

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

STRENGTHENING THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC VISION:
NEW MAP OF THE UNITARY STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA

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**Yudi Krisno Wicaksono, M.IP.¹; Strengthening the Indonesian Archipelagic Vision:
New Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia-- Palarch's Journal Of
Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(9). ISSN 1567-214x
Keywords: Indonesian Archipelagic Vision, New Map, Indonesia**

ABSTRACT:

Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as a regional conception was further developed as a conception of state politics as a way of view of the Indonesian nation towards itself and its residential environment as a unity of territory and national unity. The political dynamics of the Asia-Pacific region apparently have an impact on the guarantee of the benefits of natural resources. The challenges of diffraction of the country's borders are also growing. The purpose of writing this article is to find out the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in strengthening Indonesian Archipelagic Vision. The article was compiled using a literature research method with a literature research approach. The results showed that the government showed its hard work in strengthening Indonesian Archipelagic Vision by issuing a new map of Indonesia. The new map, named The Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shows an update of the old map, further strengthening Indonesia's sovereignty. The efforts of this government are in line with the Indonesian Archipelagic Vision which is the unity or integrity of the territory and national unity, including the view of a single political, economic, socio-cultural, and security defense, derived from Pancasila and The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian Archipelagic Vision (Bahasa: Wawasan Nusantara) is a national outlook of the Indonesian nation. As a concept, the term Indonesian Archipelagic Vision can be traced in terminology and etymology. According to Hasnan Habib (1970), Indonesian Archipelagic Vision is the unanimity of the national territory, including one unity of the nation, one goal and determination of struggle and one unity of law, one socio-cultural unity, one economic unity and one unity of defense-security.

According to Wan Usman (2003), Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as a way of view of the Indonesian nation about itself and its homeland as an archipelago with all aspects of life is diverse. People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (1998) defines Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as a way of view and attitude of the Indonesian nation about itself and its environment, by prioritizing the unity and unity of the nation and regional unity in the implementation of social life, nation and state. While, The National Resilience of The Republic of Indonesia (1999) defines Indonesian Archipelagic Vision is as a way of view and attitude of the Indonesian nation about itself and its environment is diverse and strategic value by prioritizing the unity and unity of the nation and regional unity in the implementation of social life, nation and state to achieve national goals.

The essence of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision is the "unity of the region and the unity of the nation" of Indonesia. This is related to the need for unity or integrity of the Indonesian territory that stretches from Sabang to Merauke. The territory must be one entity, no longer separated by the existence of the sea. Previously we knew that the territory of Indonesia was fragmented as a result of the Dutch colonial rule of law namely the Ordinance of 1939. It was only after the Djuanda Declaration on December 13, 1957, that the territory of Indonesia was only one unity, where the sea was no longer a separator but as a link.

According to data from the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) and the Center for Hydrography and Oceanography of the Navy (2015) through a technical study using the best available data and with the latest technical methods, for the sake of a national reference data and can be accounted for. Previously, there has never been a regional figure that can be used as an official reference that can be used nationally. National Reference Regional Data of the Republic of Indonesia, I.e.; (a) The area of inland waters and waters of the Indonesian archipelago is 3,110,000 km²; (b) Indonesia's territorial sea area is 290,000 km²; (c) Indonesia's additional zone area is 270,000 km²; (d) The area of Indonesia's exclusive economic zone is 3,000,000 km²; (e) Indonesia's continental shelf area is 2,800,000 km²; (f) The total area of Indonesian waters is 6,400,000 km²; (g) The area of the Republic of Indonesia (land + water) is 8,300,000 km²; (h) The length of Indonesia's coastline is 108,000 km; and (i) The number of islands in Indonesia is approximately 17,504, and that has been standardized and submission to the United Nations is a total of 16,056 islands.

Indonesian Archipelagic Vision which was originally a regional conception developed into a national conception. It means Indonesian Archipelagic Vision not only views the integrity of the region, but also the unity of the nation. The Indonesian nation is known as a heterogeneous nation. The heterogeneity of the nation is characterized by the diversity of tribes, religions, races, and cultures. This heterogeneous and diverse nation must also be able to unite. The Indonesian nation as a unity also has a unique namely. (a) Has a diversity of tribes, namely about 1,128 ethnic groups (BPS Data, 2010); (b) Has a large population, approximately 242 million

(World Bank, 2011); (c) Have racial diversity; (d) Have religious diversity; and (e) Have cultural diversity, as a consequence of ethnic diversity. From the various resources owned by Indonesia, it is necessary to make efforts to safeguard sovereignty and all aspects that have an impact. At a time when there are various challenges of foreign policy conditions, it is also necessary to make efforts to strengthen the Indonesian Archipelagic Vision.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision

The definition of terminology is the meaning associated with the context of the term expressed. Terminological understanding is generally the meaning of the term according to experts or figures and institutions that examine the concept. In the previous description, you have reviewed the concept of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision in terminology. Based on the definition of terminology, Indonesian Archipelagic Vision is the view of the Indonesian nation towards the environment in which it belongs to the Indonesian nation itself. Like yourself as an individual. Thus, the Indonesian nation sees the following regions of the nation as a whole. That is the essence or essence of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision. The essence of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision is "national unity and regional unity". "The Indonesian Archipelagic Vision" are the main principles for developing Indonesia as a nation, which are: the unity of the nation, regional unity and unity of community and its leaders in the implementation of national, regional and community life in cooperation with other sub-national regions.

The concept of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision creates the view that Indonesia as a single region is a political, socio-cultural, economic and defense and security unity. Or in other words the embodiment of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as a political, socio-cultural, economic and defense and security unity. According to the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (2016), such a view is important as the visional foundation of the Indonesian nation, especially in carrying out development.

1. The realization of Indonesian Archipelago as a Political Unity, has the meaning: (a) That the unanimity of the national territory with all its contents and wealth is a unity of territory, containers, living space, and unity of diversity throughout the nation and become capital and belonging to the nation; (b) That the Indonesian nation consisting of various tribes and speaking in various regional languages and embracing and believing in various religions and beliefs in The One True God must be a unity of a nation that is unanimous in the broadest sense; (c) That psychologically, the Indonesian nation must feel one, as happy as, countrymen, and water devils, and have determination in achieving the ideals of the nation; (d) That Pancasila is the only philosophy and ideology of the nation and state that underlies, guides, and directs the nation towards its purpose; (e) That political life throughout the Archipelago is a political entity organized on the basis of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution; (f) That the whole of the Archipelago is a unit of law in that only one national law is relevant to the

national interest.; (g) the Indonesians living side by side with other nations participate in the development, through free and active foreign policy, of a world order based on democracy, permanent peace and social justice.

2. The realization of Indonesian Archipelago as An Economic Unity, has the meaning: (a) The fact that the wealth of the Archipelago is both potential and efficient is the capital and common property of the nation, and that the needs of everyday life must be equally accessible throughout the territory of the country.; (b) The degree of economic growth must be harmonious and balanced in the country, without leaving the characteristics of the region to the development of its economic life.; and (c) Economic life in the Archipelago is an economic union, organized as a collective endeavor on the principle of parenthood and designed to improve the welfare of the people.

3. The realization of Indonesian Archipelago as a Social and Cultural Unity, has the meaning: (a) That the people of Indonesia is one, the life of the nation must be a life of the nation in harmony with the existence of the same level of community progress, equitable and balanced, and the harmony of life in accordance with the level of progress of the nation; and (b) That Indonesian culture is essentially one, while the pattern of cultural diversity that exists describes the cultural wealth of the nation that becomes the capital and the foundation of the nation's cultural development as a whole, by not rejecting other cultural values that are not contrary to the cultural values of the nation, whose results can be enjoyed by the nation.

4. The realization of Indonesian Archipelago as a Unity of Defense and Security, has the meaning: (a) The threat to an island or territory is essentially a threat to all nations and nations; and (b) That in defense of state and country, every person has the same rights and obligations.

Based on the description above, Indonesian Archipelagic Vision serves as an insight into development. That national development should include development in the fields of political, economic, socio-cultural and security defense in an integrated, whole and comprehensive.

The purpose of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as Geopolitics Indonesia

The purpose of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as Indonesia's geopolitics can generally be seen in the opening of the 1945 Constitution. It is explained that the purpose of Indonesian independence is "To protect the entire nation of Indonesia and the entire bloodshed of Indonesia and to realize the general welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in implementing world order based on the independence of eternal peace and social justice.

The purpose of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as Indonesia's geopolitics is divided into 2 kinds, namely: (a) As Geopolitics to the Outside. The purpose of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as Indonesia's geopolitics comes out is to guarantee the national interest in the era of globalization that is increasingly

worldwide and domestic life. In addition, it participates in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace, social justice, as well as cooperation and mutual respect. That is, the Indonesian nation must constantly secure and maintain its national interests in its international life in all aspects of life, both political, economic, socio-cultural as well as defense and security in order to achieve national goals as stated in the 1945 Constitution.

(b)As Geopolitics to the Inside. The purpose of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as Indonesia's geopolitics in addition is to ensure unity and unity in all aspects of national life, both natural and social aspects. The Indonesian nation must increase its sensitivity and strive to prevent and overcome as early as possible the factors that cause the emergence of national disintegration and continuously strive for and maintain unity in diversity.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses literature research. According to Zed (2004), The key aspects of this work is to process library materials by reading, documenting, and translating them into a detailed study. This research has some fundamental characteristics. Starting first, special analysis with relevant documents sourced from government websites and not coordinating informants in the field (eyewitness). Content has special characteristics and requires an approach to its claims. Second, library information is prepared to be utilized (readymade). This implies that analysts do not go anywhere but are only dealing with sources that are now accessible in libraries, especially on digital documents. Third, library information is largely an auxiliary source, in the sense that analysts get material from 'second hand' and not preliminary information from primary researchers in that field. Fourth, the condition of library information is not limited by space and time. Analysts manage with static data. That at any point it comes and goes, the information will never change because of the information stored in the written records.

DISCUSSION

Nowadays, the conception of Indonesian Archipelago insight is stronger after the political decision of the state, namely the inclusion of Article 25A of the 1945 NRI Constitution, which states "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago with territorial boundaries and rights stipulated by law". According to the article, the Indonesian state is characterized by its territory. In order to strengthen sovereignty over the territory of the country was formed law as its description. After the exit of the Djuanda Declaration of 1957, Law No. 4 Prp Year 1960 on Indonesian Waters was established.

To date, many laws and regulations have been drafted to strengthen the unity of The Territory of Indonesia. Not only through national legislation, the Indonesian nation also fights for the conception of Indonesian Archipelago insights based on the Djuanda Declaration to international forums in order to gain recognition of other nations or the international community. Through a long struggle, finally the UN Conference on April

30, 1982 received a document called "*The United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea*"(UNCLOS). Based on the Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 it is recognized the principle of Archipelago State. Indonesia is recognized and accepted as a group of archipelago countries, Indonesia. UNCLOS 1982 was then ratified through Law No. 17 of 1985. Based on the convention of the law of the sea, the sea area owned by Indonesia becomes very wide, reaching 5.9 million km², consisting of 3.2 million km² of territorial waters and 2.7 million km² of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters. This area of water does not include continental shelf.

The development of political dynamics in the Asia-Pacific region has implications for the emergence of challenges in maintaining the Indonesian Archipelagic Vision. The challenge from the outside is related to the boundaries of neighboring countries. The boundaries of the region between these countries in its development appeared improvements. In addition to outside challenges, the government is also interested in building economic, political, social, and cultural conditions in the country. These things make the reason for the government in strengthening "The Indonesian Archipelagic Vision". Strengthening this vision is important to stem challenges from outside and development efforts in the country.

Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on Friday, July 14, 2017 launched a new map of Indonesia named The Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The government through The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia launched the new map passed together with the relevant institutions. The Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is signed by representatives of relevant Ministries and Institutions.

The new thing on the Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is as follows.

1. Indonesia's border with Palau

Figure 1. New map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia showing Indonesia's border with Palau, Source: Geospatial Information Agency in GNFI (2017)



On the old map, the border of Indonesia still appears to be curved because there are two islands owned by Palau. On the new map Palau area is closed,

because this limit Exclusive Fishery Zone (ZTE) becomes Indonesian waters. And two small islands owned by Palau that belong to the territory of Indonesia, Karang Helen and Tobi Island are given an area of 12 nautical miles.

2. Indonesia's border with the Philippines

Figure 2. A new map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia showing Indonesia's border with the Philippines, Source: Geospatial Information Agency in GNFI (2017)



The border with the Philippines is also updated, precisely in the northern part of Sulawesi. In the old map of Indonesia, Indonesia's border with the Philippines is marked with a dotted line. However, because the border was already legally valid, it was changed to a straight line on the new map. This is thanks to the completion of the ZTE agreement between Indonesia and the Philippines.

3. Sea Name Change in Natuna

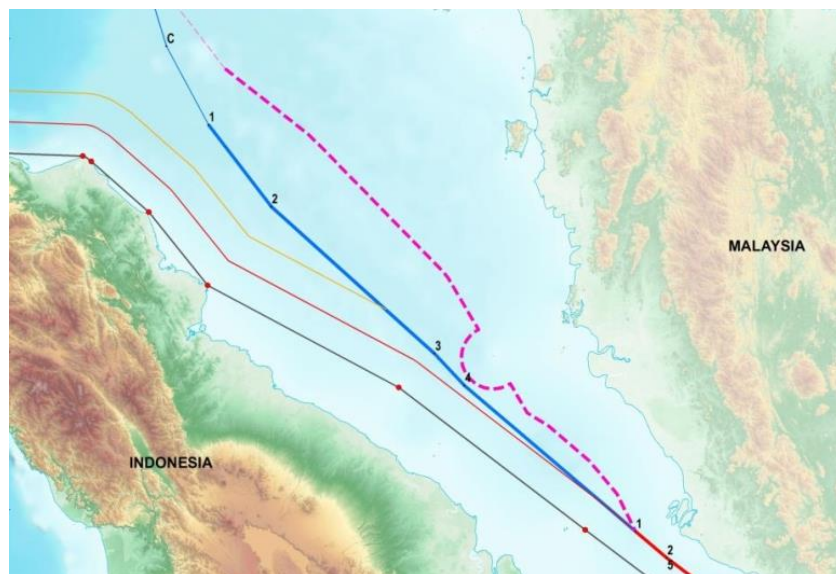
Figure 3. A new map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia showing Indonesia's border with the Philippines, Source: Geospatial Information Agency in GNFI (2017)



The zone in the northern part of the Natuna Sea is now named the North Natuna Sea. On the old map the Natuna sea is given for territorial sea lines and islands sea only. Administratively this region is included in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province and are the northernmost island group of Indonesia.

4. Change of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Indonesia in Malacca Strait

Figure 4. A new map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia showing Indonesia's border with Malaysia, Source: Geospatial Information Agency in GNFI (2017)



On the old EEZ map between Indonesia and Malaysia has not been set. Although negotiations are still continuing on the latest map, Indonesia claims EEZ is pressing ahead to the Malaysian side. One of the objectives of clarifying this boundary line is to make it easier for ships to patrol the border.

utilized by the Indonesian people especially fishermen are increasingly clear. And sea freight entrepreneurs are also increasingly helped because the boundaries of the country's territory are increasingly clear. That the wealth of the Indonesian archipelago is the capital and joint property of the nation. The implementation of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision in economic life will create an economic order that truly guarantees the fulfillment and improvement of people's welfare and prosperity fairly and equally. In addition, the implementation of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision on economic aspect reflects the responsibility of natural resource management that pays attention to the needs of inter-regional communities reciprocally and the sustainability of natural resources itself.

Third, the realization of the archipelago as a socio-cultural unity depicted on the new map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it further strengthens the identity of Indonesian people who occupy the territory of the Indonesian state sovereignly. That Indonesian society is one, the life of the nation must be a life of a nation that is compatible with the existence of the same level of community progress, equitable and balanced, and the harmony of life in accordance with the level of progress of the nation; The implementation of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision in socio-cultural life will create an inner and outward attitude that recognizes all forms of difference as a reality of life as well as a gift from God. This implementation will also create the lives of people and nations who are harmonious and united without distinguishing tribes, regional origins, religions, or beliefs, and groups based on their social status. Indonesian culture does not reject foreign cultural values as long as it does not conflict with the nation's own cultural values and the results can be enjoyed.

Fourth, in Indonesia's new map on the realization of the archipelago as a unity of defense and security, that it a clear boundary line between neighboring countries will reduce the threat to one of Indonesia's outer islands. Other countries' claims to Indonesian territory cannot be justified, because Indonesia has a strong foundation in the form of a Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision in the life of defense and security will foster awareness of the love of the homeland and the nation, which will further shape the attitude of state defense in every Indonesian citizen. Awareness and attitude of love of the country and the nation and the defense of this country becomes the main capital that will encourage the participation of every Indonesian citizen in the face of every form of threat.

In addition, in the geopolitical context, the aim of Indonesian Archipelagic Vision implemented into the Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is considered to support the geopolitics of Indonesia out. The government through this new map, guarantees the national interest in the era of globalization that is increasingly worldwide as well as domestic life. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia by completing the discussion of territorial boundaries with neighboring countries, is considered as an effort to secure and safeguard its national interests in its international life in all aspects of life, both political, economic, socio-cultural and defense and

security in order to achieve national goals as stated in the 1945 Constitution. Meanwhile, in terms of Indonesia's geopolitics, it can guarantee unity and unity in all aspects of national life. The existence of the Map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia released in 2017 is a way to prevent and overcome as early as possible the factors that cause the emergence of national disintegration and continuously strive for and maintain unity and unity in diversity.

CONCLUSION

Indonesian Archipelagic Vision as a conception and collective view of the nation and state of Indonesia in the context of world relations. The breadth of Indonesia as a whole provides the potential for excellence that can be utilized for the benefit of the state and society. But it also invites negative potential that could threaten the integrity of the nation and territory. With the new map of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia became a mission to strengthen Indonesian Archipelagic Vision. The urgency of strengthening this vision is important so that the utilization of natural resources within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be maximized. In addition, the certainty to act legally within the territory of the country becomes comfortable and is not afraid to be intervened by other countries.

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