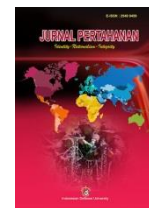




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### **THE INDONESIAN NAVY'S ACTIVITIES TO SECURE THE NORTH NATUNA SEA FROM THE PESPCTIVE OF THE NAVY'S TRINITY ROLES (2014 - 2019)**

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#### **Abstract**

This article aims to explicate the role and activities of the Indonesian Navy to protect Indonesia's sovereignty in the North Natuna Sea based on the perspective of the Naval Trinity Theory. To do so, this paper combines the application of some pertinent concepts and theories, such as maritime security theory, maritime diplomacy, and the Navy trinity roles of Ken Booth. It shows that those pertinent concepts and theories are very essential to further understand the roles and activities of the Indonesian Navy to protect our sovereignty in the North Natuna Sea. This paper utilizes the method of descriptive qualitative research by looking at the activities of the Indonesian Navy's to Secure North Natuna Sea from the perspective of the Navy's Trinity Roles (2014 - 2019).

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

The very basic task, role, and function of any armed or defense forces is to protect national sovereignty by implementing their national defense. The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as stipulated in UU TNI No.34/2004 has also a very essential role, that is: to “uphold national sovereignty, maintain the

territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia”. Conceptually speaking, national defense (Rowlands, 2012) can be understood as “all efforts to maintain the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the nation, and the safety of the whole nation from any

threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state”.

As the biggest archipelagic state in the world located in between two major oceans in the Indo-Pacific, maritime security has become more relevant today in both public and strategic discourse in Indonesia. This article aims to explicate the role and activities of the Indonesian Navy to protect Indonesia's sovereignty in the North Natuna Sea based on the perspective of the Trinity Theory. It looks at the activities of the Navy in North Natuna sea from 2104-2019.

These activities are carried out in the North Natuna sea due to the strategic environment of it and the complex pattern of interactions in the South China sea. Some of the major activities carried out by the Indonesian Navy were the Komodo Multilateral Naval Exercise in 2014, the Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo in 2016, the formation of the Navy special formation in North Natuna, and the joint military training cooperation. These activities are very relevant and have also their respective roles in maintaining relations with other countries and to tighten security in the North Natuna sea.

To further decipher the activities and efforts of the Indonesian Navy, this article employs the trinity theory of Ken Booth (Booth, 1977) regarding the functions and roles of the navy. This article also shows its nexus with other relevant concepts or theories to the issue, such as maritime security and maritime diplomacy to provide a bigger picture and better understanding of the role and function of the Indonesian Navy in protecting our water territories in North Natuna Sea.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### Trinity Theory

From Figure 1, it can be seen that there are 3 roles of a navy to use the sea and maintain maritime affairs. These roles will then be translated into a maritime power capable of operating up to deep waters in the open sea and able to carry out power



**Figure 1:** Trinity Roles by Ken Booth  
*Source:* (Booth, 1977)

projections far from the home base (Booth, 1977).

The following are the 3 roles of the Navy based on Ken Booth:

1. *Military Role:* Optimal use in the context of enhancing the sovereignty of the country at sea using national defense and deterrence through the preparation of forces for war, counteracting any military threats through the sea, maintaining the stability of the maritime region, protecting and protecting the sea borders with neighboring countries.
2. *Constabulary Role:* Optimal use in the context of enforcing laws at sea, protecting national marine resources and wealth, maintaining order at sea, and supporting national development in contributing to national stability and development.
3. *Diplomacy Role:* The use of naval power as a means of diplomacy in supporting the government's foreign policy and is designed to influence the leadership of a country or countries in a state of peace or hostile situations.

### National Security Theory

According to the book National Security, published by the Secretariat General of the National Defense Council, national security can be interpreted properly as a condition and function. As a function, national security will produce and create a sense of security in a broad sense which includes a sense of comfort, peace, security, and order. This kind of security

condition is a basic human need. Understanding the meaning and substance contained therein will vary depending on values, perceptions, and interests. This is also the same as explained by Barry Buzan (Buzan, 1991) through his book entitled "People, State, and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era", that the implementation of a country's security strategy always takes into account aspects of the country's threats and vulnerabilities.

Threats and vulnerabilities, according to Barry Buzan, are a different concept but have close links in the realization of national security. A threat to preventable national security will reduce the degree of a country's vulnerability to national security. Both aspects of national security are largely determined by the capabilities of the country. The role of the navy according to Ken Booth (Booth, 1977) has also a strong connection to security that the Navy has its duty and role in maintaining and creating national security.

### **Diplomacy and Maritime Diplomacy Theory**

Diplomacy has links to the study of international relations, especially regarding international politics. The relationship between diplomacy and international politics is an art of promoting the interests of a country in its relations with other countries. Besides, according to Ivo D. Duchacek, the definition he put forward is almost the same as the trinity theory in the role of diplomacy by Ken Booth, namely Diplomacy as the practice of implementing a country's foreign policy. Besides, diplomacy theory has a very broad scope and is an activity to choose the right way for a country to achieve national goals and ideals (Roy, 1995).

In a more specific way, this is pertinent to the concept of maritime diplomacy which is divided into three dimensions, namely, co-operative, persuasive, and coercive maritime diplomacy (Le Mière,

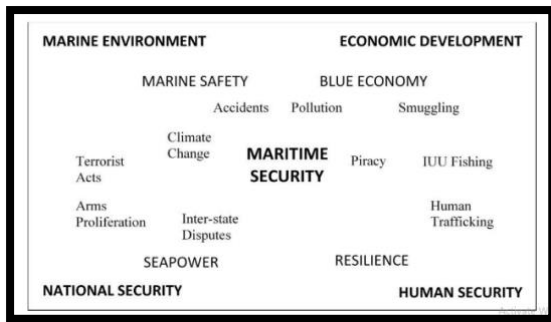
2014). Further, those three dimensions are also closely connected to Ken Booth's naval trinity. Moreover, maritime diplomacy could reduce any potential military and non-military conflicts, deterring adversaries, spreading conventional and non-conventional threats, or unravel disagreements through the use or risk of limited force. Thus, to create a political advantage and prevent potential violent conflict, the government and navies usually employ the combination of navy trinity roles and maritime diplomacy.

Diplomacy is a process or a way to achieve the goals of a country and to establish good relations with other countries by using instruments that support the diplomacy process (Anwar, 2014). Diplomacy is, after all, simply the management of international relations, and maritime diplomacy is, therefore, the management of international relations through the maritime domain (Le Mière, 2014).

### **Maritime Security**

The other relevant concept that pertinent to the Trinity Roles is maritime security. According to Bueger (2015), maritime security simply consists of two approaches, namely sea power, and securitization. From the above matrix, it can be understood that maritime security consists of four different related concepts which are national security, economic security, human security, and the marine environment. The national security dimension rests on the traditional perspective which views that national security as an effort to protect the sustainability of the country so that the sea power is represented by naval power as the dominant force related to maritime.

Maritime Security is a challenge for coordinated activities between institutions in a country, the broader the region of Maritime Security, the more actors or institutions are involved. This includes civil-military coordination because activities related to Maritime Security are



**Figure 2:** Maritime Security Matrix

*Source:* (Bueger, 2015)

difficult to separate between civilian activities and military operations. Maritime Security Activities will involve regulatory agencies such as the Ministry of Transportation, Fisheries, Agriculture, Trade, Coast Guard, Port Authority, Border Guard, Police, and Intelligence Agency. The concept is considered an exceptional and supportive device for naval forces and governments around the world and keeps on being used to further project and promote the maritime security interests of the states. Thus, maritime diplomacy and maritime security also designated to be the best pointer of changes in the context of national power. More specifically, those concepts are closely correlated to the roles and activities of the navy.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the authors choose to utilize the method of descriptive qualitative research studies. According to Robert E. Stake (Stake, 2012) in his book "Qualitative Research", he put more emphasis on the interpretation of researchers in the research. This is because the main phenomenon discussed is the strategy of the government which will be revised descriptively through logical interpretation.

The objective of this descriptive qualitative research study is to explain the military or defense activities of the Indonesian Navy to Secure the North Natuna Sea from The Perspective of the

Navy's Trinity Roles (2014 - 2019).

The method used in this research is descriptive. The approach used is qualitative research. Descriptive research is a research method aimed at describing the phenomena that exist, which took place at this time or in the past. In this journal, the author will analyze the conduct of military or defense activities of Indonesia's navy to secure Indonesia's EEZ in North Natuna Sea from The Perspective of the Navy's Trinity Roles, this journal will also focus on 2014 to 2019 to facilitate the writer in explaining and analyze existing problems. In this study, the authors use various sources such as books, journals, newspapers, and states documents. These sources can be obtained from the Indonesian National Library, and online sources.

## DISCUSSION

### The Navy Trinity Roles and Indonesian Navy Activities in North Natuna Sea

This section discusses the implementation of Booth's navy trinity roles by the Indonesian Navy in the North Natuna Sea from 2014-2019.

#### 1. Military Role

In this role, the Navy conducts its military strategy to protect and secure the North Natuna Sea region from the non-military threats or illegal activities such as Human Trafficking, Illegal Fishing, Illegal Drugs, and illegal weapons. Besides, the Strategy is like bombing ships that have been captured by the authorities and have been proven to carry out illegal actions. However, the military role of the Navy in the North Natuna Sea is only to secure, protect, and defend Indonesia's sovereign territory not to win wars or win other illegal conflicts. This military function is intended to fully protect the borders of Indonesian territory and to take action against other crimes, because, to have an area that is safe from various threats, the Navy needs to

have its strategy in protecting the entire Indonesian region, especially in the North Natuna Sea. Besides, in 2018, the Navy formed a special force to anticipate a threat in the North Natuna Sea. The following are data on the purchase of defense equipment for the Indonesian Navy, which has been sent to the North Natuna Sea.

The modernization was carried out by the Indonesian government to increase the capacity of the Indonesian Navy to further safeguard Indonesia's sovereign territory.

## 2. Constabulary Role

In this role, there are many activities related to the military role and the role of diplomacy. In this role, the Indonesian Navy always maintains the North Natuna Sea by cracking down all activities that can harm and reduce the value of natural resources in the North Natuna Sea. So that the Navy together with the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries continue to patrol and inspect all fishermen and other fishing vessels that have illegal fishing equipment. Besides, the Indonesian Navy has also given their many contributions to national development such as in 2015, the Indonesian Government updated communications on Natuna Island so that the performance of the Indonesian Navy and several other government agencies could easily use communication tools without obstacles.

## 3. Diplomacy Role

In implementing this role, Indonesia has hosted several maritime diplomacy events in North Natuna. In 2014, Indonesia held a Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo in Natuna. This program was one of the important key events that Indonesia organized to bolster maritime diplomacy and to elevate the level of navy cooperation in the region. At the event, a multilateral exercise was conducted on aspects of

natural disaster relief and social service. While in 2016 the Komodo Komodo Multilateral Naval Exercise was held again in Indonesia, the event was the second event after MNEK 2014 which has run smoothly. While the event in 2016 was much bigger and even Indonesia succeeded in bringing in as many as 35 participating countries.

No	Material Name	Total	Allocation
1	• MLM Republic of Indonesia Class Corvette Phase I <i>Fatahillah</i>	2 Unit	USD 100.000.000
	• MLM Republic of Indonesia Class Corvette Phase II <i>Malahati</i>		
2	Oceanographic Hydro Auxiliary Vessel	2 Unit	USD 93.892.334
3	Train Sailing Boat (Substitute Dewa Ruci)	1 Unit	USD 71.560.000
4	CN 235 MPA	2 Unit	USD 59.878.455
5	Heli AKS and Parts	11 Unit	USD 77.000.000
6	Amphibious Tank BMP-3F	37 Unit	USD 114.000.000
7	Amphibious Panzer BTR-4	5 Unit	USD 7.000.000
8	Multi Launcher Rocket System (MLRS) KAL 122 MM (Launch & Rocket Vehicles)	3 Unit	USD 27.000.000
9	Multirole Light Fregates (MLRS)	3 Unit	USD 385.000.000
10	TANK 1 & 2 Transport Vessel (PDN TA. 2011)	2 Unit	USD 319.093.598.000
11	TANK Transport Ship (PDN TA. 2012)	1 Unit	USD 163.353.009.413

**Figure 3.** Indonesia's Navy Modernization.

Sources: Akmal

If we further examine the various activities that have occurred in Natuna, there were a lot of navy activities that Indonesia has organized to increase the level of maritime diplomacy and more particular naval defense diplomacy. Thus, these kinds of naval activities, to a certain extent, have also strengthened confidence-building measures and more positive relations among the participants.

Further, the main tasks of the Navy are listed in the Law of No 34/2004 in article 9, the main tasks and functions of the Navy, are as follow:

1. Carry out the duties of The Indonesian National Armed Forces in the sea dimension in the field of defense.
2. Enforce the law and maintain security in the sea territory of national jurisdiction following the provisions of national law and international law which has been ratified.
3. Carry out the Naval diplomacy to support foreign policy set by the government.

4. Carry out the duties of the Indonesian National Army in the development of the sea power dimension.
5. Implementing empowerment of the sea defense.

From the main tasks and functions above, the following section explicates the implementation of naval activities of the Indonesian navy by employing the combination of the maritime security concept with maritime diplomacy. The combination of these essential concepts is also closely pertinent to the conduct of Booth's navy trinity roles by the Indonesian Navy in securing the North Natuna Sea from 2014 to 2019.

#### **Navy Activities in Securing North Natuna 2014-2015**

The success of the Navy that was able to hold a major event in 2014, together with 17 participating countries in Batam, Anambas, and Natuna with the code for the 2014 Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo, which took the theme "Cooperation for Stability", emphasized training material on non-warfighting aspects and the focus of the exercise on the disaster relief is a big achievement. A special achievement for the Navy that can hold joint exercises involving many countries, not only the achievements that boast but collaborative efforts in handling disasters that occur at sea, and maritime security. This joint exercise has dimensions of national, regional, and international interests, including improving relations between ASEAN countries in particular, and non-ASEAN countries in general, and increasing the stability of regional maritime security.

Besides, the joint training also aims to increase the capacity building of the Indonesian disaster management team, especially the Indonesian Navy, in the context of multilateral operations. It can further provide recommendations and strategic input for the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) cooperation in disaster management in the regional area and

facilitate the alignment of various national, regional, and international protocols in disaster management. In addition to enhancing the ability of international social communication and cooperation of Navy personnel with the ASEAN and ASEAN plus Navy.

In 2014, Komodo Multilateral Naval Exercise has been carried out with a variety of activities that have been carried out together, both in Batam during the harbor phase 29-30 March 2014 as well as the sea phase and civic missions in Anambas and Natuna. As host of the Indonesian Navy, the Navy included 18 Indonesian ships of various types and classes as well as 6 airplanes consisting of 2 fixed wings and 4 rotary wings that joined the cistern of warships from 17 countries, in joint exercises to follow up the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Responses. The 2014 Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo focused on training materials on Humanitarian Assistance (HA), Disaster Relief (DR), dealing with Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC), and Peace Keeping Operations (PKO).

The Navy as a navy capable of deploying *latma* is increasingly showing itself to be professional and in the future will be able to realize the World Class Navy. Although it involved 40 warships, this activity was purely a disaster management simulation and there was no war training. This achievement was not immune from the participation of various parties such as the Batam City Government, Anambas Islands, Natuna Islands, Indonesian National Army officers, and the Indonesian National Police who have participated in these activities (Suara Surabaya, 2014).

At the beginning of 2015, a form of cooperation between the Telecommunications and the Navy had begun in supporting the operational activities of the Navy, particularly in securing the outermost islands following government policy, to make the border

region a storefront of Indonesia. This form of cooperation is one of the implementations of government policies that was conveyed by President Joko Widodo when reviewing the Entikong border crossing and the parallel road between Indonesia and Malaysia in West Kalimantan in early 2015. Furthermore, to develop support for the operational tasks of the Navy, particularly in securing Indonesia's outer islands, especially the outermost islands (Tanjung Datuk, Torasi, Dana Island, South Nias, and Natuna), the Navy hopes for cooperative assistance through the reliability of its ICT Telecommunication.

The waters in the West Kalimantan region and its surroundings such as the Natuna Sea and Riau Islands Waters, besides having the rich potential of abundant marine resources, this has become the target of illegal fishing and theft of other resources. These waters also have the potential for maritime border conflict vulnerability with neighboring countries and have the potential for maritime crimes across other countries, so that it becomes a logical consequence of the need to improve the status of the Navy Base in Pontianak, and with the inauguration of the Main Navy Base XII, it will be able to add strength The Indonesian Navy in the western region, the Indonesian Archipelago Sea and the waters of West Kalimantan in general, in preventing the rampant fishing theft, and tensions in the South China Sea, maritime boundary issues, and the entry of immigrants through the sea making it prone to criminal and other illegal acts. the vulnerability of conflicts with neighboring countries, especially at sea borders, is also a reason for the need to upgrade the Navy Base to The Main Navy Base XII.

### **Navy Activities in Securing North Natuna 2016-2017**

Creating a world-class navy is not an easy thing, collaborative activities in the form of exercises that bring in foreign navies

have always been an important part of realizing the noble vision of oceanic escort soldiers. To prove and show a consistent attitude in the framework of a world-class Navy, this year the Navy held a grand activity titled Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo (MNEK) in 2016. MNEK training activities are a routine annual activity organized by the Navy. MNEK activities began in 2014 which were carried out in Batam City and around the Natuna Islands Regency. Furthermore, in the second year, precisely the 2016 MNEK activities center in Padang City and the Mentawai Islands Regency.

The activities organized by the Indonesian Navy are international level activities because they present around 32 navies of international countries. Commander of the Naval Combat Group of the Indonesian Western Fleet Command. First Admiral of the Indonesian Navy T.S.N.B. Hutabarat, as the Commander of the Task Force, in 2016 explained that the 2016 MNEK event consisted of the International Fleet Review (IFR) or warship parade, the 2nd Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo (MNEK) and the 15th Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) planned to be followed by 35 countries like United States, China, Japan, Brazil, Chile, Lebanon. Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, United Kingdom, France, and others. In this activity, three major activities carried several themes including, International Fleet Review (IFR).

In 2017, there was also a Military Training in Natuna which was attended by 23 governors from all over Indonesia. This was done to show the Navy's readiness in protecting and defending the sovereign territory and boundaries of the Indonesian

Exclusive Economic Zone from various threats from abroad and from within. In 2017, modernization for the amount of defense equipment procurement has been carried out in the Government Work Plan, priority programs or activities for the procurement of Indonesia Armed Forces defense equipment to fulfill the MEF as set out in the 2017 Government Work Plan in the defense sector (Haryanto, 2017):

- The effective contracts for 22 types of Strategic Alutsista
- The effective contract for 20 types of defense equipment produced by the defense industry
- 24 units of Panzer replacement for Sarasen and Saladin
- 20 Units of Artillery Medan (Armed) cannons
- Advanced procurement of Apache helicopters, etc.

The procurement of the defense equipment above, carried out simultaneously with the strengthening of the defense industry, aims:

- KFX / IFX Aircraft Development
- Manufacture of prototype medium tanks
- The transfer of Technology Missile C-705
- Habituation of the R-Han rocket 122B

### **Navy Activities in Securing North Natuna 2018-2019**

The formation of the Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit in Natuna which in the initial stages of planning was called the Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Base had indeed been planned in the construction phase or known as Strategic Planning. As stated by the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces that the inauguration of the Natuna Integrated Indonesian National Armed Forces is a step towards the finalization of one of the medium-term strategic planning programs.

The aim of building the strength of the Indonesia Armed Forces is expected to be able to provide a deterrence effect against threats, especially at the border. The

inauguration of the Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit in Natuna is also a manifestation of the continuity of ideas, where the planning involved officers of the Indonesia Armed Forces across generations, from the Forces. The development of the Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit will continue on other strategic islands according to the stages of development in the next Strategic Plan.

The Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces explained that in the future the Integrated Indonesian National Armed Forces is planned to be part of the Joint Regional Defense Command that will soon be formed. The Indonesian National Armed Forces Unit is currently still in the form of an embryo consisting of Army units namely the Composite Battalion reinforced by Combat Engineer Company, Air Defense Artillery Missile Battery, and Artillery Battery. Meanwhile, from the Navy unit beside the Navy Base, there are also Marine Composite Companies and port facilities to support the operation of the Navy battleships, which operate around Natuna waters. Whereas the Air Force Air Base is equipped with various facilities, such as an integrative hangar and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Squadron or unmanned aircraft to support the operations of the Indonesia Armed Forces aircraft. It is also equipped with integrated boarding and hospital facilities, to provide health services for all Indonesia Armed Forces soldiers in Natuna (Gorbiano, 2020).

The Natuna Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit that has been formed will continue to grow, following the escalation of threats. Future planning is possible to perfect the Integrated Military Unit into a permanent and integrated organization in one command and is equipped with an Operations Control System based on Network Centric Warfare (NCW) capability. The NCW concept is a command and control system that focuses on the use of computer-based information technology on ships, aircraft, bases, and



other units integrated into one computer system.

The main objective of this unit is to accelerate the exchange of accurate information about current conditions until the realization of the speed of command in responding to every threat. On this occasion, the Commander Marshal of Indonesia Armed Forces Hadi Tjahjanto, instructed the Chief of Staff of the Force to continue to foster units, personnel, and materials from the Natuna Integrative Army so that they were ready to be deployed at any time to carry out military operations and to the Headquarters General Staff officials. The Indonesia Armed Forces should continue to evaluate the dynamics of the development of threats, relevant operational concepts, integrated logistical support mechanisms, and the ability of the operating control system and organizational evaluations to see the need for future validation of the Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit. The government began to pay attention to the existence of leading islands, which were once considered the outermost islands, so in the context of anticipating the emergence of threats at the border, it became very important and relevant.

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has several crucial islands bordering neighboring countries. Therefore, in the future following the development of the strategic environment, the development of the integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit should be continued in a more comprehensive way (Putera, 2019).

The conflict in the South China Sea had an impact on the security of Indonesia's EEZ region with several incidents in the waters of the North Natuna Sea. In mid-March 2016, a Chinese fishing boat was captured in the waters of Indonesia's EEZ and when captured there was a map in the cabin of the ship which proved that the area where they were fishing was true as an Indonesia's EEZ waters. This evidence is clear that they violate Indonesia's EEZ zone boundaries. Subsequently, in April

2016, Chinese fishing vessels were captured again in this area and the Indonesian burned and blew up the fishing boats and other countries to become fish tanks so that the fish would still gather in the area. Then the Chinese escorted their fishing vessels on a Coast Guard. The tactic of placing a Coast Guard ship in Natuna waters successfully guarded a Chinese fishing boat.

On June 17, 2016, a Chinese coast guard ship with a hull number 3303 again protected their fishing vessels that stole fish in the Natuna Sea, Riau Islands. But the Chinese coast guard ship was intercepted by elements of the Indonesian Navy patrol Todak-631 and managed to capture the Chinese fishing boat Han Tan Cou 19038 along with seven crew members. The fishing boat was detained for further legal proceedings to the nearest base.

The problem of the border areas of Indonesia as an archipelagic country with neighboring countries is indeed very complex. There are many differences of interests between each country that cannot be easily accommodated in a joint settlement. But all that will not dampen the steps in building and strengthening border areas, including in Natuna. The move of the Indonesian government to establish an Integrated Indonesia Armed Forces Unit consisting of three dimensions, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force is a tangible manifestation of the government's seriousness in managing the border region as the frontier territory (Putera, 2019).

## CONCLUSION

Indonesia as the biggest archipelagic state in the world must be able to monitor, maintain, and even protect its maritime sovereignty against any various threats both traditional and non-traditional that may come from any states and a non-state actor. The inability to safeguard this most important national security interests will put Indonesia in jeopardy. The Navy as the main actor of any governments to defend

their maritime security interests should be capable of carrying out all three of Booth's functions of sea power.

This article has shown that the duties, roles, functions, strategies carried out by the Indonesian Navy are consistent with the trinity theory of Ken Booth. The role of the military, the role of diplomacy, and the role of Constabulary are integrated and cannot be separated from each other. Many have argued that the ability of any navies to implement these three roles will lead to the ability to become a maritime power.

This article has also shown that the Indonesian Navy in 2014 - 2019 has played its roles to maintain the maritime territory of Indonesia in the North Natuna Sea by conducting a lot of naval diplomacy with various ASEAN countries and countries outside ASEAN. These activities are conducted to strengthen diplomatic relations between countries and to minimize back the existence of illegal problems such as Illegal Fishing, Arms Smuggling, and the problem of unilateral claims in the territorial waters of Indonesia.

By doing so, it can be concluded that the role of the Indonesian Navy can be summarized into three roles of Booth's naval Trinity theory, namely the role of diplomacy, the role of the military, and the role of the constabulary. In conducting those roles, the Indonesian Navy has able to improve and maintain the stability of maritime security in the North Natuna Sea through several activities that they have organized from 2014-2019.

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