

Maritime Defense Strategy Education as an Effort of the Indonesian Government in Maintaining Maritime Security

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ABSTRACT

To establish good maritime governance, the Indonesian government must pay attention to maritime security aspects in every maritime policy and integrate maritime security education into the national education curriculum. However, implementing the World Maritime Axis concept, the Indonesian government still needs to consider the maritime security perspective as a top priority. The ultimate goal of good maritime governance development should include the strength of the Navy as the most important supporting element and the implementation of maritime security training and education for Indonesian maritime society. This study aims to analyze the efforts of the Joko Widodo (Jokowi) administration in addressing maritime security issues through the implemented maritime security training and education programs. The research method used is qualitative descriptive by using secondary data from a literature review and interpretation found in previous journal articles, with data collection techniques through literature study. The study results indicate that addressing maritime security issues requires hard and soft efforts from the government, including implementing maritime security training and education programs for Indonesian maritime society and integrating maritime security education into the national education curriculum.

INTRODUCTION

Two-thirds of Indonesia's territory, consisting of highly productive tropical waters rich in biodiversity, requires education and awareness of the importance of maintaining the sustainability of natural marine resources to prevent illegal exploitation and vulnerability of marine environmental damage. This education is necessary to preserve the important marine ecosystem for human and environmental sustainability (Widyoutomo, 2020). Education also plays a vital role in optimizing the potential of marine natural resources to improve the community's welfare. Therefore, education that prioritizes sustainable management of marine natural resources is essential to increase the production and productivity of the fishing industry. In addition, the fishing industry is one of the sectors with great potential to generate foreign exchange and contribute to the national Gross Domestic Product. Therefore, proper education will positively impact the country's economic growth (Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman, 2018). The rich sea bed in the Indonesian region, rich in various fish and thousands of minerals, is crucial for the country's economic growth. Indonesia's maritime region is part of the world's maritime route due to its strategic location and abundant potential. Therefore, education on the

sustainable management of marine natural resources is crucial to maximize the potential of marine natural resources and improve the community's welfare ([Widyoutomo, 2020](#)).

Furthermore, the maritime region of Indonesia holds a strategic position as a hub for ships traveling from west to east and vice versa, making it a significant part of the world's maritime route. Moreover, Indonesia's seas are rich in natural resources, such as fish and minerals ([Rustam, 2016](#)). Therefore, educating the community about the importance of preserving and sustainably utilizing marine resources for a better future is necessary. However, maritime security in Indonesia is vulnerable to various threats, such as piracy, illegal fishing, drug smuggling, and terrorism. Thus, education and awareness among the community regarding maintaining maritime security are crucial in minimizing these threats and ensuring security on land. In addition, the government also needs to focus on strengthening maritime security to prevent illegal activities at sea from negatively impacting land security ([Prahenti, 2013](#)).

The Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes Policy (ALKI) is opening up Indonesia to maritime and air transportation companies. However, this requires education that promotes the development of shipbuilding and aviation industries in Indonesia while considering safety and security aspects. Therefore, education becomes a key factor in increasing public awareness of maintaining security and utilizing marine resources as a sustainable source of wealth for Indonesia ([Iwan Setiawan, 2016](#)). Threats to maritime security in Indonesian waters are a significant concern because they can impact Indonesia's economic growth and position in the international community ([Anugerah, 2017b](#)). To address this issue, the Indonesian government must prioritize maritime security policies to achieve the goals of the World Maritime Axis, which aims to strengthen connectivity between islands in Indonesia and improve the welfare of the people ([Al Syahrin, 2018](#)). The maritime economy's development has become Jokowi's government's main focus in realizing the World Maritime Axis. However, shipping safety and the seas must be guaranteed for the development of the maritime economy to run smoothly and evenly throughout Indonesia. Therefore, the World Maritime Axis development is focused on the economy and aspects of safety and security ([Al Syahrin, 2018](#)). Indonesia has enormous economic potential in its waters. However, this potential can only be optimally utilized if maritime safety and security are well maintained. Therefore, maritime security policy must be a top priority in realizing the World Maritime Axis and increasing the welfare of the Indonesian people by considering the economic potential in Indonesian waters ([Anugerah, 2017b](#)). The Indonesian government has recognized Maritime defense strategy education as essential to maintaining maritime security. Previous studies have highlighted the importance of enhancing maritime personnel's knowledge and skills to address the region's evolving maritime security challenges. One study by [Riyanto and Prabowo \(2019\)](#) emphasized the need for continuous education and training for maritime security personnel to improve their readiness and response capabilities. Furthermore, the study suggested that incorporating the principles of the comprehensive maritime defense strategy in education and training programs could enhance the effectiveness of the country's maritime defense. Another study by [Yulianda et al. \(2019\)](#) examined the importance of maritime education and training in Indonesia. The study suggested that a comprehensive approach to maritime education and training that includes technical skills, leadership development, and strategic thinking is essential to improve the capabilities of maritime security personnel in addressing maritime security threats. In addition, a study by [Utomo and Putra \(2021\)](#) discussed the importance of inter-agency cooperation in enhancing maritime security in Indonesia. The study suggested that maritime defense strategy education should not only focus on building the capacity of individual agencies but also emphasize the importance of collaboration and coordination between agencies to achieve an effective and comprehensive maritime defense. Overall, these studies highlight the importance of maritime defense strategy education in enhancing the capabilities of Indonesian maritime security personnel and improving the country's overall maritime security. A comprehensive approach incorporating technical skills, leadership development, strategic thinking, and inter-agency cooperation can contribute significantly to achieving an effective and sustainable maritime defense.

Maritime Concept of Security Education

Education plays a crucial role in implementing the maritime concept of security. The concept of national domestic security, including the maritime concept of security, must be understood by all

citizens. Education related to maritime security issues can help increase public awareness of the importance of safeguarding the sea and avoiding actions that could endanger national security ([Nugraha & Sudirman, 2016](#)).

[Bueger \(2015\)](#) stated that education on the maritime security concept could also help produce high-quality and skilled human resources to address maritime security challenges. Training and education can be provided to navy personnel, maritime security officers, and maritime sector workers to enhance their safeguarding skills.

Furthermore, education can also help promote sustainable management of marine resources and preserve the livelihoods of coastal communities that rely on the sea as their source of living. In this regard, education can be crucial in increasing awareness and understanding of maintaining marine environmental sustainability. In conclusion, education is vital in implementing the maritime security concept. Education can help increase public awareness and understanding of safeguarding the sea and managing marine resources sustainably. Education can also help improve the skills and abilities of human resources in the maritime sector in safeguarding maritime security. Therefore, investment in education on the maritime concept of security is crucial to implementing this concept. In education, maritime security can be linked to learning programs that teach the importance of preserving marine natural resources and the marine environment and understanding the importance of maritime security in the context of national and international relations. Students can also be taught how their contributions can help maintain maritime security, such as complying with regulations related to shipping, protecting marine ecosystems, and strengthening maritime diplomacy through cooperation with neighboring countries.

The development of the world maritime axis program can also be linked to education, especially in developing students' skills and knowledge related to the fisheries industry, maritime transportation, logistics, and maritime tourism. In addition, developing inter-island infrastructure can increase students' access to education and provide opportunities to participate in developing Indonesia's world maritime axis ([Anugerah, 2019](#)). Overall, education can play an important role in promoting awareness and participation in maintaining the security and sustainability of the marine environment, as well as strengthening Indonesia's position as a world maritime axis through the development of student's skills and knowledge related to the maritime sector ([Frandi Kuncoro, 2015](#)). A paradigm shift is needed in viewing cities to develop Indonesia as a maritime country and create a world maritime axis. Cities are no longer seen as centers for exploiting natural resources but also as centers for the development of inter-island infrastructure along the coast of each island. Developing inter-island roads is crucial because it can accelerate the flow of commodity goods and services. Therefore, education focused on infrastructure and human resources development related to the maritime and transportation sectors is increasingly crucial for Indonesia's progress. With the right education, Indonesia can prepare skilled and trained human resources to lead and advance Indonesia's maritime and transportation sectors and worldwide.

The Decision-Making Concept

According to [William N. Dunn \(2003\)](#), public policy analysis is an applied social science field that utilizes various research methods and arguments to generate information that can assist in resolving policy issues. It indicates that education focused on public policy analysis is crucial in producing trained and skilled human resources capable of handling complex and multi-dimensional policy issues. Therefore, education in this field should include teaching diverse research methods and the ability to create strong and relevant arguments. As such, graduates of public policy education can help provide accurate and reliable information for decision-makers in addressing increasingly complex and varied public policy issues. Policy analysis is not a decision, as stated by [Kismartini \(2019\)](#)

The product of policy analysis is advice. Specifically, it is advised that inform some public policy decisions.

As a suggestion or reflective material for policymakers, public policy analysis helps address various policy-related issues, determine the role of public organizations, and evaluate alternative strategies that align with established political goals. Therefore, education that prepares trained and

skilled human resources in public policy analysis becomes increasingly important to ensure the success of effective public policy implementation. In this education, students must be prepared with knowledge about complex public policy issues, the ability to analyze public policy, and the ability to evaluate various alternative strategies that align with political goals. Thus, graduates of public policy education can help provide better advice and more accurate information for policymakers in making appropriate and responsive decisions to the needs of society. According to [Quade \(1982\)](#),

"Policy analysis is valuable because it can help a decision maker by providing information through research and analysis, isolating and clarifying issues, revealing inconsistencies in aims and effort, generating new alternatives, and suggesting ways of translating ideas into feasible and realizable policies. Its major contribution may be to yield insight, particularly concerning the dominance and sensitivity of the parameters. It is no more than adjunct, although powerful, to decision makers' judgment, intuition, and experience".

Public policy analysis is an applied social science discipline that aims to understand various public issues to find better and more effective solutions. Therefore, education in public policy analysis plays an important role in shaping human resources who can analyze public issues well and provide effective solutions to address them. This education teaches students to understand various public issues and the public policy formation process. They are also trained to develop adequate analytical skills and choose the best solutions to address these problems. With the right education, graduates of public policy education can help find the best solutions for various public issues and improve the overall quality of life of the community. [Kismartini \(2019\)](#) states that public policy analysis is a condition related to policy selection and goals. Policy analysis is important to help decision-makers provide information derived from research and analysis, identify and explain the problems to be solved, reveal inconsistencies in goals and aspirations, offer new alternatives, and advise on translating ideas into policies. Public policy analysis is also easily implemented and is important in providing input, especially in determining priorities and sensitivity parameters. In the context of strengthening the World Maritime Axis, policies implemented by the government must consider various factors related to security in the maritime scope. Therefore, education in the field of public policy focusing on public policy analysis in the maritime scope would be very useful in producing graduates who can contribute to developing better policies in the maritime scope, especially in considering security aspects. In this education, students will be trained to understand various issues related to public policy in the maritime scope, including the selection and objectives of desired policies. They will also learn to analyze problems and provide the best solutions to address them and advise on translating ideas into implementable policies ([Kismartini, 2019](#)).

According to the statements above, this study aims to understand better government efforts in implementing maritime security. It is expected to positively contribute to developing education and research in the maritime field, thus improving the quality of human resources and technological development in this sector. Furthermore, education and research on maritime will prepare the younger generation with adequate knowledge to overcome future maritime security challenges. Thus, this study can strengthen the involvement and active role of experts, students, and educational institutions in developing national security policies in the maritime field.

METHODS

The methodology used in this study is descriptive, which means that the primary goal is to provide an accurate picture of the government's efforts in implementing maritime security. The study aims to achieve this goal by utilizing real knowledge and facts from secondary data sources such as independent journal articles and related literature. The data collection technique used in this study is the literature review. A literature review is a comprehensive and critical analysis of previously published studies and research on a specific topic. The literature review allows the researcher to identify existing literature gaps and develop a more comprehensive understanding of the problem under investigation. This study's literature review focuses on theoretical and conceptual information from online media, particularly journal articles related to the research theme. The qualitative data types analyzed in-depth and relevant to the studied problem are secondary data sources. Secondary data sources refer to data other

researchers have collected for other purposes. The researcher analyzes this data to gain insights into the problem under investigation. In summary, this study employs a descriptive methodology, using a literature review as a data collection technique.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The government has established a strategy to maintain security in the maritime sector with two different approaches. The first approach is a hard effort approach that focuses on strengthening maritime defense and law enforcement to protect the maritime territory and its natural resources. A second approach is a soft approach focusing more on maritime diplomacy and negotiation ([Kemaritiman, 2018](#)). Both approaches aim to strengthen Indonesia's position as the world's maritime axis. In addition, these approaches are closely related to education, especially in the maritime field. Through the hard approach, the government can strengthen maritime defense and protect sailors and fishermen working in Indonesian waters. In addition, the law enforcement established by the government can serve as an example for young generations about the importance of maintaining the security and sovereignty of Indonesian waters.

Meanwhile, the government can strengthen maritime diplomacy and negotiation gently. Improving relationships with other countries with interests in Indonesian waters is important. By strengthening these relationships, Indonesia can strengthen its position as the world's maritime axis and provide opportunities to involve the younger generation in maritime diplomacy and negotiation. Therefore, education in the maritime field is essential to equip young generations with the knowledge and skills needed to engage in efforts to maintain the security and sovereignty of Indonesian waters, both in the hard and soft approaches.

Hard Effort

Three components must be possessed in succession to ensure the security of maritime areas and natural resources. Implementation of these three components will help address maritime security issues adequately. *Firstly*, the government must establish a maritime doctrine as the basis of policy. In this regard, education is crucial in preparing the younger generation with sufficient understanding of this doctrine to understand the importance of maintaining maritime security and natural resources. *Secondly*, the government must accelerate the development of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) throughout the country. Again, education can help prepare skilled and trained workers to manage and operate this MDA system. *Thirdly*, after fulfilling the last two elements, the government can focus on building the Navy as a tool to address maritime security issues. In this regard, education can also help prepare skilled and trained workers to meet the needs of the Navy ([Edrian, 2017](#)). Therefore, education in the maritime field is very important in preparing the younger generation with the knowledge and skills needed to maintain maritime security and natural resources. It can also help prepare skilled and trained workers to manage and operate the MDA system and meet the needs of the Navy.

The Maritime Doctrine serves as the foundation for policy-making.

President Jokowi's concept of the Global Maritime Axis and Indonesia's aspiration to become a leading maritime nation are not new ideas. Instead, they are rooted in the country's long history as a maritime power and its strategic location as an archipelagic nation. Indonesia has been actively promoting the idea of a "Global Maritime Fulcrum" since the early 2000s, which aims to elevate the country's maritime position and leverage its vast maritime resources and potential ([Morris and Paoli, 2018](#)). The concept of a maritime doctrine is also not new, as many countries worldwide have developed similar documents to guide their maritime policies and strategies. However, Indonesia's maritime doctrine is unique in its emphasis on collaboration and partnership with other maritime institutions and actors, both domestically and internationally. This approach is consistent with Indonesia's longstanding active and independent diplomacy policy and its commitment to regional and global cooperation ([Wicaksana and Wardhana, 2021](#)).

The importance of maritime security in Indonesia cannot be overstated, given the country's vast maritime territories, strategic location, and rich natural resources. Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation, with over 17,000 islands and a coastline of over 54,000 kilometers. Its maritime territories include archipelagic waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and

continental shelf, rich in fisheries, oil and gas, and minerals. Maritime security is essential to protect these national assets from maritime threats, such as piracy, terrorism, illegal fishing, smuggling, and territorial disputes. Therefore, the Indonesian Navy is crucial in safeguarding the country's maritime security and other maritime agencies such as the coast guard, maritime police, and port authorities.

The maritime doctrine should provide a comprehensive framework for maintaining maritime security during peace and war, including the roles and responsibilities of different maritime institutions and actors, using marine resources and technologies, and engaging with regional and international partners. The doctrine should also address the challenges and opportunities of the evolving maritime environment, such as climate change, maritime connectivity, and digitalization. Education and training in maritime affairs are crucial to support the implementation of the maritime doctrine and enhance the capacity and capability of the Indonesian Navy and other maritime institutions. It includes academic and vocational education, such as maritime law, management, marine engineering, and naval operations. Accordingly, the Indonesian government has invested in maritime education and research, such as establishing the Indonesian Maritime Institute (IMI) and the Indonesian Maritime University (IMU). President Jokowi's concept of the Global Maritime Axis and Indonesia's aspiration to become a leading maritime nation closely relates to developing a maritime doctrine emphasizing collaboration and partnership with other maritime institutions and actors. Furthermore, the doctrine should provide a comprehensive framework for maintaining maritime security during peace and war, and education and training in maritime affairs are crucial to support its implementation and sustain Indonesia's vision as a great maritime nation.

Understanding the Sea through Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)

The development of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) by the Indonesian Navy is a crucial step toward enhancing maritime security and sovereignty. MDA involves collecting, integrating, and analyzing information from various sources to create a comprehensive picture of the maritime environment, including the activities of vessels, aircraft, and other maritime actors. By better understanding the maritime domain, the Indonesian Navy can identify potential threats and respond accordingly, enhancing the country's maritime security. The indigenous defense production initiative undertaken by the Indonesian Navy is also a significant development in the country's maritime sector. By locally producing ships, submarines, and fighter aircraft, Indonesia can reduce its dependence on foreign suppliers and enhance its self-sufficiency in defense production. It can also lead to technology transfer and the development of local expertise, which can also benefit other sectors of the economy.

Furthermore, the involvement of private and state-owned enterprises in the maritime sector can contribute to the country's economic growth and job creation. Shipbuilding and repair, ports and logistics, fisheries, and marine tourism are potential areas for business opportunities in the maritime sector ([Menhat et al., 2021](#)). However, to fully realize these opportunities, public awareness and knowledge of the importance of the maritime sector need to be increased. Education and training in the maritime field can play a vital role in promoting public participation and awareness. As mentioned earlier, the Indonesian government has been investing in maritime education and research to enhance the capacity and capability of the country's maritime institutions and workforce. However, more must be done to promote maritime education at all levels, from primary to tertiary education. It can include incorporating maritime themes into the curriculum, establishing maritime-themed schools, and providing vocational training for maritime-related occupations. In addition, the Indonesian Navy's initiatives to develop Maritime Domain Awareness and indigenous defense production, along with private and state-owned enterprises' involvement in the maritime sector, can enhance maritime security, self-sufficiency, and economic growth. However, public awareness and participation in the maritime sector also need to be increased through education and training initiatives. The integration of all these efforts can ultimately benefit the welfare of society and contribute to Indonesia's vision as a great maritime nation.

Building Sea Power begins with the Military.

The idea of maritime power and its importance in shaping a country's economy and political influence is not new. It has been studied and discussed in various fields, such as international relations,

naval strategy, and maritime economics. The concept of maritime power has evolved from solely focused on naval strength to encompassing all aspects of a nation's maritime resources and management. One prominent theory in the study of maritime power is Alfred Thayer Mahan's theory of sea power. According to [Mahan \(1905\)](#), a country's strength and dominance in international affairs are determined by its naval power. However, as stated in the passage, maritime power is not limited to naval power alone. It also includes utilizing and managing marine resources and the maritime economy.

Another relevant theory is the concept of the blue economy, which emphasizes sustainable development and management of ocean resources to support economic growth. It promotes balancing economic growth with environmental conservation and social equity. This approach is relevant to Indonesia's efforts to build maritime power, as it seeks to utilize its marine wealth while ensuring sustainable development and management. In the current global context, the importance of maritime power has become even more apparent. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the vulnerability of global supply chains, making countries more reliant on their maritime resources and trade routes.

Furthermore, the increasing geopolitical tensions in the Indo-Pacific region have heightened the need for countries to assert their maritime power and protect their national interests. Incorporating education on maritime power and managing marine resources into the curriculum is crucial in shaping the younger generation's awareness and understanding of the sea's importance to Indonesia. By providing adequate skills and knowledge, future generations can contribute to the country's economic growth and strengthen its position as a maritime nation. It also provides opportunities for career growth in the maritime industry, contributing to the welfare of the people. Indonesia's recognition of the importance of maritime power and its efforts to develop and manage its marine resources are relevant to current global developments. Incorporating education on maritime power and managing marine resources into the curriculum is a vital step towards shaping future generations who can contribute to Indonesia's economic growth and strengthen its position as a strong maritime nation.

Soft Effort

One way to increase awareness and educational value among young generations is by educating them about marine and ocean resources from an early age. Furthermore, it is crucial to build a sense of love and responsibility towards the marine environment and inspire them to actively engage in developing Indonesia as a strong and respected maritime nation. In addition, the government also takes a soft approach by strengthening maritime diplomacy through active participation in international forums such as ASEAN and IORA, as well as fostering persuasive cooperation and law enforcement to enhance maritime awareness and security in the region. All of these efforts will help create strong awareness and build active participation of the younger generation in advancing Indonesia's maritime potential. Furthermore, by strengthening educational values in the maritime sector, the younger generation will develop better creativity, innovation, and social responsibility in facing future challenges in the maritime and oceanic fields.

To Strengthen Maritime Diplomacy efforts

Maritime diplomacy is a crucial aspect of inter-country relations in the field of the ocean, and it has been studied extensively in international relations and maritime security literature. The concept of maritime diplomacy is rooted in promoting cooperation, managing conflict, and ensuring stability and security in oceanic waters. It is an important tool for countries to protect their interests and strengthen their relations with other maritime nations. One theory relevant to maritime diplomacy is the concept of soft power, introduced by [Joseph Nye \(2021\)](#). Soft power refers to a country's ability to influence other countries' behavior and policies through attraction rather than coercion. In maritime diplomacy, soft power can foster cooperation and goodwill among maritime nations, leading to better relations and more effective management of marine resources. In the current global context, maritime diplomacy has become even more crucial due to the increasing geopolitical tensions in the Indo-Pacific region. Countries compete for influence and control over strategic waters, which could lead to conflict if not managed effectively. Therefore, effective maritime diplomacy is essential in ensuring stability and security in vulnerable waters. Introducing education on maritime diplomacy in the curriculum is a crucial step toward shaping future leaders who can effectively manage and utilize marine resources and maintain inter-country relations in the maritime sector. By understanding the importance of inter-

country cooperation in the maritime sector, younger generations can develop critical and creative thinking skills, finding the best solutions to maintain the security and stability of oceanic waters.

Furthermore, education on maritime diplomacy can also help younger generations recognize the importance of sustainable development and environmental conservation in oceanic waters. The concept of blue diplomacy emphasizes the need to balance economic growth with environmental conservation and social equity. It is a fundamental approach to ensuring the welfare and prosperity of societies, and it can be introduced alongside education on maritime diplomacy. Introducing education on maritime diplomacy in the curriculum is a crucial step toward preparing future leaders who can effectively manage and utilize marine resources and maintain inter-country relations in the maritime sector. The importance of maritime diplomacy in promoting cooperation, managing conflict, and ensuring stability and security in oceanic waters has become even more apparent in the current global context. It is essential to shape the younger generation's awareness and understanding of these concepts.

Being actively involved in ASEAN, IORA, and IOM

Indonesia's approach to maritime diplomacy reflects the combination of several theories and practices in international relations and maritime security. For example, soft diplomacy and persuasive cooperation are important in promoting inter-country cooperation and goodwill in the maritime sector, managing conflict, and ensuring stability and security in vulnerable waters. Indonesia's active participation in various maritime forums and organizations, such as the ASEAN Maritime Forum and the Indian Ocean Rim Regional Association, also reflects the importance of multilateralism in promoting inter-country cooperation and building diplomatic relations. These efforts are essential in strengthening Indonesia's position as a maritime nation globally and promoting a rules-based approach to maritime governance.

Furthermore, education and awareness-raising are crucial in promoting Indonesia's role as an advanced maritime nation. By educating younger generations about marine issues and resources, they can develop a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the seas, contributing to sustainable development and environmental conservation efforts. The concept of maritime security is also relevant to Indonesia's approach to maritime diplomacy. Maritime security is not only about military power but also encompasses non-military aspects such as economic, environmental, and human security ([Fauzan et al., 2019](#)). Indonesia's cooperation with government and non-governmental organizations such as the International Organization for Migration reflects the importance of addressing migration issues in the maritime sector and promoting human security. In the current global context, where geopolitical tensions in the Indo-Pacific region are increasing, Indonesia's approach to maritime diplomacy is essential in promoting stability and security in vulnerable waters. By combining soft diplomacy, persuasive cooperation, and active participation in various maritime forums and organizations, Indonesia can strengthen its position as a maritime nation globally and promote inter-country cooperation and goodwill. In conclusion, Indonesia's approach to maritime diplomacy reflects a combination of several theories and practices in international relations and maritime security. Soft diplomacy, persuasive cooperation, multilateralism, education and awareness-raising, and addressing non-military aspects of maritime security are all important in promoting Indonesia's role as an advanced maritime nation and ensuring stability and security in vulnerable waters.

CONCLUSION

Handling security and building a global maritime axis is not an easy task. Nonetheless, maritime security is one of the key elements in implementing a maritime-oriented state. Unfortunately, the current government prioritizes economic aspects over security and provides insufficient support for maritime policies in Indonesia. Therefore, the government must focus on the World Maritime Axis on maritime security issues by taking concrete steps such as formulating a maritime doctrine, establishing a Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), and enhancing the role of the Navy. Developing a strong and respected maritime dimension state requires preserving the security and stability of Indonesian and surrounding waters, supported by strategic maritime policies. Therefore, persuasion and naval power cooperation must strengthen Indonesia's maritime diplomacy efforts. However, an approach that does

not prioritize compromise should be avoided. In addition, educational values such as diplomacy, cooperation, and compromise should be the basis for addressing maritime security challenges.

Indonesia has shown efforts in maritime diplomacy by integrating different resources and engaging different actors to achieve a common vision and aspiration to build a global maritime axis. However, it is important to note that Indonesia's aggressive stance in its territorial waters, such as burning and sinking foreign ships, can disrupt good relations with countries in Southeast Asia. Therefore, ensuring that Indonesia's maritime policies uphold educational values such as diplomacy, cooperation, and tolerance in addressing maritime security challenges is essential. This article contributes to developing maritime diplomacy research and enriches Indonesian foreign policy research and Southeast Asian and ASEAN regions.

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