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THE DOCK ESTABLISHMENT TO SUPPORT MARITIME SECURITY OPERATIONS IN BANGKA BELITUNG

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Abstract

Navy Base of Bangka Belitung is a type B Navy Base under the operation of Main Navy Base III Jakarta. As a base, it has an important role in the series of Integrated Fleet Weapon Systems (*Sistem Senjata Armada Terpadu*, SSAT). Nave Base of Bangka Belitung has the main task of supporting administration and logistics for operation elements. Besides that, it plays the role of a unit that enforces the law and maintains maritime security, and also plays an active role in empowering the marine defense area. The port is an important facility in supporting the presence of navy elements that can provide a deterrence effect against threats to maritime security. However, the absence of a dock at Bangka Belitung Navy Base will limit the power of the navy element, that is why the process of law enforcement at sea will be carried out optimally with the presence of a dock. The purpose of this study was to analyze the dock establishment to support the navy power in Bangka Belitung Navy Base securing its maritime area. The theories used were sea power theory, maritime security, dock concept, and International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS Code). This study used the literature review method, primary data obtained through important files related to the object of research and supported by secondary data in the form of books, journals, and documents related to the construction of the Navy Base of Bangka Belitung. The results showed that the dock can improve the performance of Bangka Belitung Navy Base elements in the support function of anchorage facilities, support for ship maintenance and repair facilities as well as support for supply facilities, support for law enforcement, and maintaining maritime security, as well as empowering marine areas.

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INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia is the largest archipelagic state in the world with more than 17,508 islands with an area of sea waters of more than 75% and a long coastline reaching 81,000 km. Indonesia's sea area is as much as two-thirds of its area and its territorial waters may reach 6,315,222 km² (Amfa, Awaluddin, & Amarrohman, 2017). Thus, securing coastal resources and the sea sustainably is an important part of the strategy development to increase maritime security.

The existence of a navy base strategically functions to accommodate various types of navy operations to support the fast reaction and control of space in carrying out the purpose of maritime security. The consideration can be used as the reason to develop a navy base, considering that the availability of the base will be able to save costs and the implementation of efficiency and effectiveness of operations using base tactics as a waiting point. The base itself is one of the supporting components in achieving the success of tasks in the Indonesian Navy's operational units in times of peace and war, where this is an integral part of the strength of the Integrated Fleet Weapon System (*Sistem Senjata Armada Terpadu, SSAT*) which is expected to be able to improve operational capabilities for Indonesian Navy (Suharyo & Purnomo, 2015).

In general, the establishment of a Navy Base should refer to the Head of Navy Staff Decree Number: Skep/1771/XII/2013 concerning the Standardization of Navy Bases (Surat Keputusan Kasal Nomor: Skep/1771/XII/2013 Tentang Standarisasi Pangkalan TNI AL, n.d.), Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2014 concerning the Region Setting of State Defense and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2000 concerning the Level of Map Accuracy for Regional Spatial Planning (Peraturan Pemerintah No. 10 Tahun 2000 Tentang Tingkat Ketelitian

Peta Untuk Penataan Ruang Wilayah, n.d.). In this case, the navy base was built with the hope of being able to carry out the main task of supporting the operation of other SSAT Components, both ships, aircraft, and marines optimally (Peraturan Pemerintah No. 68 Tahun 2014 Tentang Penataan Wilayah Pertahanan Negara, n.d.).

The dock is very needed to support the Bangka Belitung Navy Base. According to Triatmodjo (2009), a dock is a port building that is used to dock and moor ships that carry out loading and unloading of goods and boarding and dropping passengers. The shape and dimensions of the dock depending on the type and size of the ship moored at the pier. The dock is also built to serve certain needs and depends on the type of ship being served, for example in this case is a military ship that is adapted to the size of the ship, topographic conditions, seabed soil, and hydro oceanography.

The existence of a dock at Bangka Belitung Navy base will support the Republic of Indonesia Warship (*Kapal Perang Republik Indonesia* or KRI) which carries out sovereignty and law enforcement operations in the territorial waters of Bangka Belitung and the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel I (*Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia I* or ALKI I) in general. Moreover, a dock can also be used to support logistics needs in the form of refueling, freshwater, and other needs, especially for other ships in helping the government distribute aid to the community. The Bangka Belitung Navy Base is one of the SSATs which is under the command of Main Navy Base III Jakarta. The condition of Bangka Belitung Navy Base consists of 4 (four) posts, namely Pangkal Balam post, Muntok post, Tanjung Pandan/Mendanau post and Manggar post (Pandjaitan, Suwarno, & Gunardi, 2019). However, Bangka Belitung Navy Base doesn't have its dock due to its type of base and now the dock planning establishment is still under discussion among the Bangka Belitung local government. The absence of a special dock at Bangka Belitung Navy

Base forced the navy ships to dock at another dock belonging to the civilian authorities so that when other ships wanted to dock, the navy ships had to be moved from the civilian dock. Thus, the Bangka Belitung Navy base as the Integrated Fleet Weapon System needs to be supported by its dock to ready distribute the navy power element among the Bangka Belitung Waters area responding to the threats.

This study will focus on analyzing the establishment of an operation dock at the Bangka Belitung Navy Base, as well as discussing the performance of Bangka Belitung Navy Base in supporting the operations of all elements of the Navy, law enforcement, and maintaining maritime security, as well as empowering marine areas.

METHODS

The research method in this writing is a literature review. The nature of this research is descriptive analysis, namely the regular breakdown of the data that has been obtained, then understanding and explanation are given so that it can be understood well by the reader (Cooper, 2016). This literature review was synthesized using a narrative method by grouping similar extracted data according to the results measured to answer the objectives. Research journals that match the inclusion criteria are then collected and a journal summary is made including the name of the researcher, the year the journal was published, the title of the study, the method, and a summary of the results or findings. The summary of the research journal is entered into the table according to the format mentioned above. To further clarify the analysis of the abstract and full text of the journal, read and observe. The journal summary then analyzed the contents contained in the research objectives and research results/findings (Samudro, Widana, Subiyanto, & Mayori, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bangka Belitung is an archipelago province with a water area of 65.302.00 km², much wider than its land area which is only 16.423,23 km². In addition, the Province of Bangka Belitung Island has territorial waters which is ALKI I located in the Gaspar Strait (between Bangka Island and Belitung Island) and Karimata strait (between Belitung Island and Kalimantan) (Kabupaten Bangka Barat, 2021). Geographically, the Province of Bangka Belitung Island is located in the western part of Indonesia with a very strategic position. This province is located at the current confluence of the Malacca strait and the South China Sea, so it made this area a rich region for marine resources. Moreover, the Province of Bangka Belitung Island is close to and located in the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lane I (ALKI I) which is used for shipping from the South China Sea across the Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea, and Sunda Strait to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa. This area is also used for shipping from the Singapore strait via the Natuna sea and vice versa. This province is also in a cross position between Sumatera Island and Kalimantan Island, Java Island and with Malaysia Peninsula, and Singapore. This condition is very favorable for the development of Bangka Belitung Island Province because it is supported by its strategic position (Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Nomor 14 Tahun 2017 Tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Tahun 2017-2022, n.d.)

Realizing security in the Bangka Belitung Sea which has a strategic position, the establishment of a port at the Bangka Belitung Navy Base is indeed worthy of consideration, due to the duties and functions of Bangka Belitung Navy Base in ALKI I are considered crucial. Paruntu (2018) explained that the dock is a port

building that is used to dock and moor ships that will carry out loading and unloading of goods and disembark passengers, which is a structure made at sea that connects the land part. The dock may consist of superstructures made of beams, floor slabs, and piles that support the building above it. Therefore, a good dock construction is needed to withstand the forces due to ship collisions and loads during the loading and unloading process. The dimensions of the dock are based on the type and size of the ship that will dock and moor at the dock. So that, ships can moor and leave the dock as well as loading and unload safely, quickly, and smoothly. Based on this definition, docks are needed to support operational activities for the Indonesian Navy Ships.

The Commander of Bangka Belitung Navy Base, Colonel Dudik Kuswoyo stated that the construction of an operating dock for Bangka Belitung Navy Base is a form of readiness for the arrival of cruise ships that require an increase in the capacity of the Port's shipping lanes. It was also emphasized that there must be a Cooperation Agreement (PKS) as the basis for carrying out work that is synergistic and in line with related parties (Elvia, 2020). In realizing this, it is necessary to dredge the Belinyu dock to open access for cruise ships which can also synergize with the construction of the Bangka Belitung Navy Base. The existence of the Bangka Belitung Navy base dock will be very important, especially for KRI's operation in Bangka Belitung Waters and ALKI I so as not to be disturbed by the presence of other ships leaning on the Belinyu Harbor Dock.

The problem that has been happening so far is that if there are KRIs that dock, they are forced to leave because other ships are entering the Belinyu dock which is managed by Pelindo. The existence of the Bangka Belitung Navy Base dock, will enable the Indonesian Navy to directly supervise the safety of ships, the logistics filling process is more effective and efficient, as well as an education facility for the public if a warship is docked. The

Bangka Belitung Navy Base, which has changed to type B since 2004, is facing quite a variety of dynamics in the strategic environment. The Bangka Belitung Navy Base Command Headquarters is located in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, precisely in the Belinyu District, Bangka Regency.

In supporting security in its working area, Bangka Belitung Navy Base has patrol facilities that certainly support activities aimed at enforcing the law in the waters of Bangka Belitung. The existence of the Bangka Belitung Navy base special dock will support logistics administration for several ships for some navy posts in Bangka Belitung and other operational activities that can support law enforcement and security in the Bangka Belitung Sea. Some of the unlawful acts handled by Bangka Belitung Navy Base are activities such as smuggling of tin sand, illegal mining, accidents at sea, drug smuggling which can be observed based on the vulnerability map as can be seen in Figure 2.

To follow up on the vulnerabilities accident in the Bangka Belitung Navy Base working area, several activities were carried out such as carrying out routine patrols, monitoring 'rat' lanes by Navy post, and coordinating with other agencies in data and information collection activities. From the problems faced by Bangka Belitung Navy Base, such as the lack of marine patrol facilities at Navy Post, the lack of personnel to carry out patrol element activities as well as obstacles in the distance between command headquarters and Navy Posts, so the problem made it less effective and efficient in carrying out some activities. That is why dock support is needed for operations that can assist the implementation of Bangka Belitung Navy Base activities.

The dock in this case is a place where KRI elements rely on to carry out re-supplies (*bekul*) and other logistical needs to support Bangka Belitung Navy Base patrol activities as well as other elements of the Indonesian Navy so that the

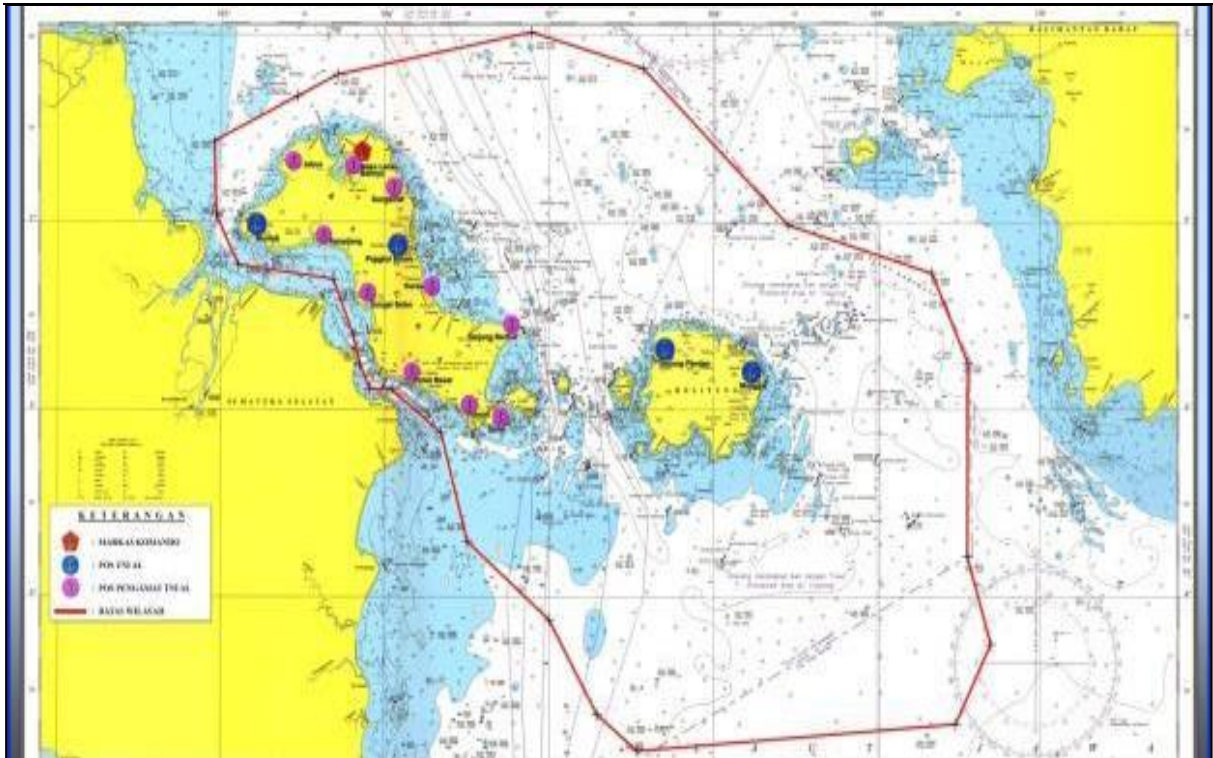


Figure 1. Working Area of Bangka Belitung Navy Base
Source: Pandjaitan et al., 2019

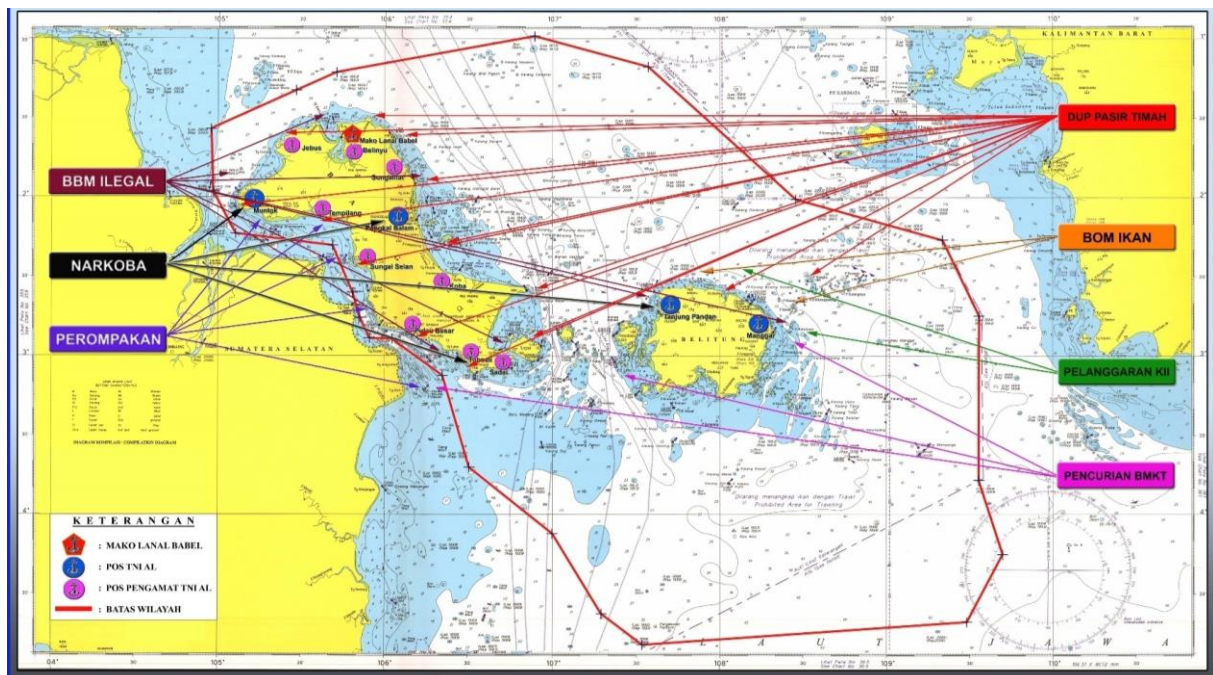


Figure 2. Vulnerability Map Area in Bangka Belitung Navy Base working area.
Source: Kuswoyo, 2018

completeness of adequate facilities and infrastructure can support the elements of the Navy's operations in maintaining security and sovereign territory around ALKI I.

The operating dock itself is needed to support Bangka Belitung Navy Base's main tasks, namely providing combat support, logistical support, administrative support, and special support for elements of the

Navy (ships and Marines), carrying out operations, and empowering maritime potential by utilizing the facilities and infrastructure owned by the base itself and related agencies in its territory. The dock will also support the Bangka Belitung Navy base's additional task, which is to assist in providing base facility support for non-Navy units that carry out operations as needed.

Bangka Belitung Navy Base has the duty and responsibility to carry out maritime security operations in its territory and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the elements in an optimal manner in the implementation of marine security operations. In carrying out these tasks, Bangka Belitung Navy Base, among others, carries out the functions of organizing the development of the national potential of maritime forces and organizing the development of marine defense areas. The guidance on maritime geography potential carried out by Bangka Belitung Navy Base aims to obtain regional potential data that can be used to support the task of state defense at sea, especially in the Bangka Belitung Navy Base working area. As Mahan in the Sea Power theory places the element of geography as the first element in the composition of a nation's sea power (Rogers, 2018).

In the implementation of guidance on maritime infrastructure, Bangka Belitung Navy Base and its staff carry out a data inventory, cooperate and coordinate with local governments, the maritime service industry, and other relevant agencies. As one of its functions, where the Indonesian Navy base carries out maritime security defense by providing security for maritime infrastructures such as ports, navigation facilities, shipping lanes, and sea transportation facilities; it is part of fostering the potential for infrastructure as a target for regional resilience development carried out by Bangka Belitung Navy Base and its personnel. This is by the Area of Sea Defense Region Master Manual in Head of Navy Staff Regulation No. 39/VII/2011

which explains that maritime infrastructure facilities are in the form of transportation facilities such as ships, both for transporting personnel, goods, and oil as well as survey ships and infrastructure such as ports, fuel depots, and other facilities. maintenance (Mabes TNI AL, 2011). Moreover, regional logistics is one of the objects in the empowerment of maritime defense areas. The maritime defense area empowerment doctrine that regional logistics is a marine defense logistics that relies on the wealth of regional resources including strategic material reserves in the region (Indonesian Navy Headquarter, 2018).

The essence of the empowerment of the marine defense area is an effort to prepare the marine defense area and its supporting forces early, according to the Universal Defense System (*Sishanta*), through efforts to build, maintain, improve and strengthen the development of maritime potential. The Head of Navy Staff Regulation No. 39/VII/2011 provides an understanding of strategic material reserves as mining products and industrial equipment for marine defense which are prepared as supplies to meet marine defense needs within a certain period in an emergency (Mabes TNI AL, 2011). Logistics is the bridge between the national economy and the actual operations of combat forces on the ground. In other words, logistics operates as a 'military economy' in the full sense of the word. Therefore, logistics must be seen from the point of view of the logistics end product, which lies in the operations of the combat forces. In this case, logistics is dominated by military influence and military authority (Kusuma, Anwar, Risman, & Arief, 2021). Therefore, the existence of the dock to support the existence of logistics plays a role in conditions of peace and war in the region.

In terms of security, where the existence of the dock will gradually be accompanied by activities at the dock itself, not only a place to lean on the ship, but also loading and unloading activities of goods, and of course, it has an impact on the safety of the

dock. To realize dock security, it is known as the International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS Code) which discusses:

1. Procedures for securing dock facilities at all security levels (*security level*);
2. Facilities and infrastructures for securing dock facilities, then an internal communication system for dock facilities with a dock security coordinator (who can also be a member of the Bangka Belitung Navy Base) and a communication system with related agencies;
3. Dock facility security personnel who have the knowledge and ability to carry out security according to ISPS Code Security management

By implementing a good ISPS Code, the dock will be safe so that it will indirectly increase the confidence of the maritime community to stop by, where which will have an impact on increasing ship visits, as well as attract investment interest in the dock and the surrounding area. The purpose of implementing this ISPS Code is to reduce security threats and vulnerabilities in the dock area, especially at the dock of Bangka Belitung Navy Base headquarter. In connection with the previous explanation, based on the Head of Navy Staff Decree Number: Skep/1771/XII/2013 concerning the standardization of the Indonesian Navy Base (Surat Keputusan Kasal Nomor: Skep/1771/XII/2013 Tentang Standarisasi Pangkalan TNI AL, n.d.). Moreover, the existence of a port at Bangka Belitung Navy base will ultimately support the following:

1. Anchoring Facility Support Function. The anchoring facility support function is one of the roles of the base in the Indonesian Navy base which acts as a place or docking facility for elements of the Navy or KRI, which are carrying out patrols or operations around the base. Anchorage facilities are in the form of a dock which is used for anchoring elements and an anchorage area used for elements to carry out anchor lego.
2. Maintenance and Repair Facility Support Function. This functionality

may include support in the form of:

- a. Lightweight Docking Facility
 - b. Machine workshop Facility
 - c. Electronics workshop Facility
 - d. Other workshop Facility
3. Provisioning Facility Support Function. This function is intended so that the base can support the supplies of elements or operating units that are carrying out operations in the working area of the base, either in the form of initial supplies or re-stocks. This can be in the form of liquid provisions or individual provisions (food ingredients). The dock will then become a supporting factor for Bangka Belitung Navy Base so that it can carry out supply facilities by supporting liquid supplies (fuel) and individual supplies smoothly and well.

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION, AND LIMITATION.

The establishment of an operating dock at the Bangka Belitung Navy Base in supporting the maritime security operations in Bangka Belitung, especially ALKI I, can support Navy elements that carry out operations, especially in overcoming problems that can hinder the function of anchoring facility support, support for ship maintenance and repair facilities and support for supply facilities. The construction of a special operations dock belonging to Bangka Belitung Navy Base can help elements of KRI to quickly carry out re-stocking activity at Bangka Belitung Navy Base so that maritime security operations can be well supported in ALKI I.

In addition, the application of the ISPS Code at the dock that applies international rule also demands good cooperation between government and private institutions in Bangka Belitung. In this ISPS Code, several important terms that need to be realized include Ship Security Plan, Port facility Security Plan, Ship Security Officer, Company Security Officer, Port Facility Security Officer, and Security level related to the classification of Ship and Port

security, according to the intensity or trend that can occur after going through the process of observation and data collection.

The limitation of this study is the analysis of the construction of an operating dock at the Bangka Belitung Navy Base in supporting maritime security operations in the Bangka Belitung Navy Base Working Area. Recommendations to the leaders of the Navy and the Commander of the Bangka Belitung Navy Base, as well as the provincial government of Bangka Belitung Island, as input and consideration in determining future policies, namely the realization of acceleration in the construction of special operations docks belonging to the Navy, in this case, Bangka Belitung Navy Base, needs to be realized immediately. Thus, the elements of the Navy such as KRI, can quickly carry out restocking activity in the Bangka Belitung Navy Base, as well as carry out tasks in the context of law enforcement and empowerment of the marine area, so that maritime security operations in the Bangka Belitung area can be well supported.

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