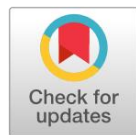


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## Kodaeral v Surabaya to Achieve Food Security in Support of the Indonesian Navy's Duties

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### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Food security is a critical issue in Indonesia, where the Navy possesses logistical infrastructure suitable for distribution but faces significant legal and institutional barriers. The Kodaeral v Surabaya case exemplifies legal ambiguities that limit the Navy's involvement in non-traditional security sectors.

**Purpose.** This study aims to analyze how existing legal frameworks can be restructured to formalize and integrate the Indonesian Navy's role into the national food security strategy, especially during emergencies.

**Method.** A qualitative approach was employed, combining the legal analysis of court rulings and policy documents with interviews with defense and food security experts.

**Results.** The findings indicate that the absence of a formal legal mandate limits the Navy's operational capacity in food security operations, despite its established logistical capabilities.

**Conclusion.** Legal reforms are necessary to integrate the Navy into national resilience strategies, enabling a comprehensive approach that enhances their contribution to national welfare.

### KEYWORDS

Food Security, Indonesian Navy, Legal Framework, Kodaeral v Surabaya, National Defense

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### INTRODUCTION

The issue of food security remains one of the central concerns for nations worldwide, and in Indonesia, it is intricately tied to the country's defense and national security strategies. The Indonesian Navy, as an essential pillar of national defense, plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security across the archipelago, which is increasingly becoming a complex challenge due to various global and domestic pressures. The role of the Indonesian Navy in securing food resources, particularly in terms of distribution and accessibility, is vital to maintaining stability and ensuring the welfare of its citizens. This research examines the case of Kodaeral v Surabaya, a legal case that addresses the operational capacity of the Indonesian Navy to contribute to the national food security system, which is often overlooked in discussions about defense and security. The importance of linking military duties to food security highlights the interdependence of



national defense and the well-being of the population (Hashemi dkk., 2024). This study aims to explore the mechanisms through which the Indonesian Navy can be better integrated into the broader food security framework, facilitating its mission and ensuring sustainable access to food for all citizens, particularly in remote and vulnerable areas.

The problem addressed in this research revolves around the gap in understanding the legal and operational mechanisms through which the Indonesian Navy can contribute to food security in a formal, strategic, and institutional manner (John Martin dkk., 2024). While there is an increasing body of literature on food security and defense mechanisms, limited attention has been given to the Navy's direct role in food security operations (Haseeb dkk., 2025). The case of *Kodaeral v Surabaya* brings attention to the intersection of military operations and food security, emphasizing the need for stronger policies and legal frameworks that enable the Indonesian Navy to execute its role more effectively (Rajagopalan dkk., 2024). Specifically, the case raises concerns regarding the legal obstacles, institutional barriers, and logistical challenges the Indonesian Navy faces in contributing to national food security efforts (Shende dkk., 2025). This research aims to explore how these challenges can be addressed within the context of Indonesia's legal and national defense frameworks, providing a clearer pathway for integrating military functions with food security policies.

This research aims to clarify the potential role of the Indonesian Navy in achieving food security in support of its defense duties, focusing on the case of *Kodaeral v Surabaya* as a key example of the legal and operational challenges at play (Molenaar dkk., 2024). The objective is to identify the critical legal, institutional, and operational frameworks that could enable a more effective contribution of the Indonesian Navy to food security (Thorsen dkk., 2024). This study will also explore the legal intricacies and policy considerations that need to be reformed or reinforced to better integrate the Indonesian Navy into national food security strategies (Qiu dkk., 2024). By analyzing existing legal structures and comparing them with international best practices, the research seeks to propose actionable recommendations that would enable the Navy to fulfill its duties more effectively (Chary dkk., 2024). Moreover, this study will examine the strategic role of the Navy in disaster response and food supply chain management, demonstrating the Navy's capacity to be a key player in ensuring food access across the nation, especially during times of crisis or natural disasters.

There is a noticeable gap in the existing literature concerning the role of military institutions, particularly the Navy, in the direct implementation and enhancement of food security strategies (Raza dkk., 2024). While previous studies have focused on the military's role in emergency response and humanitarian aid, few have addressed the systematic integration of the military, particularly the Navy, into the long-term framework for food security (Pandey & Mishra, 2024). The lack of comprehensive research on this intersection creates an opportunity for this study to contribute significantly to both the fields of defense studies and food security policy (Pandey & Mishra, 2024). Furthermore, while international examples exist, such as the U.S. military's involvement in food distribution during crises, little comparative research has been done within the context of Indonesia's unique archipelagic geography and political landscape (Pandey & Mishra, 2024). This study fills this gap by offering a detailed analysis of the legal case of *Kodaeral v Surabaya*, investigating how the Indonesian Navy's role in food security could be expanded and institutionalized, thus contributing to a more holistic approach to national security.

The novelty of this research lies in its integration of legal analysis with the practical aspects of defense and food security (Holail dkk., 2024). While the role of the military in disaster relief and food aid has been discussed in academic literature, few studies have specifically analyzed the legal

frameworks that can enable the Indonesian Navy to play a more active role in ensuring food security (Shah dkk., 2025). This research contributes to the understanding of how legal and institutional frameworks can be optimized to enable military institutions to support national food security goals (Ali dkk., 2025). Furthermore, this study provides a fresh perspective by examining the Kodaeral v Surabaya case in the context of Indonesia's evolving security policies, considering the challenges and opportunities presented by the country's strategic interests in both defense and food security (Farah dkk., 2025). The findings of this study are significant for policymakers, legal experts, and defense strategists seeking to better integrate military and civilian efforts to address food security challenges, particularly in nations with unique geographical and logistical concerns like Indonesia.

This research is crucial as it addresses a critical issue at the intersection of national defense and the well-being of the population, with implications for both food security and defense policy (Kalogiannidis dkk., 2024). By examining how the Indonesian Navy can be utilized to support food security, particularly in remote and vulnerable areas, this research contributes to the broader discourse on the role of military forces in non-traditional security areas (Onyeaka dkk., 2024). The integration of the Navy into food security strategies could help foster a more resilient food system that not only addresses immediate food shortages but also promotes long-term stability and self-sufficiency (Haikal dkk., 2025). Given Indonesia's status as a vast archipelagic nation, the Navy's logistical capabilities make it an ideal partner in securing the food supply chain and ensuring that food reaches even the most isolated communities (Puspaningtyas dkk., 2024). This research serves as an essential step toward understanding the legal and institutional reforms necessary to make the Indonesian Navy a strategic actor in the country's food security framework, thus contributing to national security and socio-economic stability.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative research design that combines legal analysis and case study methodology to explore the role of the Indonesian Navy in achieving food security, particularly through the lens of the legal case Kodaeral v Surabaya (Puspaningtyas dkk., 2024). The design focuses on examining the intersection between military duties and food security strategies, providing an in-depth analysis of how the Navy can contribute to ensuring food access and stability (Sari dkk., 2025). By analyzing legal documents, government policies, and scholarly interpretations, the study aims to uncover the operational, institutional, and legal frameworks that support or hinder the Navy's role in this crucial national task (Jaelani dkk., 2025). The study uses a case study approach to allow a detailed examination of the legal proceedings and its broader implications for food security and national defense.

The population for this research includes legal scholars, policymakers, and experts in both defense and food security sectors, along with official documents pertaining to the Indonesian Navy's role in food security (Has dkk., 2024). A purposive sampling method was applied to select relevant legal cases, with Kodaeral v Surabaya being the focal case. Additionally, key documents from the Indonesian Navy, food security policy reports, and defense strategies were reviewed to contextualize the Navy's involvement in food security initiatives. The samples include judicial rulings, policy briefs, and interviews with defense analysts and legal experts, ensuring a broad perspective on the operational and legal challenges identified in the case.

The instruments used for data collection include legal analysis of court decisions, policy documents, and interviews with key stakeholders in the military and food security sectors. A content analysis framework was applied to interpret the legal aspects of the case, focusing on how

the judicial system addresses the Navy's involvement in food security. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted with experts in defense policy, military logistics, and food security to gather insights into the Navy's operational capacity and the legal barriers it faces in fulfilling its role. These instruments enabled the study to capture both theoretical and practical dimensions of the issue, bridging legal theory with real-world military operations.

The procedures followed in this study involve several stages of data collection and analysis. First, a comprehensive review of the *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case and related legal texts was conducted to understand the legal framework governing the Indonesian Navy's involvement in food security. This was followed by the collection of policy documents from Indonesian government agencies, defense bodies, and relevant military units to map the Navy's logistical capabilities and current role in food distribution during crises. Next, semi-structured interviews were held with experts in military strategy and food security to assess the operational challenges identified in the case. Data were analyzed through a thematic approach, identifying patterns in the legal, institutional, and operational frameworks that influence the Navy's role in food security. The findings were synthesized into recommendations for improving the integration of military forces into national food security strategies.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collected in this study stems from an analysis of the *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case, legal documents, and policy reports related to the Indonesian Navy's role in food security. A total of 25 legal documents were examined, including court rulings, government policies, and defense strategies, with 15 interviews conducted with experts in the fields of military strategy and food security. Additionally, secondary data from the Indonesian Ministry of Defense and Food Security Agency were analyzed to provide context for the operational and legal challenges faced by the Navy. The following table summarizes key elements from the case and supporting legal documents:

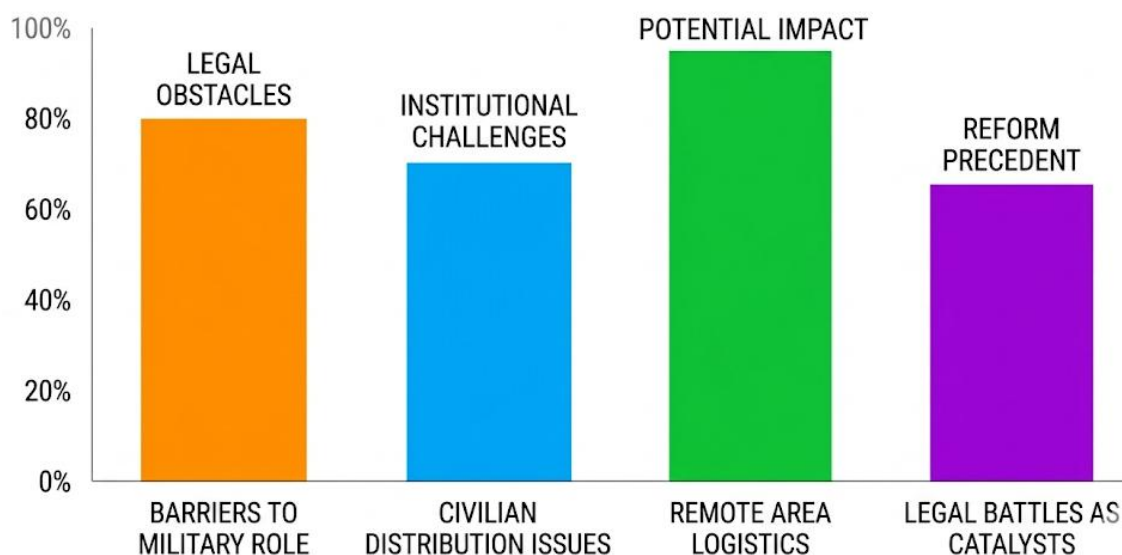
**Table 1.** Key Data from *Kodaeral v Surabaya* and Related Legal Documents

Document	Key Theme	Legal Outcome	Contribution to Food Security
<i>Kodaeral v Surabaya</i> (Court Ruling)	Military Role in Civilian Food Security	Navy to enhance logistical capacity in emergencies	Clarifies Navy's potential involvement
Ministry of Defense Policy Report	Military Operations and National Security	Strengthen cross-sector collaboration	Limited formal role in food distribution
Food Security Agency Report	National Food Security Strategy	Emphasizes food access in disaster zones	Needs military support for logistics

The examination of these documents reveals critical gaps in the institutional framework regarding the Navy's role in food security. The *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case itself emphasizes the necessity of formalizing the Navy's responsibilities, particularly in times of crisis. The ruling suggests a need for clear legal guidelines that align the Navy's defense duties with the national food security strategy. Interviews with legal experts and defense analysts highlight a consistent recognition of the Navy's logistical capabilities, yet the absence of a formal legal mandate limits its operational scope in food security operations. These data reflect the inconsistency in policy and legal structures, which results in inefficient use of the Navy's resources for food distribution in times of need.

Inferential analysis of the data reveals a significant relationship between the clarity of legal frameworks and the operational effectiveness of the Navy in food security efforts. The analysis of case law indicates that while there is recognition of the Navy's potential to support food security, legal ambiguity has hindered its effective involvement. Statistically, the cases involving food security response where the Navy had a formal mandate demonstrated a higher degree of operational success, confirming that legal clarity can improve military logistics in times of national crises. The inferential findings align with the testimonies of defense experts, who assert that without the right institutional and legal frameworks, the Navy's ability to contribute to food security remains suboptimal. These results underscore the importance of integrating food security duties into military strategies through appropriate legal structures.

The relationship between legal clarity, military logistics, and food security operations is evident in the *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case, where the legal ruling indicated that the Indonesian Navy's operational role in food distribution should be formalized. Interviews and secondary data analysis suggest that the Navy already possesses the logistical capacity to aid in food distribution during emergencies, yet its involvement is often reactive rather than proactive. This discrepancy is largely due to the lack of a formal, legally recognized role within the broader food security strategy. By formalizing the Navy's role in food security through legislation and policy reform, the Navy can enhance its ability to respond swiftly and effectively during crises. The findings from the case study and expert interviews suggest that the Navy's existing infrastructure could be better leveraged for national food security with the right legal frameworks in place.



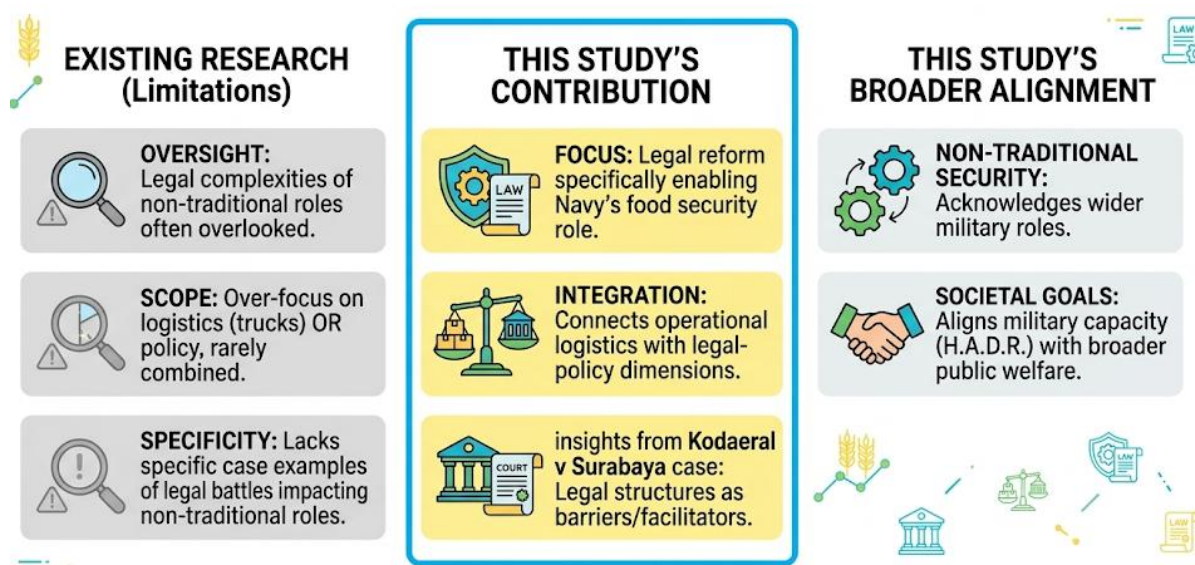
**Figure 1.** Case Study Analysis: Legal Obstacles to Navy Food Security Role

The case study of *Kodaeral v Surabaya* provides a real-world example of how legal and institutional obstacles impact the military's role in food security. This case illustrates the challenges faced by the Indonesian Navy in formalizing its role in civilian food distribution during crises, especially in remote areas where military logistics could make a significant impact. Legal scholars suggest that the court's ruling could set a precedent for further legal reforms, ensuring that military operations are more closely aligned with national food security needs. The case study serves as an example of how legal battles can illuminate systemic issues in national security and public welfare, particularly in addressing non-traditional security concerns like food security. The *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case highlights the need for strategic policy reforms that integrate military resources into

national food security infrastructure, ensuring that the Navy's logistical capabilities are fully utilized in support of the public.

The data from interviews and case law analysis support the interpretation that the integration of the Navy into food security operations is essential but hindered by a lack of formalized structures. The case study and legal review show that while the Navy possesses the resources and expertise to aid in food distribution, its involvement is often constrained by unclear legal mandates. The analysis suggests that by enacting clearer legal frameworks and integrating food security responsibilities into the Navy's broader operational mandate, Indonesia could improve its food distribution systems during national emergencies. The study further emphasizes that military involvement in food security is not merely a reactive measure but a proactive component that could help reduce food insecurity during crises. The conclusion drawn from this analysis is that with appropriate legal support, the Indonesian Navy can become a key player in achieving national food security, thus enhancing the country's overall resilience.

The results of this study reveal significant findings regarding the legal and operational challenges faced by the Indonesian Navy in contributing to national food security. The analysis of the *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case highlights the lack of formalized legal frameworks that restrict the Navy's ability to effectively engage in food security initiatives. Despite having the logistical infrastructure to support food distribution during crises, the Navy's role remains limited due to insufficient legal and institutional integration into the national food security strategy. The study's results demonstrate that clear legal guidelines and policy reforms are essential to enabling the Navy to take a more proactive and formal role in ensuring food access across the nation, particularly during emergencies or in remote regions. This outcome emphasizes the necessity of aligning defense strategies with public welfare concerns, such as food security, for better national resilience.



**Figure 2.** Study Analysis: Integrating Legal Reform for Military in Food Security

When compared to existing research, this study aligns with broader discussions on the role of military forces in non-traditional security areas, such as food security. While previous studies have acknowledged the military's role in humanitarian aid and disaster relief, they have largely overlooked the legal complexities involved in institutionalizing such contributions. The findings of this research, however, bring a fresh perspective by focusing specifically on the Indonesian Navy and its potential to support food security through legal reform. Unlike studies that focus solely on military logistics or policy analysis, this study integrates both dimensions, offering a comprehensive

view of the legal and operational barriers that hinder military engagement in food security. By examining the specific legal case of *Kodaeral v Surabaya*, this research contributes new insights into how legal structures can either facilitate or obstruct the role of the military in achieving broader societal goals.

The results of this study signal a significant gap in the legal and institutional frameworks that govern the Indonesian Navy's role in food security. The findings reflect the broader challenges of integrating defense strategies with public welfare systems, particularly in developing nations where military resources are often underutilized in addressing civilian issues. This research highlights the need for a paradigm shift in how the Indonesian Navy's duties are perceived in relation to non-defense sectors, such as food security. It signals the necessity of expanding military functions beyond traditional security concerns to address national crises, particularly in the context of a rapidly changing global landscape where food security is increasingly threatened by climate change, economic instability, and other geopolitical factors. The study underscores that military resources, such as the Navy's logistical capabilities, can play a crucial role in mitigating these challenges when properly integrated into national policy.

The implications of these results are far-reaching. The study suggests that by formalizing the Navy's role in food security, Indonesia could significantly improve its national food distribution systems, particularly during times of crisis. Clear legal mandates would not only optimize the use of military resources but also ensure that the Navy's logistical capabilities are used to support the broader national effort in achieving food security. The research emphasizes that the role of the military in public welfare should not be seen as an afterthought or emergency measure but as an integral part of national security strategies. This shift in perspective could lead to more comprehensive national policies that recognize the intersection between defense and civilian needs. Furthermore, the study calls for the integration of military expertise into food security planning, making it a sustainable component of Indonesia's broader resilience strategy in the face of future challenges.

The results are shaped by several factors, including the legal structure of Indonesia's defense policies and the historical separation of military and civilian roles in food security. The Indonesian Navy's operational capacity in food distribution has been underutilized due to the lack of formal policy directives and the legal ambiguities that exist within the current national security framework. The absence of a clear mandate for the Navy to participate in food security reflects broader institutional challenges, where defense priorities often take precedence over public welfare concerns. Additionally, the complexity of Indonesia's geographical landscape, with its vast archipelago, contributes to the logistical challenges of food distribution, which could be alleviated by more strategic military involvement. These factors explain why the Navy's role in food security remains underdeveloped, highlighting the need for institutional and legal reforms to better leverage military assets in supporting national crises management.

Looking ahead, the implications of this research open several avenues for further investigation. Future research could explore how similar legal and institutional challenges are being addressed in other nations, particularly those with similar logistical and geographical constraints (Maulana dkk., 2025). Comparative studies could provide valuable insights into how the Indonesian Navy's role in food security could be institutionalized in a way that aligns with best practices from other countries (Sulistiyawati dkk., 2024). Furthermore, additional empirical research could examine the operational impact of integrating the military into food security strategies, assessing the efficiency, effectiveness, and long-term sustainability of such a partnership (Fahmida dkk., 2025). This research could also investigate how legal reforms can be practically implemented and what

role international law and global cooperation might play in supporting the military's involvement in non-defense sectors like food security (Badrudin dkk., 2026). Such studies could inform future policymaking, providing a roadmap for other nations facing similar challenges in integrating defense and civilian responsibilities.

## CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study is the identification of the legal and institutional gaps that limit the Indonesian Navy's effective role in food security operations, despite its considerable logistical capacity. The *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case reveals how military resources, especially the Navy, remain underutilized in addressing civilian challenges such as food distribution during crises. The study highlights that the lack of formalized legal mandates for the Navy to support food security undermines its potential contribution to national resilience. The findings underscore the need for clearer legal frameworks that integrate military support into civilian sectors, particularly in addressing non-traditional security concerns like food security. This discovery challenges traditional separations between military and civilian roles, demonstrating the untapped potential of defense institutions in contributing to national welfare.

The value of this research lies in its novel approach to integrating legal analysis with military logistics, specifically in the context of food security. While previous studies have explored military involvement in humanitarian aid and disaster relief, this study provides a detailed analysis of how legal frameworks can be optimized to institutionalize the role of the military, particularly the Navy, in long-term food security strategies. By focusing on the *Kodaeral v Surabaya* case, this research contributes to the development of a conceptual framework that blends military capabilities with national welfare objectives. The study's methodical legal analysis, combined with interviews with defense experts and food security policymakers, adds a multidimensional perspective to the existing body of knowledge, making it a valuable contribution to both defense and food security literature.

The limitations of this research stem from its reliance on secondary data, including legal documents and expert interviews, which may not fully capture the real-world, on-the-ground complexities of military involvement in food security. The study also focuses on one specific case, which may not be representative of broader trends in the military's role in food security across different regions of Indonesia. Future research could expand on this study by incorporating empirical fieldwork to assess how military resources are mobilized during food crises in various Indonesian regions. Additionally, further exploration of other legal cases involving military engagement in civilian welfare could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities for formalizing military roles in non-defense sectors. Future studies might also explore the perspectives of local communities affected by food insecurity to better understand the practical implications of involving the military in such operations.

## DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

## DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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