# IMDAS : ANDROID SYSTEM FOR SUPPORTING INDONESIAN MARITIME DIPLOMACY IN INDIAN OCEAN, SOUTHERN WEST JAVA

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# ABSTRACT

# Indonesia has geographic, geostrategic and geo-economic potential which is an important factor for the dynamics of international relations in the two oceans, the Indian Ocean which interconnects with the South China Sea and the Java Sea through the Malacca Strait. This is what makes the potential vulnerable to marine terrorism. This study aims to improve maritime diplomacy against the threat of illegal immigrants in the Indian Ocean (Indonesian Ocean), especially Southern West Java. Data shows that during 2011-2012 there were 11 smuggling of illegal immigrants through Southern West Java coastal entrances. This incident shows the weakness of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy, especially with Australia. This research offers a solution to increase security in southern West Java with an information systems technology approach. More specifically, this study designs an android-based application that can be used by the public to report security disturbances to illegal immigrants to the apparatus as a form of the Universal People's Defense and Security System *(Sishankamrata*) easily and quickly. The research method uses a Geographic Information System (GIS) approach. The results of this study produce an android based application design.

# Keywords: android system, maritime diplomacy, Indian Ocean

**Introduction**

Indonesia is an archipelago, almost 70% of which is territorial waters or oceans. Indonesia's position is in a strategic area, which is between two continents (Asia and Australia) and two oceans (Pacific and Indian) and two continents. The Indian Ocean, which is interconnected with the South China Sea and the Java Sea through the Malacca Strait, is prone to maritime terrorism. Bustanul Arifin and Nur Afni Damanik (2020) explained that the International Maritime Organization showed a trend of piracy in the Malacca Strait with a significant presence from 2000-2004. In 2005, the Strait of Malacca was categorized as a high-risk zone by Lloyd's Joint War Risk Committee. In the 2000s, in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, the international community raised concern over the safety of the Straits of Malacca because of the idea that piracy could pose a risk to marine terrorism. This is evidenced by the existence of the Indonesian archipelagic sea lanes, which are the routes traversed by foreign ships and aircraft to reach their destination easier. So that parts of Indonesia are made into international sea traffic flows. Data shows that the number of vessels passing through the Malacca Strait from 1999-2008 has increased by 74 percent and data from the Ministry of Defense predicts that 114,000 ships will use the Malacca Strait in 2020 (Sheldon, 2010: 3). Indonesian territory is prone to threats. Most of these threats come from outside. Many threats that come from outside include: illegal fishing, buying and selling of drugs, human and gun trafficking, terrorism, illegal migrations.

The problem in this research is based on the data that illegal immigrants have smuggled 11 times through the Jabsel coastal entrance in 2011--2012. Data shows that during 2011-2012 there were 11 illegal immigrants smuggling through the Jabsel coastal entrance, including (1) March 6, 2012 Garut Police arrested 67 illegal immigrants from Palestine and Aghanistan in Cibalong District, South Garut with the aim of crossing to Chrismast Island, Australia; (2) 8 March 2012 as many as 55 illegal immigrants from Aghanistan who were about to cross to Chrismast Island were caught in Muara Gatah Beach, Cimerak District, Ciamis Regency (now Pangandaran Regency), (3) 11 March 2012 as many as 53 (out of 68 people) illegal immigrants from Iran and Afghanistan, who were about to cross to Christmas Island, were arrested at the dock in Kampung Cibuntu, Loji Village, Simpenan District, South Sukabumi. This incident shows the weakness of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy, especially with Australia. Ludiro Madu (2014) explains that President Joko Widodo needs to reorient Indonesia's foreign policy (Polugri). With the vision and mission of the Indonesian Police, which has a special characteristic of Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, it will revive the nation's identity as a maritime power between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Through this idea, the Indonesian people will optimally exploit the geographical, geostrategic and geo-economic potential which are important factors for the dynamics of international relations in the two oceans.

Integration of analytical hierarchy processes (AHP) and geographic information system technology (GIS) in dealing with problems in Indonesian waters has been carried out especially in the case of illegal fishing so that a spatial model is produced that is in accordance with the multi-criteria decision making framework (Martin, 2004; Widiawaty & Dede , 2018; Dede, Moh et all). With the information related to illegal immigrants in the Indian Ocean, especially southern West Java, it becomes a reference for the Indonesian government to make policies and make decisions related to maritime diplomacy in order to maintain Indonesia's maritime security and achieve the ideals of the maritime axis. Therefore, this study aims to design an android application system that supports maritime diplomacy in financing illegal immigrants in the Indian Ocean, especially southern West Java. This research will analyze the potential for illegal immigrants in Indonesia through GIS integration. This research is useful for the authorities in Indonesia as a reference in making decisions related to safeguarding Indonesian waters in order to achieve the ideals of the maritime axis. Therefore, the research aims to create an android application to support maritime diplomacy in handling illegal immigrants in the Indian Ocean, especially south west Java. This research will look at cooperation and coordination between government organizations, like Indonesian national army, the navy that carries out marine patrols, local governments and the community, in this case, fishermen.

**Method**

This research method uses Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and waterfall. GIS is used to store and analyze geographic information. The waterfall method intends to develop a system which is the process of developing or changing a software system using methods or models that can be used by others in developing software systems, in this case the creation of an android application to support maritime diplomacy in illegal handling. migrants in the Indian Ocean especially south west Java. The Waterfall model is a sequential software process, seen as continuously flowing downward (like a waterfall) through the phases of planning, modeling, implementation and testing.

The Waterfall stages are as follows:

1. Requirements Gathering and analysis, namely gathering complete needs then analyzed and defined the needs that must be met by the program to be built. This phase must be done completely in order to produce a complete design.

2. Design, in this stage the developer will produce an overall system and determine the flow of the software to a detailed algorithm.

3. Implementation is the stage where the entire design is converted into program code. The resulting program code is still in the form of modules which will be integrated into a complete system.

4. Integration & Testing

At this stage, the modules that have been made are merged and this test is carried out to find out whether the software that has been made is in accordance with the design and the functions of the software have errors or not.

5. Verification or deployment is the client or user testing whether the system is in accordance with what has been approved.

6. Operation & Maintenance, namely installation and system repair process as approved.

Figure 1. Waterfall Model in IMDAS

**WATERFALL MODEL**

**REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS**

**SISTEM DESIGN**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**TESTING**

**DEPLOYMENT**

**MAINTENANCE**

**Result and Disscussion**

***Geographic Information System***

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are computer-based systems that are commonly used to store and analyze geographic information. GIS can combine various types of data at one particular point on earth, connect them, analyze them, and map the results. The data processed by this system is spatial data, which is geographically oriented data. Besides that, it is also a location that has certain coordinates.

The use of this Geographical Information System is that it can make it easier for us to see earth phenomena with a better perspective, faster data processing, and get more accurate analysis results.

GIS can link spatial data such as geographic and astronomical locations with non-spatial data, so that users of this system can create maps and analyze the information in various ways and methods. By using GIS, where data is stored in digital form, this data can be stored more densely than printed, table, or other forms so as to reduce production costs and speed up processing.

The vulnerability of illegal immigrants in the Indian Ocean, especially South West Java, requires existing data from the authorities. a geographic information system model, which will create an android application to support maritime diplomacy in dealing with illegal immigrant issues. Modeling must be verified using existing data from the authorities with a correlation test procedure which is divided into geographic units in the form of the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (ALKI). The area of ​​Indonesian waters which reaches 70% of the total area of ​​Indonesia as a whole and is close to other countries then the slow pace of reporting results in the entry of illegal immigrants so that

The use of geographic information technology, such as an Android application, is able to detect the presence of ships carrying out illegal immigrants in real-time and report this to the authorities. This report can be done by the navy who is conducting patrols, the community in this case fishermen. This reporting is carried out using the Andriod application which is easy and fast to use so that the related apparatus can immediately take action.

**Maritime Diplomacy**

Maritime diplomacy is a diplomatic relationship between one country and another in the economic, social, political, security and cultural fields in the territorial waters. Maritime diplomacy can be defined as the art of negotiating between representatives of countries (Susilowati Endang et al: 656). Maritime diplomacy can also be interpreted as various kinds of activities in maritime or marine areas, the main task is with the Navy of a sovereign country. This is done to influence other countries to behave in the context of interactions and transactions that occur in water areas (Nugraha and Sudirman, 2016: 176). So it can be said that maritime diplomacy is a negotiation produced by two or more countries related to maritime boundaries, cooperation and defense of a country. Maritime diplomacy is aimed at deterrence, meaning the use of threats by one party as a military strategy to convince the other party to detain and counteract various attempts at action (Butler, 2005: 20-22). Deterrence is generally defined as the threat of military retaliation directed at preventing other countries from carrying out activities that could harm the country implementing the deterrence policy and is generally limited to the use of nuclear weapons (Cold War perspective). In the Jokowi era, Indonesia carried out a maritime axis policy by prioritizing maritime diplomacy which was shown to the international world. Therefore, Indonesia needs infrastructure and preparation of various instruments involved in the implementation of maritime diplomacy. One of the tools that need to be developed is martim diplomacy based on the Geographic Information System using an android application. This application can help improve maritime diplomacy, accelerate handling of the TNI, Police, and local government apparatus and facilitate and accelerate the reporting of public participation against the threat of illegal immigrants as a form of Sishankamrata in the Indian Ocean region, southern West Java.

To become a world maritime axis is not only concerned with maritime safety and security issues but must underline maritime and infrastructure relations (Irma 2019: 127).

Indonesian maritime diplomacy in maintaining security in its territorial waters must collaborate with various stakeholders, both government and non-government. We can study India in maritime diplomacy in the Indian Ocean, which did not materialize optimally because the Indian government ignored the navy as resistance to the army and air forces. Indian thinkers have always thought that the most vital threat lies on the mainland, especially from the jutara and the west (Chinmoyee, 2019: 42). as well as Japan and the Philippines made a strategic partnership in 2011 in dealing with humanitarian issues, including maritime issues and the South China Sea and considering the weakness of maritime cooperation (Trajono, 2013). That way, the balance of power is something that really needs to be applied to maritime diplomacy because it not only sees formal alliances but also the direct military challenges in the future but is more pursuit through diplomacy, economic efforts and coordination and technology transfer. (Perwira, Agung and Ersandi Ivena, 2018: 187).

**Indonesian Maritime Diplomacy Android System (IMDAS)**

Indonesian Maritime Diplomacy Android System (IMDAS) is an application designed to develop application systems based on geographic information systems using the waterfall method which will produce an android application system for maritime diplomacy. This android application is a way to support Indonesia's defense in dealing with illegal immigrants in Indonesian waters, especially the Indian Ocean, southern part of West Java. IMDAS is a preventive tool for all stakeholders who have the authority to deal with illegal immigrants. This tool can also be used by the community or fishermen related to the reporting of illegal immigrants.

This can be described as follows:

**IMDAS** **As an android application for handling illegal immigrants**

**THE ACHIEVEMENT OF INDONESIAN MARITIME SECURITY**

**ILLEGAL IMMIGRAN**

**Local government**

**Public**

**Navy**

**IMDAS**

Figure 2.

**Indonesian national army**

Source : Research Result, 2020

**Conclution**

The design of making android applications to support maritime diplomacy in handling illegal immigrants is a must for the government. This cooperation is carried out by government organizations such as the TNI, nagkatan, marine patrols, regional government and non-government organizations, in this case the community, namely fishermen. An android application that uses GIS finds the position of the ship carrying illegal immigrants to Indonesia, then can immediately report it, so that all stakeholders can immediately know the coordinates of the illegal immigrants and can take security and action. The phenomenon of making andrroid applications is the development of maritime technology and diplomacy in the case of illegal immigrants.

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