

Analysis of Indonesia's Maritime Security Strategy and Policy as the World Maritime Axis

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Abstract

As the largest archipelago, Indonesia should be able to utilize its potential to create prosperity for its people. In fact, the maritime sector has not been fully utilized by Indonesia. Indonesia must prioritize the goal of becoming a maritime country to restore maritime glory. This is in line with Indonesian President Joko Widodo's goal to make Indonesia the world's maritime axis. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The World Maritime Axis is indeed a decision taken by the government to restore the nature of Indonesia as an archipelago. Until now, the World Maritime Axis has not taken the form of a document equipped with a strategy in it. The strategy becomes an 'extension' of the policy, which currently there is no World Maritime Axis Strategy because the policy is still overlapping. Currently, the World Maritime Axis is categorized as a development policy discourse whose orientation is to realize Indonesia's vision as a maritime country, so it requires a lot of attention to fix and complete this idea so that it can be categorized as a policy and implemented through a strategy.

Keywords: Maritime State, Policy, Strategy, World Maritime Axis



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INTRODUCTION

As the largest archipelago in the world with vast marine areas and a wealth of potential marine resources, Indonesia has the potential to prosper its citizens thanks to its marine wealth. On the contrary, Indonesia's maritime has stagnated compared to the past, both in the political and economic fields, so that Indonesia is unable to utilize its marine potential to create prosperity. Indonesia is unable to utilize its marine potential for prosperity. This may be due to the fact that maritime issues are not at the top of the Indonesian government's priority list because maritime issues have not emerged as an important topic in government policy.

Indonesia should prioritize the goal of becoming a maritime nation to restore maritime glory. This is in line with Indonesian President Joko Widodo's goal to make Indonesia the world's maritime axis. This is Indonesia's geopolitical strategy as an archipelago and maritime domain as a medium for Indonesia's foreign and defense policies (Agastia and Perwita, 2021). A maritime strategy that aims to achieve the goal of becoming a successful maritime nation is necessary to realize a maritime nation. Marine economic policy, marine governance policy, marine environmental policy, maritime cultural development policy, and maritime security policy are the five pillars used to translate marine policy into the direction of national economic development. This enables the creation of a maritime state development program.

For Indonesia, which has made maritime issues its Nawa Cita under Jokowi, the strategy developed during his tenure is a breath of fresh air for the marine world. It can pave the way for Indonesia to realize its basic ideals, namely the World Maritime Axis and its character as a maritime nation. Jokowi has set five pillars that include rebuilding maritime culture, protecting and managing marine resources with a focus on upholding marine food sovereignty through

the development of the fishing industry by making fishermen the main pillar, developing maritime infrastructure and connectivity, developing maritime diplomacy, and establishing a maritime defense force to achieve the goal of becoming the world's maritime axis.

It is important to realize that the concept of the world maritime axis is a reinterpretation of the archipelago's maritime splendor. However, we must also be aware that building a great maritime nation requires the implementation of earnest programs, and the difficulties faced are quite complicated. Effective, consistent and sustainable development directions, orientations, plans and anticipations are needed to maximize marine development at the national, regional and international levels, especially in realizing the world maritime axis. To realize Indonesia's greatness, various activities are needed, such as resource advantages, strategic positions, and geopolitical positions that must be focused on overcoming various problems (Junef, 2019). To determine whether Indonesia deserves the label "maritime state", whether Indonesia has a maritime security policy and strategy, and whether the world maritime axis is a strategy or just rhetoric, it is necessary to study Indonesia's maritime security policy and strategy.

RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive qualitative methodology was used in the development of this work. Through the development of a comprehensive and complex picture that can be communicated in words, reporting in-depth opinions collected from informant sources, and conducting research in a natural environment, qualitative research aims to understand human or societal phenomena (Walidin and Tabrani, 2015). The descriptive character of qualitative research indicates that this research will attempt to provide a broad description of a fact, the nature of the relationship between the phenomena under study, and this general description will be carried out methodically, correctly, and factually. In the process, data and information are collected through literature studies from several scientific journals, papers, and books.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia's Maritime Strategy and Policy

Strategy is a plan that is used in various aspects of everyday life. Every country must have a strategy formula in various aspects, such as economics, politics to defense and security. A strategy is a plan that is developed in order to achieve a goal. This goal has many forms, but often the value of the efficacy of a strategy is to achieve perfect conditions for the lives of citizens. Perfect conditions in the realm of defense and security can be categorized in the form of a comfortable situation that is free from various threats.

With the passage of time, the world is facing technological and data advancements. This growth has led to an increase in the standard of living of citizens, as well as introducing new emerging threats. In order to prevent these threats, a country must formulate a comprehensive strategy. Strategies are generally developed by countries to protect and achieve their national interests. So, in essence, the better the strategy a country develops, the better the standard of living of its people. A strategy has certain goals, one of which is "winning". Therefore, a strategic planning strategy is necessary to achieve this victory. There are four strategic plans, namely: The military model, the corporate planning model, the political planning model, and the market-oriented methodology model, according to Peter Schroder's book (2008).

Indonesia should develop a maritime strategy as it is a maritime nation. This strategy should be built based on determinants, objectives, a brief overview of directly bordering countries, knowledge of the sea area, and the use of force. Meanwhile, maritime power includes any action taken to control the sea for the country's purposes during times of peace and conflict. A country's maritime strategy is directly influenced by its political, economic and technical circumstances. Maritime strategy avoids giving an advantage to an opponent by utilizing the

sea and the geographical location of the coastal state. Mccaffrie (2007), states that In order to safeguard national interests, maritime strategy requires uniting and coordinating all aspects of a country's power, including the diplomatic, military and economic spheres.

Maritime security and strategy are closely intertwined. Maritime security can also be defined as international, interagency and interoperability activities, by both civilians and militaries, to reduce risk and counter illegal activities and threats in the maritime domain space. Maritime security is a more comprehensive preventive and responsive security measured to protect all elements of the maritime domain from threats from any action not based on legitimate regulations. Future maritime security concerns will likely continue to center on the threat of maritime terrorism as well as sea robbery and piracy, illegal fishing, transnational threats, unlawful maritime trade and territorial violations. These hazards are also anticipated to evolve in terms of their severity, application of advanced technologies, and evolution of modus operandi. Suseto et al (2018), stated that as a maritime country, Indonesia needs to make a maritime policy as the world's maritime axis. Along with the increasing maritime threats, the world maritime axis policy also needs to be supported by a broader maritime strategy that covers all maritime elements.

In realizing its vision and mission as the world's maritime axis, Indonesia has made an Indonesian marine policy which consists of 7 main pillars as quoted in Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Marine Policy as follows:

1. Marine resource management and human resource development;
2. Defense, security, law enforcement and safety at sea
3. Governance and institutions at sea
4. Economy, infrastructure and welfare improvement
5. Marine space management and marine environmental protection
6. Maritime culture
7. Maritime diplomacy

Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis

Indonesia established the World Maritime Axis as an effort to make Indonesia a maritime country that is gemah ripah loh jonawi, which is defined as the ideal of creating peace, fertility, justice, prosperity, raharja and noble century. Marked by President Joko Widodo's statement that formed five main policy pillars. The five pillars are as follows:

1. Ensuring territorial integrity and expanding jurisdiction.
2. Maintain defense and security
3. Ensuring safety
4. Managing resources responsibly
5. Project national interests through Indonesia's leadership in the international arena.

The emergence of the idea of the World Maritime Axis arose on the following basic assumptions (Nainggolan, 2015):

1. Indonesia's foreign policy must be relevant to the character of a nation geographically. Indonesia as an archipelago makes this the basis of its geopolitics and geostrategy. The concept of the World Maritime Axis also has historical links to the 1957 Djuanda Declaration. Indonesia is known to have long abandoned the sea as a source of livelihood, economic benefits and unifying the islands of Indonesia.
2. This idea was presented by President Joko Widodo at the Indonesia Summit as an effort to build Indonesia's strength in the international system. This idea presents the country's opportunity to build a Blue Economy, which is ocean-based economic growth.

The World Maritime Axis is categorized as a big plan that involves many parties such as Ministries or Institutions, the Indonesian National Army and the Police, each of which has different interests and policies. In fact, until now in implementing the World Maritime Axis there has been no leading sector responsible for implementing this idea. This has an impact on the lack of achievements and agendas that have not been implemented, some of the reasons are:

1. Policy formulation is often underestimated even though it is important. The bluntness of this policy formulation makes the strategy empty in achieving the ideal conditions of the World Maritime Axis.
2. The content of the policy is unclear, because something can be categorized as a policy if it has a clear nature, is not distorted, is supported by proven theory, is easily communicated to the target group, is supported by adequate financial aspects and resources.
3. There is no leading sector, so this idea is too broad and abstract. There is a need for a leading sector equipped with capability, competence, commitment and consistency in implementing a policy.
4. There needs to be stability in the environmental conditions where this policy is formed. From the socio-economic, political, public understanding and cultural aspects of society that are expected to support this idea.

The idea of a world maritime axis created by Joko Widodo is a call to return to Indonesia's identity as an archipelago with the hope of realizing Indonesia as a prosperous and authoritative maritime country. This idea is expected not to stop at the level of abstraction and conceptualization, but rather a concrete agenda implemented during Joko Widodo's administration (Sitanggang, 2021).

Based on the literature study conducted, many of the book and journal sources categorize the World Maritime Axis as a policy. If this statement is examined further, there is a misunderstanding in people's understanding of the World Maritime Axis. On the one hand, the World Maritime Axis is indeed a decision taken by the government to restore the nature of Indonesia as an archipelago. Judging from the basic assumptions of the World Maritime Axis, it is based on a view that aims to produce outcomes that are expected to bring changes to Indonesia from political and economic aspects. Because of its essence, President Joko Widodo raised the issue of maritime affairs and formed the World Maritime Axis as a solution to existing problems. Jamalulail and Mony (2022), the realization of the vision of the world maritime axis is said to have not been successful due to public acceptance of the concept. Many people misunderstand the vision of the world maritime axis. This can be seen from the rejection that occurs against various programs and policies made by the government.

In terms of Maritime Sociology, before colonization Indonesia was the most powerful archipelago in the world. At a time when other countries were focused on strengthening their land forces, Indonesia was equipped with an adequate sea fleet. Ports were filled with parties carrying out buying and selling activities, coupled with marine wealth that was used for daily economic benefits. However, after colonization, people were 'indoctrinated' to *cultuur stelsel*, which is dominated by utilizing and depending on the limited land potential that will run out.

Indonesia is a country dominated by the sea domain, but until now the orientation of development and community welfare has been on land. This is a gap captured by President Joko Widodo, there needs to be a response and solution in dealing with this problem that requires special attention. Thus, the World Maritime Axis was formed as the answer, as a response in an effort to restore the glory of the Indonesian sea as the goal orientation of the World Maritime Axis. However, on the other hand, policies must be formed in a structured written document, with an outline of strategies that will be implemented.

Until now, the World Maritime Axis has not been a document with a strategy in it. The strategy becomes an 'extension' of the policy, which currently there is no World Maritime Axis Strategy because the policy is still overlapping. With this, to perfect the World Maritime Axis as a Policy, there are several things that can be used as input and suggestions for the government:

1. Establish and endorse a structured World Maritime Axis document.
2. Determine the leading sector, as the person in charge of the World Maritime Axis policy. Of course, the appointed party must have the capability, competence, commitment and consistency in the process of policy formulation and decision making. Not only goal oriented, but also must consider the national interest that Indonesia is aiming for.
3. Formulate policies, by determining a clear and tangible agenda as well as determining the parties responsible for the agenda. This agenda refers to the five pillars that have been established, there needs to be a plan to implement these five aspects. The World Maritime Axis is a big policy and involves many parties, therefore it requires a framework that is used as a guideline. Guidelines to find out how far this implementation has been carried out based on the time specified.
4. Building an ideal environment for the World Maritime Axis Policy, with adequate budget allocations and supported by public understanding of this policy.

For the reasons above, Indonesia's current World Maritime Axis cannot be categorized as a Policy or Strategy. However, there are also some inputs whose functions can perfect the World Maritime Axis as a policy. Currently, the World Maritime Axis is categorized as a development policy discourse whose orientation is to realize Indonesia's vision as a maritime country. More precisely, the World Maritime Axis can be categorized as an idea that requires a lot of attention to fix and complete this idea so that it can be categorized as a Policy and implemented through a Strategy.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the leadership of President Joko Widodo, there has been a new reform for Indonesia's maritime soul. The President sees Indonesia as having enormous potential in the maritime sector, mainly due to its strategic and consolidated territory in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Therefore, he came up with the concept of the "World Maritime Axis", and set it as the focal point of his administration. But until now, the World Maritime Axis has not taken the form of a document with a strategy in it. In fact, a policy must be formed in a structured written document, with an outline of the strategy to be implemented. Therefore, the World Maritime Axis that Indonesia currently has cannot be categorized as a Policy or Strategy. However, there are also some inputs whose functions can perfect the World Maritime Axis as a policy. Currently, the World Maritime Axis is categorized as a development policy discourse whose orientation is to realize Indonesia's vision as a maritime country. More precisely, the World Maritime Axis can be categorized as an idea that requires a lot of attention to fix and complete this idea so that it can be categorized as a Policy and implemented through a Strategy.

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