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## Strategy for the Development of Maritime Defense Area Empowerment (Dawilhanla) Marore Island in Order to Increase the Nation's Defense Strength

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**Abstract:** Marore Island is one of the 92 outermost islands in Indonesia located near the border between Indonesia and the Philippines. Its position adjacent to ALKI III makes Marore Island a strategic area and prone to criminal acts or violations at sea such as smuggling, terrorism, illegal entry, illegal logging and illegal fishing. This study aims to formulate an alternative strategy for the development of maritime defense area empowerment on Marore Island to overcome several problems that occur in order to improve state defense. The stages carried out are the identification and evaluation of internal and external factors, the selection of strategies with a SWOT quadrant matrix followed by the SWOT matrix for alternative strategies selected and Borda to determine the selected priority strategies. From the results of the research, the Stability Strategy was obtained, which is to maximize the improvement of weakness factors for the use of opportunities and the results of the weight calculation are known that the WO 8 strategy has the highest weight and is a priority strategy, namely the development of electronic observation facilities by utilizing state defense policies.

**Keyword:** Marore Island, SWOT Method, Borda Method

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### INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, where the geographical constellation that is in a cross-position of the world places the sea area of national jurisdiction very strategically both for Indonesia and for other countries.

Indonesian waters have sea borders with ten countries, namely Australia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, Palau, the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and India. Several segments of the territorial boundary have been mutually agreed, but there are still many border segments in the sea that are still in the process of being resolved. This provides a potential threat of boundary disputes and territorial violations that have an impact on the stability of maritime security in border waters between these countries. Indonesia's geographical position on the one hand has potential opportunities, but at the same time it also has potential threats. The opportunities and threats posed by these geographical conditions must be managed properly for the national interests of the Indonesian nation.

Indonesia's defeat at the International Court of Law when fighting over Sipadan Island and Ligitan Island with Malaysia, is an important lesson in the importance of the outermost small islands as part of Indonesia's territorial sovereignty. The history of the defeat certainly made Indonesia pay attention to the outermost small islands which are now trusted as eyes and ears for every activity and information around the border. So that in order not to repeat this bitter incident, the government has issued many policies in paying attention to the outermost and foremost islands.

In accordance with the Doctrine of the Indonesian Navy Jalesveva Jayamahe that the Empowerment of the Maritime Defense Area (Dawilhanla) is the ability of the Indonesian Navy to carry out the preparation of all national resources which include the dimensions of Space, Tools and Fighting Conditions as reserve and supporting components that are ready to be used to support the tasks and interests of national defense at sea. The maritime defense area is a battlefield that must be prepared in peacetime in order to be able to provide support in wartime.

Marore Island is one of the 92 outermost islands in Indonesia that are members of the Kawio Islands cluster located near the border between Indonesia and Balut Island and Sarangani in the Philippines. Judging from the physiological and topographic conditions of Marore Island which is surrounded by wide waters with erratic sea and weather conditions and the increasing development of cross-border agreements between the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines, the islands in the Sangihe archipelago are prone to criminal acts or violations at sea such as smuggling, illegal entry, illegal logging and illegal fishing. Moreover, with the establishment of the ALKI III route that passes through this area, it is possible for vulnerabilities to occur quite significantly. With the warming up of global issues against all forms of terrorism, Marore Island is vulnerable to the entry of certain individuals who want to take advantage of the existing situation and conditions. Among them are individuals who are most likely to take advantage of the Marore Island area and its surroundings are the Abu Sayyaf group, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Jamaah Islamiah and other Fundamentalist/Hardline group networks either from the Southern Philippines or vice versa.

The marine defense areas on Marore Island that have been developed today include 1) Construction of the Marore Port pier; 2) The construction of a circular Talud around Marore Island to prevent abrasion; 3) Construction of a ring road on Marore Island. On the other hand, the development of the Marore Island marine defense area that has been implemented currently still has many shortcomings. Based on data from the Marore Post in 2020, the development goals are still far from expectations, including: 1) Lack of community empowerment for regional defense development; 2) The schedule of pioneer ships is uncertain because of weather constraints so that it is not able to support the economy in terms of tourism and meet the needs of the community; 3) Tourism development on Marore Island does not yet exist; 4) Inadequate public facilities (schools, health centers, tourist attractions, etc.); 5) The posture of defense forces on Marore Island is not optimal in supporting the main tasks of the Indonesian Navy.

Judging from the above problems, the author conducted research on how to determine the strategy for the development of the empowerment of the marine defense area (Dawilhanla) of Marore Island in order to get the best solution. Based on the existing conditions and realities as explained in the background, the problems that can be formulated and drawn from several questions in the research include:

1. How is the formulation of the strategy for the development of the empowerment of the Marore Island maritime defense area (dawilhanla) in order to increase the nation's defense strength?

2. How is the prioritization of the strategy for the development of the empowerment of the marine defense area (dawilhanla) of Marore Island in order to increase the nation's defense strength?

## **THEORETICAL STUDIES**

### **Strategy Theory**

Strategy is a tool to achieve goals, in its development the concept of strategy must continue to develop and everyone has a different opinion or definition of strategy. Strategy in the business world or business is needed to achieve the vision and mission that has been implemented by the company, as well as to achieve goals or objectives, both short-term goals and long-term goals.

### **Theory of Empowerment of the Maritime Defense Area (Dawilhanla)**

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, the duties of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) in article 9 paragraph (e); Carrying out the empowerment of the marine defense area (dawilhanla). The essence of the empowerment of the maritime defense area is an effort to prepare the maritime defense area, and its supporting forces early, in accordance with the Universal Defense System (Sishanta), through efforts to build, maintain, improve and strengthen the development of maritime potential (Spotmar, 2011).

### **Marore Island**

Marore Island is one of the 92 outermost islands in Indonesia that are members of the Kawio Islands cluster located near the border between Indonesia and Balut Island and Sarangani in the Philippines.

The Marore Islands have a wet climate with two wind patterns, namely westerly winds and northerly winds. Weather conditions in the Marore region are erratic and often changeable. During the north wind season in November-February, wind speeds can reach 40 miles per hour. This makes the sea undulating so that even ships with a capacity of 1,000 gross tons (GT) are unable to pass through these waters. The west wind occurred in December with wave heights reaching 4 meters (KKP, 2012). From April to June, the Marore Islands region tends to be less windy or commonly called the sea shade. July-August is the time of the south wind which is characterized by strong winds. Thus, shady sea conditions are usually only experienced by the Marore people for three months, the rest of the sea conditions are windier.

The population of Marore Island reaches 649 people with a population composition consisting of three major ethnicities, namely the Siau Tagulandang subethnicity, the Talaud subethnicity and the Sangihe Besar subethnicity. The majority of the residents of Marore Island are Protestant Christians, while Islam is embraced by immigrants or employees stationed on Marore Island. The daily language used by the Marore people is Sangihe Talaud, while Indonesian is only used in official forums and teaching in schools (Raharjo, 2018).

### **Alfred Thayer Mahan's Sea Power Theory**

The term Sea Power first appeared in the late 19th century by Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan in his book "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History". A.T. Mahan underlined that Sea Power is a very important element for the glory of a nation. On the other hand, if the forces at sea are not empowered, it will have a very detrimental effect on the country or collapse the nation.

In building a country that has a large sea power, 6 (six) main elements are needed that will be the main capital, namely:

1. Geographical Location
2. Regional Conditions
3. Territorial Area
4. National Character
5. Total Population
6. Government Character

### **Strategy Concept of DIMEFIL**

A comprehensive approach to military capability development includes an understanding of fundamental aspects of the ways in which states, nations and other organizations exercise power and influence both domestically and internationally. The most significant elements of the power and influence of the capability are: diplomacy, information, military, economics, finance, intelligence and law (DIMEFIL) (Faint, 2012).

The United States national security doctrine has identified the instrument of diplomacy, information, military, economy, finance, intelligence and law (DIMEFIL) as an instrument of national power. These instruments of national power are the way for a grand strategy (Mastapeter, 2008).

### **SWOT Analysis Concept**

SWOT analysis is one of the methods used to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to formulate a strategy. By conducting Internal Factor Identification and External Factor Identification are decision-making support tools and can be used as a tool to analyze the internal conditions and environment of the organization. The IFE matrix is a strategy formulation tool used to summarize and evaluate key strengths and weaknesses in business functional areas and also provides a basis for identifying and evaluating the relationships between these areas (David, 2006). The EFE matrix is used to determine the external factors of the company related to opportunities and threats that are considered important. External data is collected to analyze matters related to economic, social, cultural, demographic, environmental, political, governmental, legal, technological, and competition issues (David, 2006). The steps in compiling the IFE and EFE matrix are 1) Identification of the main external/internal factors; 2) Set the weight and rating; 3) Use the results. So that the SWOT matrix formed is able to provide information on the internal and external conditions of the organization systematically (Zivkovic, 2015).

The SWOT matrix is used to develop an organizational or company strategy that clearly describes the opportunities and threats faced by the organization/company so that it can be adjusted to the strengths and weaknesses of the organization/company. This matrix produces four possible alternative strategies, namely the S-O strategy, the W-O strategy, the S-T strategy and the W-T strategy (Rangkuti, 2015).

### **Borda Method**

The Borda method is a voting method that can complete group decision-making, where in its application each decision maker gives a ranking based on the available alternatives, the election process in the Borda method, each voter is given an alternative choice. Suppose there are  $n$  preferred candidates, the first candidate or alternative is given  $n$  points by the voter or decision maker. The second candidate is given  $n-1$  points and so on. Determination of the winner or the best alternative based on the highest points. The alternative with the highest value is the consideration to be chosen (Wang, 2004)

## METHOD

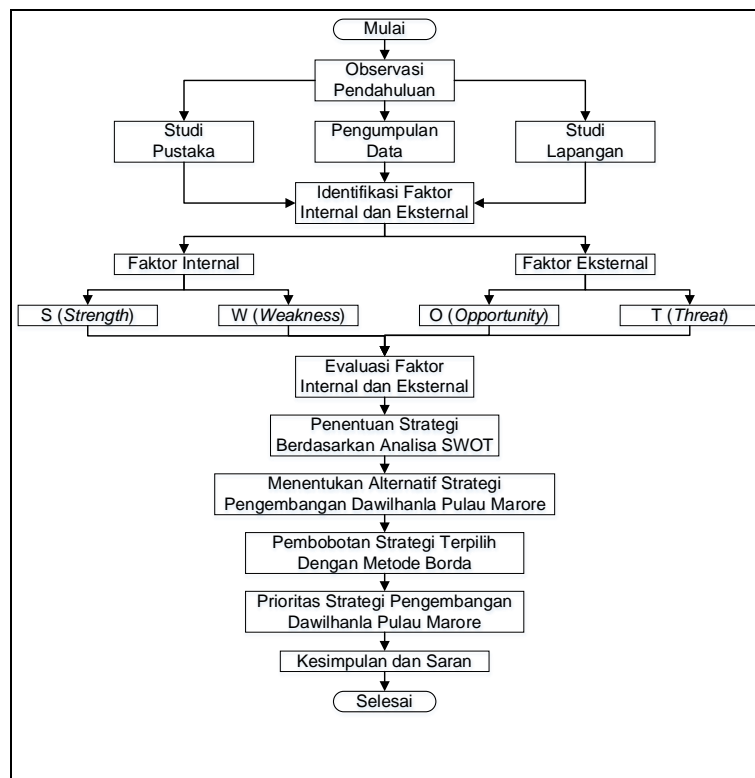


Figure 1. Research Flow Diagram

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Data Analysis and Research Results

In this stage, it consists of two activities, namely data collection and data processing. Data collection was carried out at the Dispotmar Koarmada II and Posal Marore as the object of research. Data were obtained through literature studies, interviews and filling out questionnaires. Interviews and questionnaires are given to experts to obtain data on internal and external factors and determine the weight of these factors in the development strategy of maritime defense area empowerment on Marore Island and to obtain the rating of internal and external factor data in the development strategy of maritime defense area empowerment on Marore Island.

The data that has been obtained from these interviews and questionnaires are then used for the processing process with IFE and EFE Matrices. The data that has been obtained is processed to obtain a development strategy of maritime defense area empowerment on Marore Island using the SWOT Matrix. Based on the results of this data processing, interviews will then be carried out and fill out follow-up questionnaires to experts to get priority for selected strategies using the Borda Method.

The development strategy of maritime defense area empowerment on Marore Island is integrated with Alfred Thayer Mahan's theoretical approach and the concept of the DIMEFIL strategy. So that the development strategy of maritime defense area empowerment on Marore Island is described regarding the conditions of geographical position, physical conformation, extent of territory, number of population, national character, character of government, diplomacy, information, military, economy, finance, intelligence and law.

## Identification of Internal Factors

**Table 1. Identification of Internal Factors**

No	Faktor Internal	XP1	XP2	XP3	XP4	XP5	Geomean	Faktor
1	Alutsista Posal Marore	1	2	1	2	2	1,52	<i>Weakness</i>
2	Armada KRI	3	3	3	3	4	3,18	<i>Strength</i>
3	Pesud TNI AL	3	4	3	3	3	3,18	<i>Strength</i>
4	Spotmar TNI AL	3	4	4	3	3	3,37	<i>Strength</i>
5	Daerah Latihan Militer	2	3	2	2	1	1,89	<i>Weakness</i>
6	Coverage Area Patkamla	2	2	2	1	2	1,74	<i>Weakness</i>
7	Kesejahteraan Masyarakat	2	2	2	2	1	1,74	<i>Weakness</i>
8	Industri Maritim	2	2	2	1	1	1,52	<i>Weakness</i>
9	Pariwisata Maritim	2	1	2	2	2	1,74	<i>Weakness</i>
10	Armada Niaga	2	1	2	2	1	1,52	<i>Weakness</i>
11	Armada Perikanan	2	1	2	1	2	1,52	<i>Weakness</i>
12	Volume Pelayaran	2	2	2	2	3	2,17	<i>Weakness</i>
13	Potensi Keindahan Alam	4	4	3	3	4	3,57	<i>Strength</i>
14	SDA Hayati	4	4	2	3	3	3,10	<i>Strength</i>
15	Masyarakat Maritim	4	4	2	4	3	3,29	<i>Strength</i>
16	Personel Posal Marore	2	1	1	2	2	1,52	<i>Weakness</i>
17	Pelabuhan	4	3	2	4	3	3,10	<i>Strength</i>
18	Sarana Kesehatan	2	2	2	2	1	1,74	<i>Weakness</i>
19	Sarana Pendidikan	3	3	3	3	4	3,18	<i>Strength</i>
20	Sarana Pengamatan Elektronik	1	1	2	1	1	1,15	<i>Weakness</i>

## Identification of External Factors

**Table 2. Identification of External Factors**

No	Faktor	XP1	XP2	XP3	XP4	XP5	Geomean	Faktor
1	Latihan Militer	4	3	3	4	3	3,37	<i>Opportunity</i>
2	Terorisme	1	2	2	2	2	1,74	<i>Threat</i>
3	Illegal Fishing	2	1	2	1	2	1,52	<i>Threat</i>
4	Penyelundupan	2	2	2	2	2	2,00	<i>Threat</i>
5	Pelintas Batas Negara	2	2	2	2	1	1,74	<i>Threat</i>
6	Kemampuan Intelijen	3	3	3	3	3	3,00	<i>Opportunity</i>
7	Strategi Operasi Kamla	3	3	3	4	3	3,18	<i>Opportunity</i>
8	Asimilasi Budaya	2	2	2	2	2	2,00	<i>Threat</i>
9	Kebijakan Pemerintah	3	4	3	4	3	3,37	<i>Opportunity</i>
10	Diplomasi Pertahanan	3	3	3	3	3	3,00	<i>Opportunity</i>
11	Potensi Maritim	3	3	3	3	4	3,18	<i>Opportunity</i>
12	Pembinaan Teritorial	3	4	3	4	3	3,37	<i>Opportunity</i>
13	Pemberdayaan Infrastruktur	3	3	3	3	3	3,00	<i>Opportunity</i>
14	Kondisi Cuaca	2	2	2	1	1	1,52	<i>Threat</i>
15	Disparitas Harga	2	2	2	2	2	2,00	<i>Threat</i>
16	Sinergitas Stakeholder	3	3	3	3	4	3,18	<i>Opportunity</i>
17	Letak Geografis	1	1	2	1	2	1,32	<i>Threat</i>
18	Kesadaran Bela Negara	3	4	3	4	3	3,37	<i>Opportunity</i>
19	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Maritim	3	4	3	3	3	3,18	<i>Opportunity</i>

## Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix

**Table 3. Internal Factor Evaluation**

No	Faktor	Kode	Bobot	Rating	Nilai
<b>Kekuatan (<i>Strength</i>)</b>					
1	Potensi Keindahan Alam	S1	0,05	3	0,15
2	Spotmar TNI AL	S2	0,16	2	0,31
3	Masyarakat Maritim	S3	0,19	3	0,58
4	Armada KRI	S4	0,21	2	0,42
5	Pesud TNI AL	S5	0,16	2	0,31
6	Sarana Pendidikan	S6	0,08	2	0,17
7	SDA Hayati	S7	0,07	3	0,20
8	Pelabuhan	S8	0,08	2	0,17
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,00</b>	<b>Skor</b>	<b>2,31</b>
<b>Kelemahan (<i>Weakness</i>)</b>					
1	Volume Pelayaran	W1	0,05	2	0,11
2	Daerah Latihan Militer	W2	0,02	2	0,05
3	Coverage Area Patkamla	W3	0,09	3	0,26
4	Kesejahteraan Masyarakat	W4	0,08	3	0,24
5	Pariwisata Maritim	W5	0,04	2	0,08
6	Sarana Kesehatan	W6	0,11	3	0,33
7	Alutsista Posal Marore	W7	0,15	4	0,61
8	Industri Maritim	W8	0,04	3	0,12
9	Armada Niaga	W9	0,06	3	0,17
10	Armada Perikanan	W10	0,09	3	0,28
11	Personel Posal Marore	W11	0,13	2	0,26
12	Sarana Pengamatan Elektronika	W12	0,14	3	0,41
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,00</b>	<b>Skor</b>	<b>2,91</b>

Table 3 shows that the strength criterion that has the highest value is the Maritime Society with a value of 0.58. Meanwhile, the strength criterion that has the lowest value is Natural Beauty Potential with a value of 0.15. The weakness criterion that has the highest score is the Marore Posal Defense Equipment with a score of 0.61. Meanwhile, the weakness criterion that has the lowest score is the Military Training Area with a value of 0.05.

## External Factor Evaluation Matrix

**Table 4. External Factor Evaluation**

No	Faktor	Kode	Bobot	Rating	Nilai
<b>Peluang (<i>Opportunity</i>)</b>					
1	Latihan Militer	O1	0,03	3	0,09
2	Kebijakan Pemerintah	O2	0,10	3	0,31
3	Pembinaan Teritorial	O3	0,11	3	0,33
4	Kesadaran Bela Negara	O4	0,08	3	0,24
5	Strategi Operasi Kamla	O5	0,12	2	0,23
6	Potensi Maritim	O6	0,12	3	0,36
7	Sinergitas Stakeholder	O7	0,06	3	0,19
8	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Maritim	O8	0,16	3	0,48
9	Kemampuan Intelijen	O9	0,05	3	0,15
10	Diplomasi Pertahanan	O10	0,03	3	0,08
11	Pemberdayaan Infrastruktur	O11	0,14	3	0,43
<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>Skor</b>	<b>2,88</b>
<b>Ancaman (<i>Threat</i>)</b>					
1	Penyelundupan	T1	0,17	2	0,34
2	Asimilasi Budaya	T2	0,03	2	0,07
3	Disparitas Harga	T3	0,13	3	0,38

4	Terorisme	T4	0,13	3	0,38
5	Pelintas Batas Negara	T5	0,09	2	0,18
6	Illegal Fishing	T6	0,22	4	0,89
7	Kondisi Cuaca	T7	0,13	3	0,40
8	Letak Geografis	T8	0,09	2	0,19
<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>Skor</b>	<b>2,83</b>

Table 4 shows that the opportunity criterion that has the highest value is Maritime Community Empowerment with a value of 0.48. Meanwhile, the opportunity criterion that has the lowest score is Defense Diplomacy with a value of 0.08. The threat criterion that has the highest score is Illegal Fishing with a value of 0.89. Meanwhile, the threat criterion that has the lowest score is Cultural Assimilation with a value of 0.07.

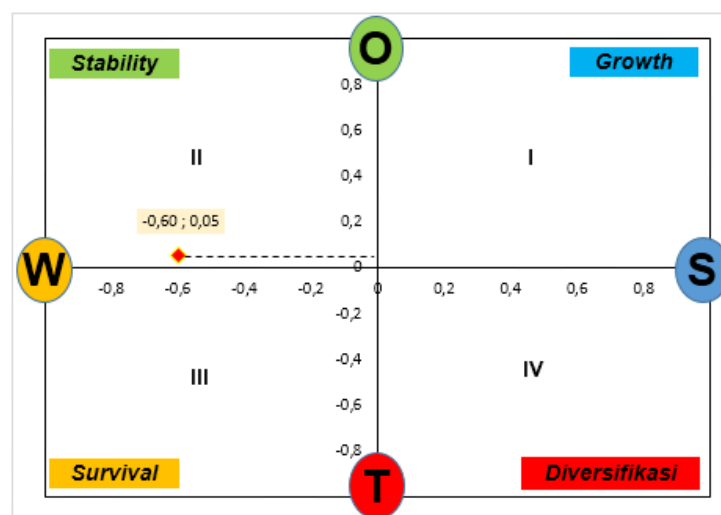
### Strategy Selection

The selection of the formulation of the strategy for the development of the empowerment of the Marore Island marine defense area in order to increase the country's defense strength can use the SWOT quadrant matrix which can be used as a method to find the intersection point of internal factor analysis and external factor analysis. With the intersection of the four lines of strength, weakness, opportunity and threat factors, it can be used to determine the position of the strategy quadrant and the type of strategy that is suitable. The results of the analysis of the intersection of the lines and the SWOT matrix are determined in the following coordinate table.

**Table 5. SWOT Matrix Line Intersection Analysis**

SWOT				Sumbu X	Sumbu Y
S	W	O	T	(S – W)	(O – T)
2,31	2,91	2,88	2,83	-0,60	0,05

In Table 5, the score value of each SWOT element is obtained from the calculation of the internal and external factor evaluation matrix, then determines the X axis and Y axis and is depicted in the SWOT quadrant matrix.



**Figure 2. SWOT Quadrant Matrix**

From figure 2, it can be seen that the strategy for developing the empowerment of the Marore Island marine defense area in order to increase the country's defense strength is in quadrant II, the intersection position in quadrant II is identified as conditions that are

conducive to using the Stability strategy. A stability strategy is a strategy by maximizing the improvement of weak factors for the use of opportunities.

**Table 6. SWOT Matrix**

<b>FAKTOR INTERNAL</b>	<b>KEKUATAN (STRENGTHS)</b> S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8	<b>KELEMAHAN (WEAKNESSES)</b> W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W10, W11, W12
<b>FAKTOR EKSTERNAL</b>		
<b>PELUANG (OPPORTUNITIES)</b> O1, O2, O3, O4, O5, O6, O7, O8, O9, O10, O11	<b>STRATEGI S-O</b>	<b>STRATEGI W-O</b>
	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. STRATEGI WO 1 (W1, W9, O2, O11)</li> <li>2. STRATEGI WO 2 (W2, O1)</li> <li>3. STRATEGI WO 3 (W3, O5, O8, O9)</li> <li>4. STRATEGI WO 4 (W4, W5, O2, O6, O8)</li> <li>5. STRATEGI WO 5 (W6, O2, O7)</li> <li>6. STRATEGI WO 6 (W7, W11, O2)</li> <li>7. STRATEGI WO 7 (W8, W10, O2, O6, O8)</li> <li>8. STRATEGI WO 8 (W12, O2)</li> </ol>
<b>ANCAMAN (THREATS)</b> T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8	<b>STRATEGI S-T</b>	<b>STRATEGI W-T</b>
	-	-

In Table 6, the selected strategy in quadrant II is the W-O (Weakness – Opportunities) strategy. To determine alternative W-O strategies, the author first makes a concept of W-O strategy. From the results of the W-O strategy concept, interviews were then carried out with experts to validate the W-O strategy that had been conceptualized. From the results of interviews with experts, 8 W-O strategies were selected, namely WO 1 strategy, WO 2 strategy, WO 3 strategy, WO 4 strategy, WO 5 strategy, WO 6 strategy, WO 7 strategy and WO 8 strategy.

The WO 1 strategy is a combination of W1 (shipping volume), W9 (commercial fleet) and O2 (government policy), O11 (infrastructure empowerment), so as to produce a strategy to increase shipping volume and commercial fleet with sea toll policy by the government and infrastructure empowerment in the form of a port to improve the economy of the people of Marore Island.

The WO 2 strategy is a combination of W2 (military training area) and O1 (military exercise), resulting in a strategy to utilize the waters of Marore Island as a military training area.

The WO 3 strategy is a combination of W3 (patkamla coverage area) and O5 (kamla operations strategy), O8 (maritime community empowerment), O9 (intelligence capability) so as to produce an F2QR (Fleet 2 Quick Respond) optimization strategy at Posal Marore as a marine security operations strategy.

The WO 4 strategy is a combination of W4 (community welfare), W5 (maritime tourism) and O2 (government policy), O6 (maritime potential), O8 (empowerment of the maritime community), so as to produce a strategy to improve community welfare through the development of maritime tourism by utilizing government policies and the empowerment of the maritime community as well as the maritime potential of Marore Island.

The WO 5 strategy is a combination of W6 (health facilities) and O2 (government policies), O7 (stakeholder synergy), so as to produce a strategy to improve health facilities on Marore Island by utilizing government policies through the health office and the Indonesian Navy.

The WO 6 strategy is a combination of W7 (Posal Marore defense equipment), O11 (Posal Marore personnel), so as to produce a strategy to improve the capabilities of Posal Marore by utilizing the MEF (Minimum Essential Force) and ORF (Operational Ready Force) policies of the Indonesian Navy.

The WO 7 strategy is a combination of W8 (maritime industry), W10 (fisheries fleet) and O2 (government policy), O6 (maritime potential), O8 (maritime community empowerment), so as to produce a strategy to improve the maritime industry in the fisheries sector by utilizing government policies and the empowerment of the maritime community as well as the maritime potential of Marore Island.

The WO 8 strategy is a combination of W12 (electronic observation facilities) and O2 (government policies), thus resulting in a strategy for the development of electronic observation facilities by utilizing the country's defense policy.

From the formulation of the strategy for the development of the empowerment of the Marore Island marine defense area, weighting was carried out using the Borda method for the selection of priorities from the strategies obtained through strategy ranking from interviews and questionnaires by experts.



Figure 3. Strategy Ranking

In Figure 3, the strategy ranking value is obtained from the results of the questionnaire answers of the experts. The following is a ranking of strategies and steps taken to implement the selected strategies obtained from the results of interviews with experts:

1. The WO 8 Strategy

The development of electronic observation facilities by utilizing state defense policies. The strategic steps that need to be implemented include by:

- Build coastal radar and long range cameras that are integrated into the TNI and Force puskodalops to obtain data and information in real time and connect to the control center as an effort to improve early detection and early warning.
- Provide training to prospective radar crew personnel on the operation and maintenance of the radar.

2. The WO 6 Strategy

Improving the capabilities of the Posal Marore by utilizing the policies of the MEF and the ORF of the Indonesian Navy to support the Posal Marore marine security patrol activities. The strategic steps that need to be implemented include by:

- Addition of sea facilities in the form of Sea Rider or Combat Boat.

- b. Fulfillment of Posal Marore personnel.
- c. Procurement of electronic observation facilities in the form of Unmanned Aircraft/drones.

3. The WO 3 Strategy

Optimization of F2QR (Fleet 2 Quick Respond) at Posal Marore as a strategy for marine security operations in covering the marine security patrol area. The strategic steps that need to be implemented include by:

- a. Utilizing maritime patrol aircraft as a supervisory element that has a wide and fast observation range.
- b. Empowering the maritime community as a supporter of intelligence forces.

4. The WO 5 Strategy

Improving health facilities on Marore Island by utilizing government policies through the health office and the Indonesian Navy. The strategic steps that need to be implemented include by:

- a. Government policies in fulfilling health workers through the Nusantara Sehat program.
- b. The Surya Baskara Jaya (SBJ) program of the Indonesian Navy by using hospital ships to carry out free treatment.

5. The WO 7 Strategy

Improving the maritime industry in the fisheries sector by utilizing government policies and empowering the maritime community as well as the maritime potential of Marore Island. The strategic steps that need to be implemented include by:

- a. Building an Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center on Marore Island, which currently does not exist.
- b. Inviting investors to develop the maritime industry in the fisheries sector.
- c. Provide assistance in the form of fishing boats, outboard motor engines and cold boxes to increase fishing capacity, if possible provided with cold storage infrastructure.
- d. Providing training to coastal communities in seawater/freshwater fish farming.

6. The WO 1 Strategy

Increasing the volume of shipping and commercial fleets with the sea toll policy by the government and empowering infrastructure in the form of ports to improve the economy of the people of Marore Island.

7. The WO 4 Strategy

Improving community welfare through the development of maritime tourism by utilizing government policies and empowering the maritime community as well as the maritime potential of Marore Island. The strategic steps that need to be implemented include by:

- a. Utilizing maritime potential by empowering maritime communities in managing the natural beauty of Marore Island into a tourist attraction.
- b. Inviting investors to develop the maritime potential of Marore Island into a tourist attraction.

## 8. The WO 2 Strategy

Utilizing the waters of Marore Island as a military training area, namely by holding military exercises with the Indonesian Navy, the Indonesian Armed Forces and other countries.

## CONCLUSION

This research consists of several stages in achieving the goals to be achieved. Starting from the stages of problem identification, strategy formulation and strategy prioritization. Based on the stages carried out, conclusions were obtained, including:

1. The strategy for the development of the empowerment of the Marore Island maritime defense area (dawilhanla) in order to increase the defense strength of the selected country with the current conditions is the Stability Strategy, which is a strategy that maximizes the improvement of weaknesses for the utilization of opportunities (Opportunities), including: Increasing the volume of shipping and commercial fleets, Utilizing the waters of Marore Island as a military training area, Optimizing F2QR (Fleet 2 Quick Respond) in Posal Marore as a strategy for marine security operations, Improving community welfare through the development of maritime tourism, Improving health facilities on Marore Island, Improving the capabilities of Posal Marore, Improving the maritime industry in the fisheries sector and Development of electronic observation facilities.
2. Based on the results of the research, 8 strategies were obtained. The results of the weight calculation show that the WO 8 strategy has the highest weight and is a priority strategy, namely the development of electronic observation facilities by utilizing the country's defense policy.

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