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The Role of Maritime Potential Guidance NCOS (Babinpotmar) in Coastal Community Empowerment: A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT: Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic nation, faces a strategic paradox where abundant maritime resources coexist with pockets of poverty in coastal areas. Within the framework of the Total People's Defense and Security System, the vulnerable socio-economic conditions of coastal communities constitute a weak point in national defense. This study uses the Systematic Literature Review method to analyze the role of the Indonesian Navy's Maritime Potential Development Non-Commissioned Officers in transforming this vulnerability into a defense strength through community empowerment. The review was conducted on literature from 2020–2025, including military regulations, academic journals, and agency performance reports. The findings indicate that Babinpotmar has shifted from a supporting role to a primary spearhead in the Empowerment of Maritime Defense Areas following organizational validation through the Chief of Naval Staff Decree Number 8 of 2021. The implementation of the Kampung Bahari Nusantara program with five clusters: education, economy, health, tourism, defense, has proven effective in increasing the human development index and national defense awareness in case study locations such as Banyuwangi, Natuna, and Probolinggo. However, operational effectiveness remains hampered by unequal personnel ratios, limited floating equipment, and dual authority at the local level. This article recommends strengthening the legal framework at the level of a TNI Commander Regulation and modernizing maritime mobility facilities to optimize the role of the Babinpotmar "Marine Command and Marine Staff Officer" as a territorial intelligence agent and facilitator of sustainable maritime development.

Keywords- Babinpotmar, Coastal Community Empowerment, Indonesian Maritime Village, Dawilhanla, Maritime Resilience.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is geographically an archipelagic state that stretches between two continents and two oceans, positioning it as a strategic yet vulnerable global maritime axis (Arentama et al., 2024). With the second longest coastline in the world reaching 99,083 km and a water area of 5.8 million km², the sea is not just a divider between islands, but the lifeblood of the country's sovereignty, economy, and defense. The national development paradigm under the Global Maritime Axis vision demands a reorientation of defense that is no longer solely land-based, but rather transforms into maritime-based defense (Bastari et al., 2018).

In Indonesia's defense doctrine, the Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata) place the people as the primary supporting component, alongside the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). In the maritime realm, this translates into an obligation to build a defense force based on maritime potential, encompassing natural resources, man-made resources, infrastructure, and coastal human resources. However, the reality on the ground reveals significant gaps. Coastal communities and outermost small islands (PPKT) are often identified as marginalized groups living in structural poverty, having limited access to basic services, and being vulnerable to the infiltration of radical ideologies and illegal cross-border activities (Pribadi, 2023).

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, specifically Article 9 letter e, explicitly mandates the Indonesian Navy to "implement the empowerment of maritime defense areas (Dawilhanla)." This task is not a military operation of war (OMP) in the conventional sense, but rather part of military operations other than war (OMSP) aimed at creating a resilient fighting condition (Simanjuntak, 2021).

The challenges in the Indonesian maritime defense sector (Dwilhanla) have become increasingly complex in the 21st century. Threats are no longer dominated by foreign military invasion, but have shifted to hybrid and asymmetric threats. Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing practices, drug smuggling, human trafficking, and even grey zone strategies implemented by foreign countries, such as the use of maritime militia disguised as civilian fishermen, demand an intelligent and

integrated response (Simanjuntak, 2018). In this context, defense relying solely on warships (KRI) is insufficient; a "living fence" is needed in the form of coastal communities with high nationalism and adequate welfare (Kusendarto & Maswir, 2025).

To address these challenges, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) is revitalizing its territorial development function. Previously, this function was confined to the Observation Post (Posmat), which tended to be passive and focused on technical supervision of shipping (Haerulloh et al., 2024). The approach has now been shifted to a more active and humane approach through the formation of the Maritime Potential Development Non-Commissioned Officer (Babinpotmar). Babinpotmar is designed as the maritime equivalent of the Village Development Non-Commissioned Officer (Babinsa) in the Indonesian Army and the Community Security and Order Development Officer (Bhabinkamtibmas) in the Indonesian National Police, but with a specialization in the characteristics of the maritime environment (Asmara, 2012).

The strategic momentum for strengthening this role came with the issuance of Decree of the Chief of Naval Staff (Kep Kasal) Number 8 of 2021. This regulation shifts the paradigm from posmat centricity (centered on post offices) to babinpotmar centricity (centered on mentoring personnel). This change positions Babinpotmar personnel as autonomous agents who must proactively engage with the community, detect threats early, and facilitate solutions to the economic and social problems of their subordinates (Haerulloh et al., 2024).

Although the role of the Babinpotmar has been formalized, literature comprehensively evaluating its effectiveness, challenges, and socio-economic impacts remains limited and fragmented. Many studies focus on specific locations or partial programs without addressing the broader maritime defense strategy. Therefore, this systematic literature review aims to: 1) Analyze the transformation of the role and function of the Babinpotmar within the current regulatory framework; 2) Evaluate the implementation of the flagship Kampung Bahari Nusantara (KBN) program as an empowerment instrument; 3) Identify structural and cultural barriers faced by personnel in the field; 4) Formulate a strategy for strengthening the Babinpotmar institution to support sustainable national resilience.

II. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method (Van Dinter et al., 2021). SLR was chosen to synthesize findings from various previous studies, policy documents, and performance reports to provide a holistic and accountable understanding of the role of Babinpotmar. Data were collected from various secondary sources published between 2020 and 2025. The selection of this timeframe was based on its relevance to the revitalization period of the role of the Indonesian Marine Corps (Babinpotmar) and the launch of the Kampung Bahari Nusantara program. Data sources were categorized into three main clusters: 1) Regulations and Official Documents: Includes TNI Law No. 34/2004, Presidential Regulations, Naval Chief Regulations (Perkasal), Naval Chief Decrees (Kep Kasal), and TNI territorial doctrine ; 2) Academic Literature: Accredited national scientific journal articles, theses, and dissertations discussing the topics of coastal community empowerment, maritime security, and defense management; 3) Valid Performance Reports and News: Performance reports from government agencies (Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, BPOM) and official releases from the Indonesian Navy regarding the inauguration and training of the Indonesian Marine Corps (Babinpotmar). The search strategy uses specific keywords such as: "Babinpotmar", "Maritime Potential Development", "Kampung Bahari Nusantara", "Dawilhanla", "Coastal Community Empowerment", and "Universal Defense".

To maintain the focus of the research, the following criteria were established: 1) Inclusion: Literature specifically discussing the role of the Indonesian Navy in community empowerment, case studies of the implementation of the National Maritime Security Program (KBN), maritime defense policy analysis, and socio-economic statistical data on Indonesian coastal areas; 2) Exclusion: Literature discussing purely naval combat operations (warfighting) without a territorial dimension, or studies on coastal community empowerment that do not involve military/defense actors. The collected data was analyzed using content analysis and thematic synthesis techniques, based on: 1) Theme Identification: Grouping data into main themes such as "Regulation", "Economy", "Socio-Cultural", "Security", and "Barriers"; 2) SWOT Analysis: Using the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats framework to evaluate the strategic position of Babinpotmar based on field data found in the literature; 3) Narrative Synthesis: Reorganizing fragmented findings into a coherent narrative to answer the problem formulation. The use of comparative tables and matrices is prioritized to present structured data, such as comparisons of regulations or program achievements in various regions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Paradigm Transformation and Regulatory Framework for Babinpotmar

The history of maritime territorial development has undergone significant evolution. Initially, Naval Posts (Posal) and Observation Posts (Posmat) served static functions as the base's eyes and ears, monitoring ship traffic and weather.1 The personnel manning these posts were primarily engaged in office or port activities. However, the evolving multidimensional nature of threats demands a more fluid Indonesian Navy presence within the community (Haerulloh et al., 2024).

The formation of the Indonesian Navy's Maritime Potential Staff (Babinpotmar) was an adaptive response to these needs. Based on the Chief of Naval Staff Decree No. Kep/326/II/2016, which was later reinforced by Chief of Naval Staff Decree No. 12 of 2016 concerning the establishment of the Indonesian Navy's Maritime Potential Staff (Spotmar), the maritime potential development structure began to be institutionalized on a massive scale (Anugerah, 2022). This culminated in organizational validation through Chief of Naval Staff Decree No. 8 of 2021, which explicitly revised the operational concept of Posal (Simanjuntak, 2021).

In this new concept, the Babinpotmar (Marine Patrol Officer) becomes the center of gravity of Posal activities. Whereas previously, residents had to come to the Posal, now the Babinpotmar go door-to-door. Their task is not only to observe the sea but also to "dive into" the lives of coastal communities.

Referring to various literature and official releases from the Indonesian Navy's Maritime Potential Service (Dispotmaral), the main duties of the Indonesian Marine Corps (Babinpotmar) can be mapped into several strategic domains:

1. Territorial Intelligence (Geo-Demo-Komsos): Babinpotmar is tasked with collecting primary data on geography (coastal contours, depth, weather), demographics (number of fishermen, social structure), and social conditions (ideology, economy, culture) in their assigned areas. This data is processed into RAK (Space, Equipment, Condition) data, which is vital for amphibious landing operations and coastal defense (Simanjuntak, 2018).
2. Development Facilitator: Babinpotmar acts as a bridge between the needs of coastal communities and regional and central government programs. They assist fishermen in accessing fishing gear, permits, and health services (Arentama et al., 2024).
3. Winning Hearts and Minds: Through Maritime Social Communication (Komsosmar), Babinpotmar instills the values of Pancasila and national insight to counter radicalism (Guchy, 2021).

To be able to carry out these duties, each Babinpotmar personnel is required to have five maritime territorial capabilities: a) Quick Meeting and Quick Reporting Capability; b) Territorial Management Capability; c) Territorial Control Capability; d) People's Resistance Development (Wanra) Capability; e) Social Communication Capability. The following is a table of analysis of the main tasks and core competencies based on the summary above.

Table 1. Analysis of Main Tasks and Core Competencies

ASPECT	OLD CONCEPT (POSMAT)	NEW CONCEPT (BABINPOTMAR)
FOCUS OF OPERATIONS	Visual Observation Of Sea & Ships	Human Development & Regional Potential
METHOD	Static (Waiting At The Post)	Dynamic (Pick Up The Ball/Blusukan)
ORIENTATION	Navigation & Technical Safety	Universe Defense & Prosperity
SUCCESS INDICATORS	Marine Situation Report	Territorial Data & Citizen Independence
PUBLIC RELATIONS	Formal & Stiff	Humanistic & Participatory

Source: Author (2025)

B. Kampung Bahari Nusantara (KBN): A Holistic Empowerment Instrument

The Kampung Bahari Nusantara (KBN) program is the "ultimate weapon" for the Babinpotmar (Marine and Marine) in concretely implementing the Dawilhanla (National Defense and Sea Defense) program. This program is not simply an infrastructure project, but rather an integrated empowerment ecosystem. Based on an analysis of various sources, the KBN is built on five main pillars or clusters that support each other.

1. Education Cluster: Enriching the Life of the Coastal Nation

Limited access to education in coastal areas and outermost islands poses a serious challenge. The Indonesian Military (Babinpotmar) responded to this by establishing the "Smart House" (RaPin).1 This facility provides not only books but also internet access (Wi-Fi) for distance learning, which is crucial, especially post-pandemic and for digital literacy.2 In Natuna, this cluster includes training for local educators so that the continuity of the teaching and learning process does not depend entirely on TNI personnel.3 In addition to formal education, non-formal education such as technical skills training (outboard engine mechanics, fish processing) is also provided to improve the life skills of coastal youth.

2. Economic Clusters: Breaking the Chain of Poverty

The economy is the backbone of resilience. Without prosperity, defense doctrine is difficult to instill. The Indonesian Marine and Fisheries Development Agency (Babinpotmar) facilitates the formation of marine-based MSMEs. In Pancer, Banyuwangi, the Pentahelix approach is used to connect fishermen with banks (BRI) and buyers (off-takers). Concrete initiatives include: a) Assistance with business legality and fishing vessel licensing to ensure fishermen are legally protected; b) Training in

diversification of processed fish products (shredded fish, crackers) to add value; c) Development of aquaculture, such as floating net cages, as an alternative when bad weather prevents fishing activities.

3. Health Cluster: Ensuring Human Resource Quality

Coastal communities often face health challenges due to poor sanitation and high stunting rates. The Village Health Post (Babinpotmar) collaborates with the local health office to conduct clean living education, renovate public toilets, and conduct regular community health posts (Posyandu). During the pandemic and post-pandemic, the role of the Village Health Post (Babinpotmar) is vital in accelerating vaccinations and distributing social health assistance. The availability of adequate Village Maternity Posts (Polindes) in the KBN is an indicator of the cluster's success.

4. Tourism Clusters: A New Sustainable Economy

Many coastal villages possess untapped tourism potential (hidden gems). The Village Community Empowerment Agency (Babinpotmar) acts as a tourism catalyst by initiating the formation of Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis). Successful examples are seen in Probolinggo with the development of the BeeJay Bakau Resort (BJBR) and Kum-Kum tourism. In East Kutai, the Miang Island KBN Festival is held to promote local wisdom and the beauty of the underwater world. This tourism not only generates income but also encourages environmental conservation (mangrove/coral reef conservation), as a damaged environment will not attract tourists.

5. Defense Cluster: Building a Living Fortress

This is a distinctive cluster that is a hallmark of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) program. Its goal is to develop a community that is aware of national defense and disaster preparedness. Activities include: a) Maritime law education to prevent fishermen from violating neighboring countries' territorial boundaries; b) Formation of national defense cadres from youth and scouts; c) Public awareness of the dangers of radicalism and terrorism, given that coastal areas are often used as infiltration routes; d) Natural disaster mitigation training, empowering communities to become first responders in the event of a tsunami or tidal wave.

C. Effectiveness and Impact Analysis: A Cross-Regional Case Study

1. Case Study 1: Pancer Village, Banyuwangi (Pentahelix Approach)

Research in Pancer shows that the Pentahelix collaboration (Academics, Business, Community, Government, Media) driven by the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) has been significantly successful.1 The KBN here focuses on economic acceleration. Measurable impacts include increased handicraft production volume and fishermen's incomes. Local government support and abundant natural resources are key contributing factors, while bureaucratic barriers and technological infrastructure remain obstacles that are slowly being resolved (Arentama et al., 2024).

2. Case Study 2: Natuna and the Border (Geopolitics & Education)

In Natuna, a region directly bordering the South China Sea, the importance of the Limau Manis and Tanjung Village KBN (National Security Council) is even more pronounced in defense. The presence of the Babinpotmar (Marine Military Police) provides a psychological deterrent. Focusing on the education and health clusters here is strategic for winning the hearts of the people, preventing them from being influenced by foreign propaganda or engaging in illegal activities with foreign fishermen (Yudha & Dina, 2020).

3. Case Study 3: West Coast of Sumatra (Counter-Radicalism)

The coastal areas of Sumatra are vulnerable to the influx of radical ideology. A study using Soft Systems Methodology (SSM) showed that social communication conducted by the Marine Spot and Military Police (Dispotmar) and the Marine Police (Babinpotmar) was effective as an early warning system. The public became more open to reporting any strangers or suspicious activity. Synergy with local religious and traditional leaders was key to success in this region (Guchy, 2021).

4. Case Study 4: South Coast, West Sumatra (Mandeh Tourism)

The inauguration of the KBN in Sungai Pinang focused on supporting the Mandeh Tourism Area. 1 The Babinpotmar (Village Supervisory Agency) plays a role in guiding community behavior to be more "tourism-aware" (friendly, clean, and honest). The result is an increase in tourist visits, which correlates with an increase in Locally-Owned Revenue (PAD) and the micro-economy of residents. The following is a matrix table related to the impact of KBN in various locations.

Table 2. Summary of the Impact of KBN in Various Locations

Location	Main Focus	Key Achievements
Banyuwangi	Economics & Pentahelix	Increased income and craft production
Natuna	Education & Borders	Smart Home, Digital Literacy, Nationalism
Probolinggo	Tourism & Mitigation	Revitalization of BJBR, National Defense Cadre
Pesisir Selatan	Marine tourism	Increase in tourist visits to Mandeh
Kep. Seribu	Culture & Economy	Ikon budaya Betawi, kemandirian warga pulau

Source: Author (2025)

D. Structural Challenges and Operational Barriers

Despite numerous successes, literature analysis reveals a number of fundamental challenges that could hinder the sustainability of the role of the Babinpotmar. A SWOT analysis conducted on several work units (Kodaeral XI, Lanal Bandung) provides a clear picture.

The most crucial issue is personnel quantity. The ideal ratio of one Babinpotmar (Marine Patrol Officer) per coastal village is still far from reality. At Lanal Bandung, for example, one officer must cover a vast area with difficult geographic contours (Rusydi & Faeni, 2022). This leads to burnout and a decline in the quality of supervision. The heavy administrative workload also often consumes time that should be used for field interactions.

The Babinpotmar (Marine Infantry) are "maritime infantry," but their mobility is often inadequate. A lack of standard Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) floating equipment (such as the Sea Rider or Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat) forces personnel to use makeshift fishing boats or resort to land patrols. Access to small islands is limited only by sea. Limited radio communications and cellular signals in remote areas also hamper real-time intelligence reporting.

Empowerment activities require operational costs. Budgetary support for Binpotmar activities is often limited, requiring personnel to be creative in seeking support or even using personal funds. Special position allowances for Babinpotmar are also a welfare issue that requires attention to maintain troop morale.

In the field, the Babinpotmar (Marine Command and Order Officer) does not work alone. They include Babinsa (Army Staff), Bhabinkamtibmas (National Police), Fisheries Extension Officers (KKP), and village officials. Without proper coordination, overlapping programs and even clashes of authority often occur. A stronger legal framework, at the level of a TNI Commander Regulation or a Presidential Regulation, is needed to regulate this collaborative work process, ensuring synergy, rather than competition.

Changing the mindset of coastal communities from traditional/subsistence to modern/entrepreneurial is no easy feat. Cultural resistance, low education levels, and a paternalistic culture sometimes hinder the innovations brought by the Babinpotmar (Village Supervisory Agency). Furthermore, poverty forces communities to adopt short-term, pragmatic thinking (e.g., using fish bombs for quick results) rather than long-term (conservation), which contradicts the principles of KBN (National Development Planning) (Amriwan, 2020).

E. Strengthening Strategy and the Future of Babinpotma

To address the above challenges and optimize the Dawilhanla (National Defense Agency), several strategies can be formulated based on a synthesis of the literature: 1) Personnel Fulfillment Strategy (Right-Sizing): The Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) needs to prioritize the recruitment of maritime-competent non-commissioned officers or implement tour of duty (tour of duty) with intensive training to fill vacant Babinpotmar posts, especially in border areas (Rusydi & Faeni, 2022); 2) Territorial Infrastructure Modernization: Procurement of two-wheeled, trail-type service vehicles for coastal areas and motorized rubber boats for each Posal (Sal Post) should be a priority. The use of drone technology for regional monitoring can also be a force multiplier solution amidst personnel constraints (Guchy, 2021); 3) Human Resources Capacity Building: The Babinpotmar education curriculum must be continuously updated with current materials such as digital literacy, tourism management, international maritime law, and conflict negotiation techniques (Priambodo et al., 2024); 4) Regulatory Legitimacy: Encourage the issuance of national regulations that emphasize the role of Babinpotmar in the regional government system, so they have legal access to village development planning meetings (Musrenbangdes) (Rusydi & Faeni, 2022); 5) Territorial Data Digitalization: Developing an Android-based integrated reporting application that allows Babinpotmar to upload geo-demo-komsos data directly to the central server (Dispotmaral), creating accurate national maritime Big Data (Yuliarta & Rahmat, 2021).

CONCLUSIONS

Empowering coastal communities through the role of Maritime Potential Development Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinpotmar) is not merely a routine program of the Indonesian Navy, but rather a strategic imperative in realizing comprehensive national resilience. Based on a systematic literature review, it can be concluded that Babinpotmar has successfully transformed into a spearhead of diplomacy and defense at the grassroots level. Through the Kampung Bahari Nusantara (KBN) program, Babinpotmar is able to touch the most basic aspects of community life education, health, and the economy while simultaneously instilling the doctrine of total defense.

Successes in various regions such as Banyuwangi, Natuna, and Probolinggo demonstrate that a humanistic military approach (soft power) is effective in reducing non-traditional threats and improving public welfare. Babinpotmar serves a dual function: as the "eyes" of intelligence, detecting early threats, and as the "hands" of development, facilitating village progress.

However, the sustainability of this role depends heavily on the commitment of the TNI leadership and the government to address existing structural obstacles. Personnel shortages, inadequate territorial defense equipment, and limited budget support are

"homework" that must be addressed immediately. Without adequate logistical and regulatory support, the Babinpotmar will remain merely an ideal concept on paper, but fragile in practice.

Going forward, the role of the Babinpotmar must continue to adapt to technological advances and geopolitical dynamics. Integration of cyber capabilities, utilization of satellite data, and closer synergy with civil ministries/agencies will be key to the Babinpotmar's evolution towards Maritime Smart Defense. Thus, Indonesia's vision as a sovereign, independent, and distinctive Global Maritime Axis can be supported by strong and prosperous coastal communities.

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