and increasing national maritime security (Dhaniswari & Rakhmagina, n.d.). Besides that, there is an understanding of the world maritime axis, which is the World Maritime Axis is a vision of Indonesia to become a maritime country that is sovereign, strong, advanced, independent and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace, following Indonesia's national interests.(Santoso & Nafisah, 2018). Therefore, this concept will be applied so that Indonesia becomes the king of Asia and the world.

Through the implementation of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), it is hoped that all activities taking place in the waters of a country can be monitored, controlled, and monitored in detail and in real-time. This will allow for rapid law enforcement action in the face of alleged violations. However, two prerequisites must be met to implement MDA, namely the existence of a national maritime strategy and a national maritime security strategy. If these requirements are not met, then MDA cannot be realized. In addition, it is important to create synergy between institutions so that MDA can run effectively and efficiently. One factor that needs to be eliminated is the existence of sectoral egos in every institution that is interested in maritime security. To build maritime security capabilities within the MDA framework, political support from the government is very necessary. MDA is a national system that involves all relevant maritime stakeholders and is under government control, so a reliable government force is very much needed.

RESEARCH METHOD

This paper uses a descriptive qualitative method using secondary data from various

relevant sources. Creswell argues that qualitative methods are methods for understanding and exploring the meaning that comes from human or social problems. In carrying out the qualitative research process, the writer asks questions and procedures, collects specific data from participants, conducts data analysis inductively, and finally translates the complexity of a problem. The data used in this study include documents on national defense policies and strategies, publications from government agencies and relevant research institutions, as well as various news sources and articles related to Maritime Domain Awareness. This method aims to describe the data in detail regarding the Role of the Indonesian National Army (TNI AL) in Strengthening Maritime Domain Awareness in Indonesia. Data collection is carried out through literature review or library research. Then, data analysis is carried out to identify and analyze the themes that emerge from the data that have been collected. Content analysis is carried out by identifying keywords, concepts, and themes related to the Role of the Indonesian National Army (TNI AL) in Strengthening Maritime Domain Awareness in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is a comprehensive understanding of everything related to the sea and that affects security, safety, economics, or the environment. This concept is very important in formulating global maritime policies and also in ensuring the safety of maritime trade. To maintain maritime security, a country must have strong capabilities and strengths in the face of threats that threaten maritime security stability.

The understanding of MDA from a military perspective. MDA consists of what is observed and known (situational awareness), as well as what is anticipated or suspected (threat awareness). In situational awareness, for MDA to run effectively, there must be the formation of a strong, multi-domain Global Maritime Situational Awareness that connects the identity, location, known patterns, and activities of ships, people, and hazards within it. In threat

awareness, there needs to be anticipation of threat actions in the maritime domain.

Therefore, the formation of Global Maritime Intelligent is needed to collect existing data or information to take action. According to the US Office of Global Maritime Domain Awareness, the navy for global MDA contains the following key elements:

1. A global network of partnerships for regional-based maritime information exchange;

2. World-standard institutions for broadcasting the position and identification of ships;

3. Automatic tools that distinguish patterns, changes, and potential threats;

4. Sharing maritime information about suspicious behavior and potential threats.

In addition, there are several levels of MDA, namely strategic, operational, and tactical levels, as follows:

1. Strategic level, MDA contributes to shaping and influencing the global environment and security. This level is largely related to maritime situational awareness or collecting information about maritime domain elements.

2. Operational level, utilizes information and shares maritime information among international institutions and integrates data. Information can be distinguished into 3 fields, namely incidents, movements, and sensitive data such as naval intelligence data or criminal investigations. Incident information at sea includes piracy, accidents, and transnational crime. Movement information is used to monitor the flow and volume of shipping traffic. Sensitive information is confidential data that is used to further show the potential for maritime threats.

3. Tactical/technical level, In the context of global maritime security, the Navy is expected to continue to operate regularly in coastal areas. This requires

a focus on the tactical/technical level, which includes organizing organic sensor capabilities and collecting maritime information from various sources at the operational and strategic levels to ensure optimal sea security.

In terms of defense, to maintain national security, it is necessary to guard and defend the sea that connects the islands because it is a critical vulnerability that can endanger the nation's center of gravity such as the center of government or certain cities/regions. The sea also plays an important role for archipelagic countries as a unifying medium for the nation, a source of resources, transportation, the development of science and technology, building influence, and a medium for national defense. However, the development of military technology today is triggering the expansion of an arms race and the potential for conflict that can affect regional and global security stability. Awareness of the global maritime environment has an impact on changes in strategic policies in the region. The Indonesian Navy as the main component of national defense at sea, conducts the development and improvement of capabilities and strength with planning based on certain capabilities. This is done to consider the complexity of assessing the spectrum of threats and the limited defense budget. To achieve this goal, the Indonesian Navy focuses on priority and urgent targets by using the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) preparation approach. In this case, the Indonesian Navy focuses on the development of capabilities and strengths that meet the minimum needs required to maintain national security. This effort is carried out by considering the available resources to maximize the results.

The Indonesian Navy is working to strengthen its weapons systems by developing the domestic defense industry and increasing competitiveness and production capacity. In addition, they are also using Transfer Of Technology (TOT) and Joint Production programs to produce Alutsista that meets their needs. The Indonesian Navy plans to equip marine Alutsista, combat ships, training ships, survey ships, and maritime reconnaissance aircraft soon by budgeting the necessary funds.

(Marsetio, 2013).

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is a comprehensive understanding of everything related to the sea that can affect the security, safety, economy, and marine environment of a country. The maritime domain encompasses all areas connected to the sea, including activities, infrastructure, communities, cargo, ships, and other maritime transportation. In practice, MDA involves coordination between government and private agencies related to maritime to obtain accurate information and intelligence and enable quick and accurate decision-making. (Marsetio, 2014).

MDA or Maritime Domain Awareness is a concept that focuses on a holistic understanding of all activities that occur in a country's maritime area, including in this case monitoring various threats and security disturbances at sea. This concept can be used as a guide for archipelagic countries like Indonesia which have very large and complex sea areas. Under the leadership of President Joko Widodo, Indonesia has a big vision to become the World Maritime Axis (PMD). The MDA concept can be a guide for Indonesia in developing its maritime security and supporting economic development through the utilization of marine resources contained in the blue economy, especially in the fisheries sector. However, Indonesia is also faced with several problems that must be faced in implementing the MDA concept, such as terrorist acts, shipping accidents, environmental damage by waste, piracy, and smuggling. Indonesia needs to strengthen its maritime security system and cooperate with other countries in addressing the various challenges that occur in its maritime territory. Several recommendations are aimed at increasing Indonesia's capacity to build a MDA. These recommendations include increasing human resource capacity, strengthening inter-agency and country cooperation, improving technology and infrastructure, and increasing understanding of maritime affairs. The importance of building an MDA as an important element of the Global Maritime Axis to improve maritime security in Indonesia and the Indo-Pacific. (Agastia, Perwita:2018).

The success of Indonesia as an archipelag-

ic country depends on the unity of all components of national power in developing national resources. The success of Indonesia in the field of defense, greatness, and glory is determined by Indonesia's ability on land, sea, and air. The concept of sea power as input involves various elements of national power at sea such as law enforcement agencies, maritime defense industries, natural resources, and human resources. Meanwhile, sea power as output is Indonesia's ability to manage the sea and influence the behavior of states or non-states, both in or through the sea. This drives Indonesia to become the fourth economic power in the world by 2030 after China, India, and the United States. The development of Indonesia's sea power 2019-2024 involves all aspects of the maritime, including the war fleet, the merchant fleet, fisheries, the maritime industry, maritime services, ports, maritime tourism, and the maritime community. All of this aims to improve the welfare of the people. Indonesia needs to increase maritime domain awareness in building its maritime power. (Hutomo, 2020)

To realize Indonesia's maritime strategy that follows the vision of the Maritime Axis of the World, the Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL) plays a role as a state instrument to ensure maritime security that is fully the sovereignty of Indonesia. Previously, President SBY had responded to this through the RPJP. TNI-AL then created a new paradigm with the vision of a "World Class Navy" which was initiated by Admiral TNI (ret.) Dr. Marsetio. In his book entitled "Sea Power Indonesia", Admiral Marsetio discusses a lot about the current conditions in Indonesia, including the condition of the main defense system equipment (Bautista) and the quality and quantity of TNI-AL personnel.

Setyawati (2021) in Implementation of Sea Power and Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) in Indonesia to Strengthening National Vigilance in the South China Sea explains that as one of the countries in the heart of the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia is involved in the conflict after China claims the waters of the North Natuna Sea. To prevent further negative impacts, the government can use sea power and maritime domain awareness instruments to improve and strengthen national vigilance in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia can use the 6 elements of sea power (geographical position, physical form, land area, population, national character, and government character) to improve national vigilance in the 7 pillars of the Global Maritime Axis (marine resource management and human resources development; defense, security, law enforcement, and safety at sea; maritime governance and institutions; marine economy and infrastructure and improved welfare; maritime space management and protection of the marine environment; maritime culture and maritime diplomacy).

The tasks and functions of the Indonesian Navy, as mandated by law and its implementation guidelines, cover several aspects. First, in accordance with Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defense, the Indonesian Navy plays a very important role in the country's maritime defense system. Second, the Indonesian Navy is responsible for maintaining security and facing any threats, obstacles, or disruptions that may occur in Indonesian waters, and must act as a law enforcer if there is an attack or threat to Indonesian territory. In addition, the Indonesian Navy must also participate in efforts to restore the situation that has been disrupted by the threat. Third, in accordance with Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian Military, the Indonesian Navy must also carry out its duties as the main part of the country's maritime defense, as well as maintaining security and carrying out law enforcement in Indonesian waters. In addition, the Indonesian Navy is also expected to play an important role in maritime diplomacy and building the strength of the Indonesian Navy, and strengthening the maritime defense region throughout Indonesia. Fourth, in the Indonesian Navy doctrine Jalasveva Jayamahe, it is also stipulated that the Indonesian Navy has duties in law enforcement at sea, diplomacy, and support. Fifth, UNCLOS 82 and universal rules also confirm the role of the Indonesian Navy in maintaining maritime security and carrying out duties as a defense force, a diplomatic force, and a national law enforcement force in Indonesian waters. As an executor of the mandate of the law, the Indonesian Navy must support efforts
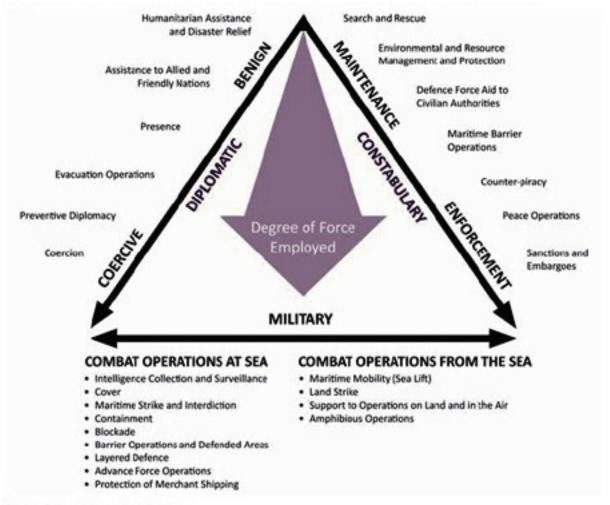
to achieve stability and security in Indonesian waters, so that Indonesia can become a great maritime nation and become a global maritime axis. In conclusion, the Indonesian Navy has a wide range of tasks and functions, which are all aimed at ensuring the security and stability of Indonesian waters. The Indonesian Navy is a key player in the country's maritime defense and plays an important role in promoting Indonesia's maritime interests.

As a source of national pride, the Indonesian Navy deserves to be recognized as a world-class Navy. Four important elements need to be considered, namely Human Resources (HR), technology, organization, and excellent operations. These four factors must be consistently implemented over time for the Indonesian Navy to achieve the status of a world-class Navy recognized by naval chiefs from various countries. The role of military, diplomacy, and police in the development of the navy confirms that the navy must be able to play a universal role in maintaining national interests both within and outside the region. If this can be fulfilled, then the navy can be said to have reached the standard of a World Class Navy. Excellent quality must always be maintained consistently for the navy to continue to maintain the title of a World Class Navy.

To achieve the status of a world-class navy, the Indonesian Navy must have the capabilities of a Blue Water Navy or Green Water Navy and become a leader in the region. A Blue Water Navy is a maritime force that is capable of operating in the open ocean and projecting power far from its home base. The world-class navy paradigm demands the superiority of the Indonesian Navy in terms of human resources, organization, operations, and technology in order to conduct operations in three regional ranges, namely short-range, medium-range, and long-range operations. The purpose of this paradigm is for the Indonesian Navy to realize national goals and international obligations to achieve world order. However, the development of the Indonesian Navy must consider the priorities in the development of national resources and finances. The Indonesian Navy has planned the needs of power projection to protect national interests based on capability-based planning. However, Indo-

nesia's national defense budget is still limited, so development planning must be modified to consider the available budget. The development of the Indonesian Navy's capabilities is carried out in stages and focused on priorities and urgent needs. If the budget is not sufficient, the need for force development will be reduced. The government has approved the final posture in the MEF development program until 2024 for the maritime domain, namely 151 KRI, 54 aircraft, and 333 marine combat equipment. In achieving a world-class navy, the Indonesian Navy not only dominates the territorial waters of other countries, but also builds influence in the form of image, capabilities, and credibility that represent national character.

To fulfill the ideal posture of the Indonesian Navy, the PMD Vision guides the development of the Indonesian Navy in protecting the sovereignty of the territory and national resources, as well as ensuring the safety of navigation in Indonesia. Four main programs aim to achieve this, namely the Program for Maritime Readiness Support, the Program for Modernization of Naval and Non-Naval Equipment, the Development of Maritime Defense Facilities and Infrastructure, the Program for Improving the Professionalism of Maritime Personnel, and the Program for the Conduct of Maritime Management and Operations. These programs are designed to improve the operational capabilities of the Indonesian Navy through increased operational budgets, modernization of naval and non-naval equipment, improved personnel professionalism, and increased interoperability and information exchange with national maritime agencies. The Minimum Basic Strength will also be fulfilled gradually to achieve the desired posture of the Indonesian Navy.

Ken Booth notes that navies from all countries play an important role in the Trinity of the Navy, which consists of three main aspects: military, police, and diplomacy. The military function aims to maintain national sovereignty through maritime defense, deterrence of military threats at sea, maintaining stability in the maritime region, and protecting maritime borders with neighboring countries. The police function

Source: Royal Australian Navy.

aims to maintain maritime order, preserve national marine resources and wealth, and contribute to stability and national development. Meanwhile, the diplomatic function is used to influence the leadership of a country or several countries in a peaceful or conflict situation through the use of naval power as a means of diplomacy to support the government's foreign policy. (Laut (P) Antonius Widyoutomo, 2022).

The problems faced by the country today, countries around the world are looking for renewable energy sources to replace fossil fuels that are becoming increasingly scarce due to population growth and the world economy that is directly proportional to energy consumption. The conflict between countries in the scramble for oil reserves becomes a potential if conventional energy sources are increasingly depleted. Long-term

investment is needed to find renewable energy because the cost of fossil fuels is becoming more expensive and has a negative impact on humans and nature. Although the government has a primary energy mix plan, the target for the use of new and renewable energy is still difficult to achieve. The search for renewable energy sources also has environmental impacts such as global warming, therefore the role of the government and the Indonesian Navy is needed to reduce these impacts and reduce the number of violations at sea. The deployment of Indonesian Navy military equipment can help the government in carrying out the function of monitoring environmental problems at sea.

TNI AL Non-Violent Task Role refers to the roles and tasks performed by the Navy without the use of physical force. This includes various activities aimed at maintaining security and order in the waters, such as patrols, search

and rescue, humanitarian assistance, and international cooperation in countering maritime crimes. Concrete examples are the Navy's participation in search and rescue operations for ships that have experienced disasters in Indonesian waters, as well as cooperation with other countries in combating illegal activities at sea, such as the arrest and prosecution of fishing vessels or ships involved in human trafficking.

In the effort to build a sovereign maritime Indonesia, the Indonesian Navy has an important role and duty in maintaining maritime security from threats that disrupt national sovereignty and security. Because a nation's defense and economic functions must be aligned, it is important for Indonesia to resolve maritime border issues with ten neighboring countries, especially the Ambalat Block case in the Sulawesi Sea and Tanjung Datu. In addition to diplomacy through bilateral negotiations, the presence of the Indonesian Navy in disputed areas through flag shows is also necessary to show support for the government's foreign policy and the unity of attitude of various elements of Indonesia's national strength. The Indonesian Navy also has a duty as a constabulary to combat marine resource theft and ensure maritime security. The theft of fish and other marine resources causes significant state losses and hinders the implementation of provisions in Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing which emphasizes the conservation of marine resources. Therefore, the Indonesian Navy must continue to work hard in carrying out its duties and roles to build a safe and sovereign maritime Indonesia.

The Indonesian Navy has made strategic efforts to effectively complete its tasks and responsibilities. One of the actions taken is to implement force development to maintain maritime security in Indonesia. In addition, the Indonesian Navy also takes independent, bilateral, and multilateral policies and initiatives to address changes in the strategic environment. In achieving this goal, the Indonesian Navy has strengthened the maritime awareness of the Indonesian nation by building maritime awareness through the development of domestically produced

defense equipment such as the third submarine and combat ships. This effort can encourage the maritime industry and services to achieve self-reliance in defense equipment through technology transfer (ToT). The construction of submarines can also provide a bargaining position in the regional and international arena and guarantee sovereignty throughout the maritime territory and national jurisdiction. In securing national security, the maritime sector has an important role in helping the prosperity of the Indonesian people and national pride. The sea is considered a binding force and wealth for the Indonesian nation. Self-reliance in defense equipment involves government, private, and public industry, thus driving business opportunities and investment for shipyards in Indonesia. It also increases maritime awareness and public participation in supporting the development of the maritime sector. In conclusion, the Indonesian Navy has a wide range of roles and responsibilities in maintaining maritime security and promoting Indonesia's maritime interests. The Indonesian Navy is committed to working hard to build a safe and sovereign maritime Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) plays a very important role in strengthening maritime domain awareness (MDA) in Indonesia. Based on the laws and implementation guidelines that have been established, the TNI AL is tasked with maintaining security at sea, deterring threats, and taking action against attacks or threats that enter Indonesian territory. In addition, the TNI AL is also responsible for enforcing the law at sea, maritime diplomacy, and building the strength of the TNI AL to strengthen Indonesia's maritime defense. As part of the efforts to achieve stability and security in Indonesian waters, the TNI AL must support efforts to make Indonesia a great maritime nation and a global maritime axis.

The TNI AL needs to have good and effective MDA instruments for collecting information and taking appropriate action. By having this ability, the TNI AL can strengthen nation-

al defense and utilize the potential of the sea for the country's economic progress. The TNI AL plays an important role in strengthening MDA in Indonesia. The main tasks of the TNI AL are as a guardian of security at sea, a deterrent to threats, and a taker of action against attacks or threats that enter Indonesian territory. In addition, the TNI AL is also responsible for enforcing the law at sea, maritime diplomacy, and building the strength of the TNI AL to strengthen Indonesia's maritime defense. To achieve stability and security in Indonesian waters, the TNI AL must support efforts to make Indonesia a great maritime nation and a global maritime axis. Therefore, the TNI AL plays an important role in building maritime awareness and ensuring the security of Indonesian waters to achieve this goal. With good MDA capabilities, the TNI AL can identify emerging threats at sea early on and strengthen national defense. In addition, MDA can also help the TNI AL in taking appropriate action in facing threats and reducing the potential for losses that may occur. In conclusion, the TNI AL plays a central role in strengthening maritime domain awareness in Indonesia. The TNI AL is responsible for a wide range of tasks and functions, all of which are aimed at ensuring the security and stability of Indonesian waters. The TNI AL is a key player in the country's maritime defense and plays an important role in promoting Indonesia's maritime interests.

REFERENCES

Agastia, I. G. B. D dan Perwita, A. A. B. 2018. Building Maritime Domain Awareness as an Essential Element of the Global Maritime Fulcrum: Challenges and Prospects for Indonesia's Maritime Security. Jurnal Hubungan Internasional Vol. 6 Edisi 1.

Ali, A. H. (n.d.). Forum Kajian Pertahanan Maritim. Diakses dari Forum Kajian Pertahanan Maritim: https://fkpmar. org/tantangan-penerapan-maritime-domain- awareness-di-indonesia/

Aprianto, I Nengah Putra. Dhaniswari, A. M., & Rakhmagina, N. (n.d.). TANTANGAN DARI VISI 'POROS MARITIM DUNIA' DALAM RANGKA MENINGKATKAN LAJU EKONOMI MARITIM DI INDONESIA.

Santoso, D., & Nafisah, F. (2018). Indonesia's Global Maritime Axis Doctrine: Security Concerns and Recommendations. Jurnal Hubungan Internasional, 10(2), 191. https://doi.org/10.20473/jhi.v10i2.7306

2018. Information Technology Design Tni Al Guna Mendukung Strategi Pertahanan Laut Nusantara. Surabaya: CV. Bintang (Penerbit Bintang Surabaya).

Buerger, C. 2015. From Dusk to Dawn? Maritime Domain Awareness in Southeast Asia. Contemporary Southeast Asia. Vol 37(2). pp. 157-182.

Darono, P. (n.d.). TNI Angkatan Laut sebagai World Class Navy pada Strategi Pertahanan Indonesia dalam Mewujudkan Poros Mari. Gema Keadilan Edisi Jurnal, 195-215.

Departmen of The Navy US. 2007. Navy Maritime Domain Awareness Concept. Washington DC.

Haras, Yusrah Muhammad. 2017. Peran TNI AL Dalam Mendukung Terwujudnya Indonesia Sebagai Poros Maritim Dunia Perspektif Manajemen Pertahanan. Jurnal Prodi Manajemen Pertahanan.

Hutomo, M. S. (2020, 5 Februari). Indomaritim. Retrieved from Indomaritim: https:// indomaritim.id/marsetio-sea-power-jadi-modal-menyongsong-indonesia-gemilang-2045/

Kompas.com. 2020. Ini Peran dan Tugas TNI AL dalam Mewujudkan Gagasan Poros Maritim Dunia. Diakses pada https://nasional.kompas.com/ read/2020/09/22/07120731/ini-peran-dan-tugas-tni-al-dalam-mewujudkan-gagasan-poros-maritim-dunia

Marsetio. 2013. Strategi Tni Angkatan Laut Dalam Pengamanan Batas Maritim Nkri: Kajian Historis-Strategis. Jurnal Sejarah Citra Lekha, 1-18.

Marsetio. 2013. Membangun Maritime Domain Awareness Guna Mendukung Keamanan Maritim dalam Perspektif TNI Angkatan Laut. Jurnal Pertahanan. Vol 3 (3): pp. 4-6.

Marsetio. 2014. Sea Power Indonesia.

Marsetio. 2016. Aktualisasi Peran Pengawasan Wilayah Laut Dalam Mendukung Pembangunan Indonesia Sebagai Negara Maritim Yang Tangguh. Diakses pada https://fri2016.uny.ac.id/sites/fri2016.uny.ac.id/files/5A2.%20MAKALAH%20%20DR.%20MARSETIO.pdf

Muhaimin, R. 2018. The Policy Of Securitization and Threat Perception In The North Natuna Sea. Politica, 17-37.

Prabowo, Angga Reza. 2022. Institusionalisasi Pembangunan Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) Pada Kebijakan Pemerintah Tahun 2014-2022. https://doi.org/10.47266/bwp.v5i3.190

Rivaldi Ananda Dwi Putra, E. N. 2021. Strategi Maritime Domain Awareness Dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Belu. Semesta, 84-90.

Setyawati, L.R, dkk. 2021. Implementation of Sea Power and Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) in Indonesia to Strengthening National Vigilance in the South China Sea. International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology.

Sinuraya, T. S. (n.d.). Topik Maritime Domain Awareness Concept .

Sulistiawan, A. (2020, 6 Juni). Maritimnews. Retrieved from Maritimnews: http://maritimnews.com/2020/06/guru-besar-pertahanan-jabarkan-cara- merancang-world-class-navy-dengan-ssm-based-ar/

Supandi, A. 2015. The Indonesian Navy Force Planning To Support Indonesian Vision As World's Maritime Fulcrum. Jurnal Pertahanan , 1-24.

TNI Mil id. 2016. Laksamana TNI (Purn) Dr. Marsetio Beri Kuliah Umum â€œMaritime Domain Awareness Mahasiswa STTAL. Diakses pada https://tni.mil.id/view-102756-laksamana-tni-purn-dr-marsetio-beri-kuliah-umum-maritime-domain-awareness-mahasiswa-sttal.html

Widyoutomo, Antonius. 2022. Pengamanan Laut Mewujudkan Keamanan Maritim Indonesia . Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Laut Sekolah Staf Dan Komando. Diakses pada https://seskoal.ac.id/assets/brangkas/Makalah_Indonesia_FINAL.pdf.

Wreski dan Lavoie. 2017. Thesis A Concept Of Operations For An Unclassified Common Operational Picture In Support Of Maritime Domain Awareness. Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California.