

ABSTRACT

TERRITORY BORDER DISPUTE OF INDONESIA-MALAYSIA IN AMBALAT WATERS

By

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Territory border disputes in the waters of North Borneo Ambalat is a sovereign struggle long enough between Indonesia and Malaysia (Delimitation). Lack of traction on the government to solve problems through diplomacy and sea power imbalance between Indonesia and Malaysia is one reason Malaysia is often violated in Ambalat waters.

This study aims to: (a) describe the chronology of the dispute; (b) analyzing the Indonesian government's strategy in the dispute settlement in Ambalat waters; (c) examine the problems of the Indonesian government in the resolution of disputes in the waters of Ambalat. The research method is quite descriptive and historical with a qualitative approach. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, documentary studies, and literature.

The results showed that the boundary dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia in the waters of Ambalat is a continuation of ownership of Malaysia on Sipadan-Ligitan. Inequality marine defense force between Indonesia and Malaysia also cause increased arrogance Malaysia. Root causes of disputes in the waters of Ambalat there are two, namely the juridical aspects and aspects of interest. Although there are operational and diplomatic efforts, but until now disputed waters Ambalat unfinished. Several times in the waters of Ambalat violations due to lack of attention and firmness of government in solving the dispute.

The study recommends eight ways, which are: (1) the government should pay more attention to the issue of Indonesian archival elements Ambalat no kinship with the Sipadan-Ligitan; (2) The need to improve the ability of Indonesian diplomats; (3) a need to increase the power of the military, especially the Navy a large, powerful, and professional for the sake of upholding the sovereignty of the sea; (4) required re-mapping the Indonesian border points; (5) takes the role of mass media in order to continue to publish a more vigorous government in the handling of border disputes; (6) re-promote transmigration program, especially in new areas on the border; (7) Indonesia needs to establish a vision and mission as a maritime country through the National Marine Policy (National Ocean Policy); (8) It should be an increase in doctrinal by the Ministry of Education of the State of Indonesia that Indonesia is a maritime country.

Keywords : Delitimation, Dispute, Dispute Settlement