

# Empowerment of Maritime Potential in the Coastal Region of West Kalimantan in Support of the Preparedness of the Indonesian Naval Main Base - XII

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**Abstract:** West Kalimantan as one of the third largest provinces in Indonesia, has a long coastline to the north bordering Malaysia. Based on its geographical location, one-third of West Kalimantan is on the coast and islands or maritime areas facing the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lanes (ALKI I) making its territorial waters and coasts as strategic areas that have threats and opportunities. The presence of the Indonesian Naval Main Base - XII in west Kalimantan must be able to empower the maritime potential and resources available, especially in the region / along the coast of West Kalimantan to support the operation of the elements and equipment.

The research methods used in writing this article are literature studies with descriptive qualitative approaches, interviewing field guides, as well as literature studies that support problem solving.

**Keywords** - Maritime potential, West Kalimantan, Indonesian Naval Main Base - XII

## I. INTRODUCTION

The area of West Kalimantan is 147,307 km<sup>2</sup> or 1.13 times the area of Java Island and includes the third largest province after Papua Province (319,036.05 km<sup>2</sup>) and Central Kalimantan (153,564.50 km<sup>2</sup>), while the fourth is East Kalimantan (129,873 km<sup>2</sup> after reducing North Kalimantan Province).<sup>1</sup> The boundaries of the territory are as follows :

- The West borders the Karimata Strait.
- The Northern Part is directly adjacent to Sarawak (East Malaysia) and East Kalimantan Province.
- The Southern part borders the province of Central Kalimantan as well as the Java Sea.
- The Eastern part borders the provinces of Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan.

<sup>1</sup> Marine and Fisheries Office of West Kalimantan Province. (2018). *Strategic Plan (Renstra) 2018-2023*. Pontianak : Marine and Fisheries Service of West Kalimantan Province.

Fig. 1 Map of administrative boundaries of west Kalimantan Province



West Kalimantan is geographically located at the position of 2° 08' LU – 3° 05' LS and 108° 30' – 114° 10' BT.<sup>2</sup> Regionally, West Kalimantan can be divided into 3 (three) dimensions of territory, namely coastal and island areas, inland areas and border areas between countries. For coastal areas and islands consisting of regencies and cities located in coastal areas, namely Pontianak City, Singkawang City, Sambas Regency, Mempawah Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Kubu Raya Regency, Ketapang Regency, and North Kayong Regency. As for the inland area consists of Kapuas Hulu Regency, Sintang Regency, Melawi Regency, Sekadau Regency, Sanggau, Landak Regency, and Ketapang Regency. Meanwhile, for the dimensions of the border area between the countries is an area that borders directly with Malaysia to the north, consisting of Sambas Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Sanggau Regency, Sintang Regency and Kapuas Hulu Regency.

The total coastline is 1,398 km long. The sea area of West Kalimantan Province is 30,364.59 km<sup>2</sup> where 156 small islands are spread, with 217 inhabited islands and 61 other uninhabited islands. West Kalimantan province also has the potential of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves 229,396.60 Hectares, coral reefs 269,563.22 Hectares, sustainable fish

<sup>2</sup> <https://kalbarprov.go.id/page/geografis>

resource potential reaches 230,000 tons per year as well as biological and non-biological resources and other artificial resources. This condition is used by various parties to make efforts to use coastal areas and small islands in the province. The utilization is a maritime potential that includes conservation activities; port; fishing; sea cultivation; beach and water tourism; as well as shipping lanes, underwater pipelines, undersea cables and protected biota ruaya (Migration).

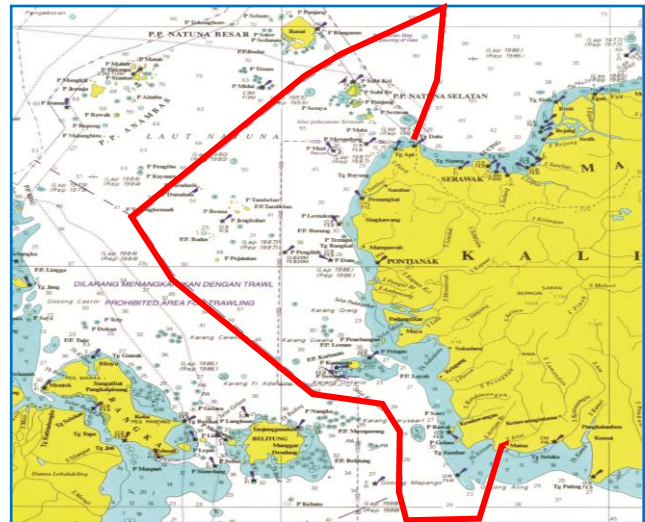
Residents in the coastal region of West Kalimantan are mostly eyed in the sector of utilization of marine resources such as fishermen, fish farmers, sand miners, marine transportation with a low level of population education (According to population data based on education level semester I 2019 West Kalimantan, there are about 1,457,746 people residents are not / not yet in school). In addition, various infrastructural facilities and infrastructure facilities that support the maritime field are available such as road networks, land, sea, and air transportation. With such conditions, the life of the coastal region as a community of maritime communities that partly live bordering the State of Malaysia can be empowered into a maritime potential to maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. With the empowerment of maritime potential, the country's defense and security support can be guaranteed, characterized by various activities of the Indonesian maritime community along the coast of West Kalimantan as a manifestation of universal defense. Therefore, the cultivation of national values for the people of coastal areas becomes a necessity as a real application of state defense.

Based on Law No. 34 of 2004 article 9 letter e mentions one of the duties of the Navy is to carry out the Empowerment of Marine Defense Areas (Pengendalian Wilayah Pertahanan Laut/Dawilhanla). Dawilhanla is carried out in order to prepare a tough Fighting Room, Tools and Conditions (Ruang, Alat, Kondisi/RAK). The coastal area in West Kalimantan is one of the Spaces, Tools and Fighting Conditions that must be prepared and empowered and developed as a maritime potential to support sea defense.

In the concept of Nusantara Insights (Wawasan Nusantara), to create ideal national resilience conditions must be formed by the unity of the perspective of eight aspects of national life (astagatra) consisting of Pancagatra or Gatra Social (ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense-security) and Trigatra or Gatra Natural (geography, demographics and natural resources).<sup>3</sup> In realizing the national resilience, Indonesian National Army (Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI) in this case Indonesian Navy as a defense element that has responsibility and authority to the sea including the surrounding coastal areas. West Kalimantan whose territory includes coastal areas, sea and islands is the responsibility of

the Indonesian Naval Main Base XII as one of the Naval Bases located in the region. This means that the presence of a Naval Base in the West Kalimantan region must be able to empower the potential and resources that exist, especially along the coast of West Kalimantan to support the operation of the elements and main tools of the weapon system.

Fig. 2: Map of Indonesian Naval Main Base XII Work Area



Indonesian Naval Base XII was formed based on The Naval Chief of Staff Regulation No. 3 of 2015 dated June 30, 2015 concerning the Improvement of Naval Base Class B Pontianak to The Indonesian Naval Main Base XII. The working area of the Indonesian Naval Main Base XII includes the Karimata Strait and the surrounding islands, which are domiciled directly under the Commander of Fleet Command I, with the task of carrying out operational support, logistical and administrative support and special support to the Navy operational units in the Indonesian Naval Base XII work area, by conducting base functions including Repair, Rebase, Replenishment, Rest / Recreation and base construction, to enforce the law and maintain marine security in accordance with its work area, the empowerment of the sea defense area into a state defense force at sea and other duties based on the policy of the Chief of Staff of the Navy.

## II. STUDY OF THEORY AND RESEARCH METHODS

### A. Theoretical Studies

- 1) Base on the theory of A.T Mahan<sup>4</sup> In his book *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, it is explained that in building a large sea power in a country, must have 6 (six) very important basic elements including: Geographical Position, build the face of the earth (Physical comformation), area and length of territory (Extent of territory), Character of the Population, Number of Population and Character of Government.

<sup>3</sup> Marsetio, L. T. (2014). Strategic Management of Maritime Countries in Economic and Defense Perspective. *Graduation Scientific Oratation to XXVI STIMA IMMI Graduate Program*. Jakarta.

<sup>4</sup> Mahan, A. T. (1987). *The Influnece of The Sea Power Upon History 1660-1783*. New York: Dover Publication Inc.

A.T. Mahan concluded that the strength of the Sea (Sea Power) is an important element in building and leading to the glory of a country, especially a maritime country such as the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

- 2) According to Geoffrey Till, the definition of Sea Power is a set of operational strategies in the mastery of the sea through the superiority of the Navy.<sup>5</sup> The power of the sea can be grouped into two parts, namely the sources of power (sources) and elements of strength (elements). Geographically, the relationship between the source and the element of power that determines the sea power of a country is; Geography, resources, maritime communities and governing styles, elements of force include fleets of civilian ships, bases/ports and battle instruments.<sup>6</sup>
- 3) According to Sir Halford J. Mackinder,<sup>7</sup> who is a believer in the "concept of land force" and triggered the Continent's Insight, states that whoever can control the "Heart Region", namely Eurasia (Europe and Asia) will be able to control the "Island of the World", namely Europe, Asia, and Africa. Whoever can rule the world's islands can finally rule the world. This means that whoever knows and can take advantage of the potential of a region, then the region will be stronger. Mackinder's theory is actually contrary to Mahan's theory, but it makes sense also because land is however a logistical means to support maritime forces.
- 4) Sir Walter Raleigh (1554 –1618) Alfred T. Mahan (1840–1914) argued about his theory of maritime power. According to Raleigh "whoever controls the sea will dominate world trade and will eventually rule the world". While according to Mahan "the ocean of life, there are many natural resources in the sea. Therefore, it must build a strong navy to maintain it." This means that to control the oceans, a strong Navy is needed.

#### B. Research Methods

The research method used in the writing of this article is the study of literature with a descriptive qualitative approach. Literature studies are the deepening of data based on theoretical studies and other references related to values, cultures, and norms that develop in the social situations studied.<sup>8</sup>

This type of qualitative descriptive research is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The data collection technique used is a literature

study, which is collecting literature related to this research, then analyzed and concluded, which provides an overview through existing data and facts about maritime threats in Indonesia. The type of data used is secondary data and obtained from the results of literature review and interpretation of materials contained in books, documents, site access and freelance articles. Data analysis used is qualitative data analysis i.e. the data is related to the problems studied.

### III. DISCUSSION

#### A. Geographical position

Based on its geographical location, one-third of West Kalimantan is on the coast and islands or maritime areas, the area includes Pontianak City, Singkawang City, Sambas Regency, Mempawah Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Kubu Raya Regency, Ketapang Regency, and North Kayong Regency. In addition to coastal areas, west Kalimantan also includes waters, namely the Karimata Strait which is also the Sea Lanes of the Indonesian Archipelago I (Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia/ALKI I). In addition, land and sea areas are also directly adjacent to the territory of neighboring Malaysia.

The geographical location of the waters of West Kalimantan which is ALKI I makes its territorial waters and coasts as strategic areas that have the value of opportunities and threats. ALKI I as a peaceful cross for international shipping that carries out trade will be an opportunity for example from the economic sector and will be a threat to the defense and security sectors of the country. In line with the government's program that wants to make Indonesia as the world's maritime axis and build sea tolls, this is a form of response from the government to Indonesia's geographical location with various opportunities and threats.

Based on the geographical location above, the western kalimantan areas ranging from Pontianak City, Singkawang City, Sambas Regency, Mempawah Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Kubu Raya Regency, Ketapang Regency, and North Kayong Regency, have a coastline with a total length of approximately 1,398 km. With the length of the coastline until now the provincial / city government, has not fully empowered the coastline as a region / area that has the potential to maintain national security, so it needs direct handling from the district / city government, including support from the central government.

One of the efforts of the West Kalimantan provincial government has followed up the central government program by building an International Port in the coastal area of Kijing Mempawah Regency with financing through a State Budget worth Rp. 5 trillions by PT Pelindo II as an implementer. The construction of the port is divided into 2 stages, which by the end of 2021 is the end of phase I and in 2024 it is expected that this construction project has been completed. When viewed from the economic side, it will increase regional revenues, but when viewed from the defense side of the

<sup>5</sup> Jablonsky, D. (1999). *ed, Root of Strategy Book 4*. Philadelphia: Stackpole Book.

<sup>6</sup> Marsetio. (2014). *Indonesian Sea Power*. Jakarta : Indonesia Defence University.

<sup>7</sup> Mackinder H.J. (1904). *The Geographical Journal No. 4 Vol. XXIII*

<sup>8</sup> Sugiyono. (2014). *Quantitative, qualitative and R&D Research Methods*. Bandung: Alfabeta. p. 291

country will pose a potential threat in the form of espionage, sabotage and potential real threats such as drug trafficking, smuggling illegal goods / weapons, illegal immigrants and so on.

To optimize opportunities and minimize such threats according to Marsetio (2014), maritime domain awareness is needed. Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is defined as an effective understanding of everything related to the maritime domain, which can have an impact on security, safety, economy and environment, and is able to identify threats early and at the distance possible from the coast. The role of coastal communities, especially fishermen and other maritime sector managers by awakening the spirit of nationalism so that all existing geographical potential can support defense preparedness through early detection and early prevention of all forms of threats.

West Kalimantan is referred to as a province with a thousand rivers where part of the area is peat area, thus the potential of inland waters is very large such as river sand mining, cultivation of land fisheries / rivers, and so on that have high economic value. Another considerable potential is CPO (Crude Palm Oil) sourced from oil palm plantations. These abundant natural resources can have a positive impact on the regional economy.

In addition to utilizing natural resources in west Kalimantan, the river is also used as the most effective transportation route. Various mining, plantation and other activities use river lanes because they are considered the most effective and efficient. But with the many existing river lanes being the most frequent place for illegal activities that harm the country may even be an entrance for illegal goods smugglers.

In order to support the development of economic activities that use river transportation routes, the Government of West Kalimantan makes a strict surveillance policy involving security elements such as police, customs, Management of Marine Resources and Fisheries (Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan/PSDKP), coast guard, and defense elements, namely the Navy if they find activities that can endanger the country's defense. Community involvement, especially the perpetrators of river lane economic activities, remains active as the eyes of the government in supervision.

Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) unit located in West Kalimantan area is currently the Indonesian Naval Base XII and the Ketapang Naval Base. Indonesian Naval Main Base XII as the main base continues to optimize the function of maritime potential development in supporting Indonesian Naval Main Base XII task of overseeing the sea area of West Kalimantan, especially in detecting early and early prevention of potential defense threats by sea. Early detection and early prevention in this case is through the utilization of maritime potential based on geographical location in the form of infrastructure facilities (docks), human resources, port security, shipping, maritime

economic activities, and by optimizing the existing maritime service industry for the national interest.

### B. Government

The Indonesian government, especially the regional government of West Kalimantan, followed up on the policy of making Indonesia the World Maritime Axis. Given that the sea, coast and river are the lifeblood that became the strength of the nation since long ago, it is in these three places that the government builds economic power that is supported by local government policies. In accordance with the Vision and Mission of the Governor of West Kalimantan contained in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah/RPJMD) of West Kalimantan Province 2018-2022, namely "the realization of the welfare of west Kalimantan communities through infrastructure development and improvement of governance".<sup>9</sup>

The field of maritime and marine economy consisting of various sectors that can be developed to advance and prosper the community, namely (1) Fisheries; (2) The fishing processing industry; (3) Marine biotechnology industry; (4) Mining and energy; (5) Marine tourism; (6) Sea freight; (7) Trade services; (8) Maritime industry; (9) Non-conventional resources; (10) Marine infrastructure; (11) Valuable objects and cultural heritage; (12) Environmental services.<sup>10</sup> These fields have been developed by the West Kalimantan government because it is also in line with RPJMD.

In line with that, the Indonesian Navy in west Kalimantan, namely Indonesian Naval Main Base XII (Pangkalan Utama TNI AL/Lantamal XII) Pontianak and Naval Base (Pangkalan TNI AL/Lanal) Ketapang, continues to harmonize with the policies of the central government and the regional government of West Kalimantan by optimizing the role of the Maritime Potential Development Officer (Bintara Pembina Potensi Maritim/Babinpotmar) in fostering coastal communities and islands. In addition, it also continues to collaborate with local government ministries through the Maritime Potential Development Office (Dinas Potensi Maritim/Dispotmar) Indonesian Naval Main Base XII and some Naval Post scattered in the West Kalimantan region.

The back and forth of the life of a nation that inhabits the territory of an archipelago-shaped country, depends on the ability to manage and utilize the sea or its territorial waters. This will be realized through a defense system supported by a good monitoring and security system and maritime activities of people who dare to make breakthroughs out of traditional customs in the maritime field.<sup>11</sup>

Rapid development has been demonstrated by the government of west Kalimantan fisheries industry by making a 2018-2023

<sup>9</sup> Marine and Fisheries Office of West Kalimantan Province. Op cit h. 4

<sup>10</sup> Indonesian Rector's Forum. (2015). Building Economic Synergy, Environment, Cultural Law, Security to Uphold Dignified Maritime States. *Indonesian Rector's Forum*.

<sup>11</sup> Marsetio, L. T. Op cit. p.7

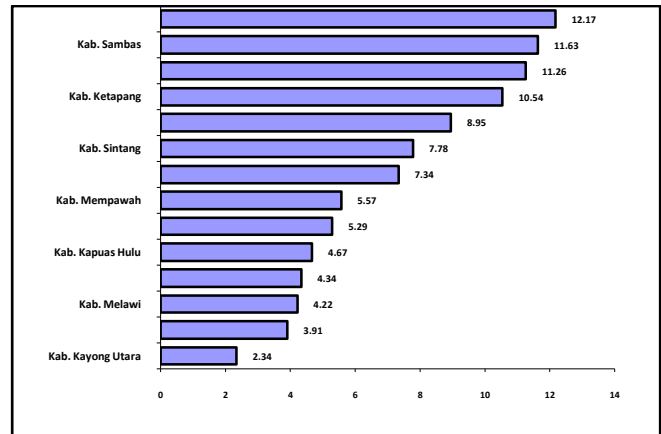
plan of the marine and fisheries service. The plan increases fishery production in West Kalimantan because it is through the development of fishing and coastal communities. On the other hand, the presence of fishermen in the sea is greater intensity so that it will minimize the chances of violations of sovereignty and defense. Through Babinpotmar the application of a system of universal defense that involves maritime potential such as fishermen as the eyes and ears of the defense system.

By the end of 2024 the construction of kijing dharapkan international port has been completed which will certainly have a major impact on the economy of West Kalimantan. This is followed by the Maritime Services Industry (Industri Jasa Maritim/Injasmar) such as sea transportation, the ship development and repair industry, as well as the tourism industry which continues to be encouraged by local governments. With the increase of ports, more ships will be anchored and carry out loading and unloading including for Warships of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapal Republik Indonesia/KRI) to carry out logistics and fuel re-supply activities. While the tourism industry will evoke a sense of nationalism and high confidence that the potential of nature, especially tourism, is able to increase regional income. The role of government must be supported by national leadership and local government that focuses on the marine sector, strong defense and security systems, as well as collaboration and synergy of all marine and maritime holders by prioritizing the interests of the nation and state.

C. Population

The population of West Kalimantan Province in 2020 based on the results of the 2020 Population Census (September 2020) amounted to about 5.41 million people, of which 2.78 million were male and 2.63 million were women. The population density of West Kalimantan is about 37 people per Km<sup>2</sup>. Sex ratio in West Kalimantan is 105.7. The population is spread across 14 districts / cities in West Kalimantan province with details such as the picture below. The population of West Kalimantan Province in 2020 based on the results of the 2020 Population Census (September 2020) amounted to about 5.41 million people, of which 2.78 million were male and 2.63 million were women. The population density of West Kalimantan is about 37 people per Km<sup>2</sup>. Sex ratio in West Kalimantan is 105.7.<sup>12</sup> The population is spread across 14 districts / cities in West Kalimantan province with details such as the picture below.

Fig. 3: Distribution of Percentage of Population by District / City in 2020. Source: BPS, Population Census (SP) 2010 and 2020



Pada Generally, the population of pesisir and islands in West Kalimantan are fishermen, traders and farmers. Fishermen include fishermen and aquaculture fishermen, while traders include seafood traders and coastal agriculture areas such as coconuts. However, there are some residents who live in coastal areas who work in the maritime services industry such as the shipbuilding and repair industry, the sale of fuel for ships either through ports / docks or through tangker / barge ships.

Population density in coastal areas and islands is much smaller when compared to other mainland areas such as sub-district cities or district cities. Thus the potential for insecurity in the field of defense is very large. But by fostering the character of coastal communities by fostering an attitude of alertness to potential that threatens the defense of the country, then preparedness for these threats will be realized. The construction and fundraising provided to Babinpotmar and Naval Post workers is expected to provide an important role in realizing the preparedness.

Table 1: Number of Fisheries Fisheries Catch and Aquaculture Fisheries Fisheries fisheries in Regencies / cities in West Kalimantan in 2020 Source: BPS, Population Census (SP) 2010 and 2020

KABUPATEN/ KOTA	PERIKANAN TANGKAP		PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA
	LAUT	PERAIRAN UMUM	
Kab. Sambas	2656	835	1214
Kab. Bengkayang	1440	710	2090
Kab. Mempawah	1898	634	656
Kab. Ketapang	1436	1260	1598
Kab. Kayong Utara	900	352	400
Kota Pontianak	18	70	164
Kota Singkawang	1570	130	272

D. Indonesian Naval Main Base XII

The ability to empower defense areas is the ability of the TNI to prepare tough fighting spaces, tools, and conditions in order

<sup>12</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics of West Kalimantan Province. (2021). *West Kalimantan Province in Numbers*. Pontianak: BPS West Kalimantan Province.

to create, maintain, and improve the ability of the region, early detection, early prevention, and resistance to various developments in situations and conditions that can disrupt the stability of national and state life by utilizing local capabilities and potential in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Empowerment of defense areas can be implemented through the preparation of national territory potential, the implementation of basic military training, community empowerment as a support force, and the implementation of humanitarian assistance, which is carried out through TNI Service activities involving the Three Forces (Army, Navy, and Air Force).

The preparation of Space, Tools and Fighting Conditions for the Navy requires the social conditions of the community willingly and sincerely to participate together with the Navy in supporting the defense and security of the country. Dawilhanla is all efforts, work and activities related to planning, construction, development, deployment and control and utilization of all national potential in the region to become a defense force to realize a resilient Space, Tools and Fighting Conditions in order to support the interests of state defense at sea implemented through the Development of Maritime Potential (Pembinaan Potensi Maritim/Binpotmar). 1. Dawilhanla is carried out through various Binpotmar activities, in each of its activities is directed to prepare a space, tools and fighting conditions that are resilient for the interests of defense and security of the country from the sea aspect.<sup>13</sup> 2.

The Indonesian Naval Main Base as one of the elements in the Integrated Fleet Weapon System (Sistem Senjata Armada Terpadu/SSAT), by looking at mackinder theory is an important role in the effort to prepare a land force to the sea. Although this theory contradicts A.T. Mahan's theory that highlights its maritime power, the potential in the land area greatly affects the power of the sea. Collaboration between the local government and the Indonesian Naval Main Base XII (Pangkalan Utama TNI AL/Lantamal XII) in fostering communities living in coastal areas and islands should get the main and special attention, because the potential threat to the country's defense is very large by sea or river. Therefore coastal areas and islands are entrances that must be closely guarded and need continuous supervision. Limited number of personnel and time for Lantamal XII as an extension of the Navy in maintaining state sovereignty at sea, requires the participation of coastal and island communities as eyes and ears for Lantamal XII in overseeing the sea and waters of West Kalimantan.

Thus the potential of coastal communities can realize the preparedness of Lantamal XII through the construction of a sense of unity and unity, maritime insight, and educational patterns that instill the soul of nautical love and nation.

<sup>13</sup> Decree of the Chief of Staff of the Navy (2018). *Doctrine of The Empowerment of Marine Defense Areas*, p. 3.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Empowerment of maritime potential in the coastal region of West Kalimantan can be realized by paying attention to the following:

1. Utilization of the potential geographical location in the form of ensuring port security, shipping, and maritime economic activities and optimizing the maritime service industry for the national interest.
2. National leadership and local government focused on the maritime sector, strong defense and security systems, as well as collaboration and synergy of all maritime stakeholders.
3. The construction of a sense of unity and unity, maritime insight, and educational patterns that instill the soul of nautical love and nation.
4. The management, utilization of the sea in the coastal region of West Kalimantan must be empowered as much as possible in an effort to support the country's defense.

#### V. SUGGESTION

1. The Main Base of the Navy assists the government in preparing the maritime potential to become an early-prepared naval defense force covering the defense area and its supporting forces, to carry out military operations for war.
2. Indonesian Naval Main Base XII as part of the Integrated Fleet Weapons System (SSAT) should be the leading sector and coordinator of stakeholders in the coastal region of West Kalimantan to build a formidable maritime force in the framework of State Defense, by empowering and utilizing all available national resource potential.

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