

**UTILITAS HIDROGRAFI PADA PROSES PENGAMBILAN
KEPUTUSAN DELIMITASI MARITIM INDONESIA DENGAN
MALAYSIA DI LAUT SULAWESI: PENDEKATAN ANALISIS TIGA
MODEL GRAHAM T. ALLISON**

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ABSTRAK

Wilayah merupakan salah satu unsur penting suatu negara. UNCLOS 1982 membagi zona maritim terdiri dari zona maritim yang berada di bawah kedaulatan penuh suatu negara, zona maritim yang berada di bawah wewenang dan hak khusus negara pantai/coastal state dan zona maritim yang berada di luar yurisdiksi nasional suatu negara. Posisi strategis Indonesia sebagai negara kepulauan terletak di persilangan dunia, wilayah perairan Indonesia berbatasan dengan 10 negara. Ketidakjelasan batas wilayah laut suatu negara akan memunculkan berbagai kejadian mulai pelanggaran wilayah hingga klaim wilayah secara sepihak oleh negara tetangga. Fenomena-fenomena kejadian yang teridentifikasi di wilayah perairan melibatkan kompleksitas geografis termasuk keberadaan pulau-pulau terluar, kondisi pasang surut yang bervariasi, dan pola arus laut. Informasi hidrografi menjadi krusial dalam menetapkan batas-batas laut yang akurat. Penelitian ini membahas utilitas hidrografi pada proses pengambilan keputusan delimitasi batas maritim Indonesia-Malaysia di Laut Sulawesi. Penelitian menggunakan metode pendekatan kualitatif. Analisa menggunakan tiga model Graham T. Allison yaitu Rational Actor Model, Organizational Process Model dan Bureaucratic Politics Model. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan meninjau dokumen. Hasil analisis Rational Actor Model menunjukkan bahwa hidrografi menjadi dasar yang rasional dalam pengambilan keputusan seperti penentuan basepoint, penentuan Low Tide Elevation (LTE) dan penarikan baseline sesuai UNCLOS 1982 dan TALOS. Analisis Organizational Process Model menunjukkan peran organisasi dalam Technical Working Group (TWG) khususnya organisasi terkait hidrografi memainkan peranan penting dalam menyajikan informasi hidrografi dalam proses pengambilan keputusan. Hasil keputusan didasarkan pada tahapan dan mekanisme delimitasi batas maritim (SOP). Analisis Bureaucratic Politics Model menunjukkan bahwa utilitas hidrografi merupakan instrumen politik dalam pengambilan keputusan melalui proses negosiasi untuk mencapai kesepakatan. Penggunaan analisis Tiga Model Graham T. Allison dapat diaplikasikan dalam penelitian ini dengan memandang tiga model secara utuh, integral dan lintas disiplin.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Graham T. Allison, Delimitasi Batas Maritim, Hidrografi

***HYDROGRAPHIC UTILITIES ON INDONESIAN MARITIME BOUNDARY
DELIMITATION OF INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA IN SULAWESI SEA
(GRAHAM T. ALLISON'S MODEL APPROACH)***

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ABSTRACT

Territory is one of the important elements of a country. UNCLOS 1982 divides maritime zones into maritime zones which are under the full sovereignty of a country, maritime zones which are under the authority and special rights of coastal states and maritime zones which are outside the national jurisdiction of a country. Indonesia's strategic position as an archipelagic country is located at the intersection of the world with Indonesia's territorial waters border 10 neighboring countries. Unclear maritime boundaries of a country will cause various incidents ranging from territorial violations to unilateral territorial claims by neighboring countries. The phenomena identified in the waters involve geographic complexity including the presence of outer islands, varying tidal conditions and ocean current patterns. Hydrographic information is crucial in establishing accurate sea boundaries. The research discusses the utility of hydrography in the decision-making process for the delimitation of the Indonesia-Malaysia maritime boundary in the Sulawesi Sea. The research uses a qualitative approach method. The analysis uses three Graham T. Allison models, namely the Rational Actor Model, Organizational Process Model and Bureaucratic Politics Model. Datas used for this research are collected through interviews, observations, and reviewing documents. The results of the Rational Actor Model analysis show that hydrography is a rational basis for decision making such as determining basepoints, determining Low Tide Elevation (LTE) and drawing baselines according to UNCLOS 1982 and TALOS. Organizational Process Model analysis shows the role of organizations in the Technical Working Group (TWG), especially organizations related to hydrography, which play an important role in presenting hydrographic information in the decision-making process. The decision results are based on the stages and mechanisms for maritime boundary delimitation (SOP). The Bureaucratic Politics Model analysis shows that hydrographic utilities are a political instrument in decision making through a negotiation process to reach an agreement. The use of Graham T. Allison's Three Models analysis can be applied in this research by looking at the three models as a whole, integrally, and cross-disciplinary

Keywords: *Analysis of Graham T. Allison's Model, Hydrography, Maritime Delimitation*