

Implementation of Indonesian Navy Diplomacy in the Framework of Realizing Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis

Budi Utomo^{1*}

¹Politeknik Angkatan Laut

Ciledug Raya Street No.2, Seskoal, South Jakarta, Indonesia 12230

*Corresponding Author: rigelalkhalifi@gmail.com

Abstract - Maritime policy is one of the main focuses of the Indonesian government in realizing Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime axis. The Indonesian Navy's diplomacy plays an important role in supporting this policy, through the implementation of various strategies and efforts to strengthen Indonesia's role in the global maritime world. This research will use a qualitative approach by conducting field surveys, interviews with related parties, and data analysis through literature studies and policy reviews related to the Indonesian Navy L diplomacy. and institutions. The results of the research show that the diplomacy of the TNI-AL consists of a series of steps and activities involving military diplomacy, maritime diplomacy, and cooperation between agencies and institutions. TNI AL Military Diplomacy Is Conducted Through Security Dialogue, Joint Exercises, And Delegation Exchanges With Partner Countries Around The World. The implementation of TNI AL diplomacy has made a significant contribution in realizing the government's maritime policy and Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime axis. Through this diplomacy, the Indonesian Navy L can increase a common understanding of maritime interests, and maintain security stability in Indonesian waters. In addition, TNI AL diplomacy also plays a role in promoting economic and environmental sustainability in the maritime sector.

Keywords: Diplomacy, government policy, maritime axis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic country in the world, has an abundance of marine resources, a vast maritime territory, and a strategic position on international trade routes. The Indonesian government has recognized the great potential of the maritime sector and has an ambitious vision to make Indonesia the world's maritime axis.[1] In order to achieve this goal, the government issued a maritime policy covering various aspects, such as maritime security, protection of the marine environment, management of marine resources, and development of the marine economy. In the implementation of the marine policy, the Diplomacy of the Indonesian Navy plays a crucial role.[2] Diplomacy is an effort to build bilateral and multilateral relations with other maritime countries, with the aim of supporting the government's maritime policies and realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. Diplomacy involves various aspects, such as political diplomacy, military diplomacy, and economic diplomacy, which are interrelated and support one another.[3] One of the main focuses of the Indonesian Navy's diplomacy in supporting the government's maritime policy is strengthening maritime security.[4] The Indonesian Navy has an important role in maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and protecting Indonesian territorial waters from security threats, including theft of marine resources, cross-border crimes, and maritime terrorism.

Through political and military diplomacy, cooperation can be established with other maritime countries, such as joint patrols, exchange of intelligence information, and joint military exercises, to increase operational capacity and effectiveness in maintaining the security of Indonesia's maritime territory.[5] By building good relations with maritime countries, diplomacy can create mutually beneficial cooperation in enhancing maritime security in the region and supporting the government's maritime policies.[6][7] In addition, diplomacy also plays an important role in protecting the marine environment. Indonesia has a wealth of marine ecosystems which are very important and vulnerable to environmental damage. Indonesian Navy diplomacy can promote

cooperation with other maritime countries in the sustainable management of marine resources, tackling climate change, controlling marine pollution, and conserving marine biodiversity. Through economic diplomacy, it can also facilitate cooperation in the development of green technology, renewable energy, and environmentally friendly marine waste management. By playing an active role in environmental diplomacy, the Indonesian Navy can ensure that the government's maritime policy is supported by real efforts to protect and maintain the sustainability of Indonesia's marine environment.[8]

Maritime economic development is also an important part of the government's maritime policy. Diplomacy can play a role in expanding the export market for Indonesian marine products, increasing cooperation in the maritime investment sector, and facilitating sustainable maritime trade. Through economic diplomacy, the Indonesian Navy can promote Indonesia's maritime economic potential to partner countries, participate in international economic forums, and establish cooperation with the global maritime industry.[9][10] Indonesian Navy diplomacy can also assist in overcoming maritime trade barriers, such as tariffs or protectionist policies, through dialogue and negotiations with other countries. By optimizing economic diplomacy, the Indonesian Navy can play an active role in supporting the government's maritime policies and encouraging the growth of Indonesia's maritime economy, thereby realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. In order to achieve Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, optimization of diplomacy is an important key. The Indonesian Navy has in-depth expertise and knowledge of maritime issues and has an extensive network of cooperation with other maritime countries.[11] Through political, military and economic diplomacy it can play a central role in fighting for Indonesia's maritime interests, establish mutually beneficial cooperation with other maritime countries, and build Indonesia's image as a country with a strategic role in global maritime policy.[12] With the synergy between the government's maritime policies and diplomacy, Indonesia has great potential to become the world's maritime axis. Optimal implementation of Indonesian Navy diplomacy in supporting the government's maritime policies will provide long-term benefits for maritime security, protection of the marine environment, and development of Indonesia's maritime economy.[13][14] Through cooperation and collaboration with other maritime countries, Indonesia can strengthen its position as an influential maritime country and realize its vision of becoming a progressive and sustainable world maritime axis.

II. METHOD

In an effort to realize Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, the Indonesian government has taken strategic steps through maritime policies aimed at exploiting maritime potential and strengthening Indonesia's position in the global arena. In this case the diplomacy of the Indonesian Navy plays a central role in supporting the government's maritime policy with the aim of maximizing national advantage and safeguarding Indonesia's maritime interests. The research method used is a qualitative approach by conducting field surveys, interviews with experts and data analysis through literature studies with reference to related literature and government policies related to Indonesian Navy diplomacy.[15][16] The results of the study show that the implementation of the diplomacy of the Indonesian Navy includes several aspects of human resource capabilities, capabilities of the main weapons systems and synergy between agencies and institutions. Thus, this research is expected to make a significant contribution in supporting the government's maritime policy as an important factor in realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. By identifying and exploiting strengths, overcoming weaknesses, taking advantage of opportunities and overcoming threats, TNI AL diplomacy can be an effective instrument in strengthening Indonesia's maritime position at the global level and achieving strategic goals set by the government.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Maritime diplomacy has an important role in international relations, including in the interrelated management of seas and oceans, food sovereignty and self-sufficiency, the struggle for influence using the maritime dimension, differences in interests between countries at sea and the allocation of sovereignty and jurisdiction at sea. Indonesia can play a leadership role in organizing economic cooperation that pays attention to marine sustainability, and global trade by sea. Based on its geostrategic and geopolitical position, Indonesia needs to have a strong bargaining position in carrying out active foreign policy in the midst of regional and global arenas. Smart power diplomacy is the right approach and needs to be developed within the framework of maritime cooperation in the region. The diplomatic role of the Indonesian Navy to support the government's maritime policy in order to realize Indonesia as a World Maritime Axis requires a high level of readiness both in terms of defense equipment and personnel. Cooperation between agencies is also an important factor in implementing the diplomatic role carried out by the Indonesian Navy.

A. Human Resources Capability

Qualified human resources are one of the key factors in realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. Capability Human resources that are strong and trained in various maritime fields will be the main foundation in building Indonesia's maritime strength, maintaining the security of territorial waters, and strengthening Indonesia's role as an influential maritime axis. Therefore, the expected conditions are the development of superior human resources, improving the quality of maritime education, developing relevant expertise, and synergies between various stakeholders to achieve common goals in realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. The importance of quality maritime education is becoming basis in preparing reliable human resources in the maritime sector. Relevant curriculum development, adequate educational infrastructure, and modern supporting facilities are required. Maritime education can cover various levels, ranging from formal education such as maritime colleges, seafarers' schools, to skills training for workers in the maritime sector. Improving the quality of maritime education will produce human resources who are ready to compete, have a deep understanding of maritime issues, and have the necessary technical and managerial capabilities. Apart from education, the development of maritime expertise is also important in realizing Indonesia as a world maritime axis. Training and skills development should involve various sectors such as navigation, maritime technology, maritime disaster management, marine research, and marine resource management. Investment is required in the construction of modern maritime skills development and training centres, as well as cooperation with international institutions for the transfer of knowledge and the latest technology. The development of broad and in-depth maritime expertise will increase the competitiveness of Indonesian human resources in the international arena. The involvement of the maritime industry in the development of human resources is very important to achieve Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. The maritime industry can play a role in providing job opportunities, offering apprenticeship programs, and participating in expertise building and career development in maritime human resources. Collaboration between maritime universities, industry players and the government in compiling curricula that are relevant to the needs of the maritime industry will ensure that the resulting human resources can directly contribute and are ready to face the complex challenges of the maritime sector. By building quality human resources, Indonesia will have a workforce that is able to compete on the international stage and contribute to building maritime power. Capability Human resources who excel in various maritime fields will increase Indonesia's competitiveness in the maritime sector and strengthen Indonesia's role as an influential world maritime axis.

B. The ability of the Indonesian Navy's Defence Equipment System

Indonesia as a maritime axis will have a significant impact on the stability and security of the global maritime area, as well as promote regional and international cooperation in the management of marine resources, maritime trade and shipping security. The Indonesian Navy has an important role in developing and strengthening the capabilities of the main weapons system tools that can respond to strategic challenges at sea. The Indonesian Navy is expected to have a formidable maritime defense capability by having modern, sophisticated and reliable defense equipment. This includes warships, submarines, sea combat aircraft, and coastal defense systems capable of dealing with growing military threats in Indonesia's maritime territory. A strong maritime defense capability will be the main foundation in maintaining stability and security in Indonesia's maritime area, as well as strengthening Indonesia's position as the world's maritime axis. To realize Indonesia as a world maritime axis, the Indonesian Navy needs to have effective maritime patrol and surveillance capabilities. This involves using modern technology such as radar, satellite monitoring systems, and patrol boats to keep an eye on Indonesian waters. This capability will enable the Indonesian Navy to protect Indonesia's maritime sovereignty, control the movement of suspicious foreign vessels, and combat cross-border crimes such as illegal trade, drug smuggling, and illegal fishing. In addition to facing military threats, the Indonesian Navy is also expected to have the ability to deal with non-traditional threats in Indonesia's maritime area. These threats include maritime terrorism, piracy, illegal arms trade, and pollution of the marine environment. and sustainability of Indonesia's maritime territory. As the world's maritime axis, the Indonesian Navy is also expected to have reliable maritime SAR capabilities. This involves the use of search and rescue vessels, helicopters and modern communication systems to rescue victims of ships, aircraft or natural disasters in Indonesian waters. A good maritime SAR capability will enhance Indonesia's image as a country that cares about shipping safety and makes a positive contribution to maintaining regional maritime security. Through the capability of a strong defense system, the Indonesian Navy can maintain Indonesia's maritime sovereignty, maintain the security of territorial waters, and make a significant contribution to maintaining global maritime stability. Combined with strong maritime diplomacy capabilities, the Indonesian Navy will be able to play a central role in realizing Indonesia as an influential world maritime axis.

C. Synergy between agencies and institutions

This synergy is an effective collaboration and coordination between the government, military, academia, the private sector, and the general public. The expected conditions are the creation of synergistic, mutually supportive and well-coordinated cooperation to achieve the common goal of building Indonesia's maritime power and strengthening Indonesia's role. The government needs to provide strong policy support in developing maritime capabilities, adequate budget allocations, and clear strategic planning. where the Indonesian Navy as one of the main components in maintaining maritime sovereignty needs to implement government policies effectively and build the capability of the main tool for a formidable weapon system. Good coordination between the government and the Indonesian Navy will result in directed and consistent steps in building Indonesia's maritime power. In addition, cooperation with academic and research institutions has an important role in developing Indonesia's maritime capabilities. Academic institutions can provide in-depth knowledge and research on maritime issues, such as marine resource management, renewable energy, and maritime security. This collaboration could include joint research, exchange of information, and training to enhance Indonesia's maritime understanding and capabilities. The synergy between the Indonesian Navy and academic institutions will enrich strategic and technical insights where the private sector also has an important role in realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. The collaboration between the Indonesian Navy and the private sector can take the form of maritime infrastructure development cooperation, such as ports, wharves and shipping lanes. In addition, the private sector can also contribute to the development of maritime technology, invest in the maritime sector, and participate in maritime human resource training and development programs. Strong cooperation with the private sector will encourage maritime economic growth and increase Indonesia's competitiveness. The active participation of the community and non-governmental organizations is also important in realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. Community participation can be in the form of support in maintaining the cleanliness and preservation of the marine environment, developing sustainable marine tourism, and increasing awareness of the importance of maritime security. Non-governmental organizations can act as partners in maritime capability development programs, shipping supervision, and disaster management in Indonesian waters. With strong synergies between various related agencies and institutions, Indonesia can achieve its strategic goals as the world's maritime axis. Coordinated and mutually supportive cooperation between the government, the Navy, academic institutions, the private sector, and the community will strengthen Indonesia's maritime capabilities, increase the stability of the maritime area, and expand maritime cooperation both at the regional and international levels.

D. Contribution

- 1) The contribution of the Indonesian Navy's diplomatic role to maritime diplomacy will also support the success of maritime diplomacy, namely to eliminate sources of conflict at sea, the contributions to the success of maritime diplomacy are as follows: Improving the quality of Indonesian Navy personnel in the form of Diplomacy skills and mastery of English will optimize achievement of the results of the diplomacy role of the Indonesian Navy, will then make a positive contribution to the achievement of the results of maritime diplomacy as expected; Fulfilment of the Indonesian Navy's defence equipment in carrying out its diplomatic role in the form of naval presence diplomacy will increase the ability of the Indonesian Navy in dealing with conflicts at sea which in turn will have a positive impact on maritime diplomacy efforts carried out by all elements of the nation; This cooperation is important, considering that apart from the Indonesian Navy, there are many agencies and institutions that have authority at sea. Successful synergies between government agencies and institutions will optimize efforts to reduce conflicts at sea which will further contribute to the implementation of maritime diplomacy as expected.
- 2) Diplomatic contribution is one of the efforts made to make Indonesia a large maritime country through maritime diplomacy which involves the synergy of government agencies and institutions. Maritime diplomacy is cooperation with partners in the maritime field to eliminate sources of conflict at sea. The optimal synergy between government agencies and institutions will be able to reduce potential conflicts at sea which will certainly increase national security stability, with the achievement of maritime diplomacy will make a positive contribution to the government's efforts.

E. Indicator of Success

- 1) Human resources are fulfilled in quality: Indicators of success in improving the quality of can be seen from the skills of personnel in carrying out diplomacy based on good knowledge and international language. Increasing personnel who have diplomatic skills and are supported by good English skills will have a good impact on achieving maritime diplomacy goals which is one of the efforts to develop a

maritime nation. Human resources that have been well trained can also be directed to manpower the existing defence equipment. The main tool of a sophisticated weapon system will not be in vain if it is not manned by soldiers who have good competence and professionalism.

- 2) The Indonesian Navy's defence equipment is optimally supported: The efforts of the Indonesian Navy to realize its diplomatic role have been achieved with the realization of the main weapons system tools that have been planned according to environmental developments and strategies in supporting maritime diplomacy. The policy of compiling the main tool force of the Indonesian Navy's weapons system is an integral part of the national defence force which is heavily influenced by the national policy of several government policies. By fulfilling the needs for defence equipment optimally, the implementation of the diplomatic role of the to support policy will be optimal. This can be seen from the well-implemented activities of Gunboat Diplomacy to Naval Diplomacy as a medium in declaring the desire for peace with international.
- 3) Synergy between agencies and institutions is optimally maintained: Indications of increased integrity between government agencies can be seen from the form of cooperation both in the degree of strength and in Naval Diplomacy activities with participants from international countries. Increased cooperation between agencies and institutions will also eliminate the emergence of sectorial egos. The sense of togetherness and mutual respect for the role of each agency in carrying out maritime diplomacy is very good for accelerating the achievement of Indonesia's development as a world maritime axis

F. Solution to problem

The role of diplomacy by using elements of the Republic of Indonesia Ships is a means of "show of force" in order to provide a deterrent effect for opponents or potential opponents so that they will be able to discourage them from threatening the sovereignty and security of the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian Navy's diplomatic capabilities are maintained by combining Hard Power and Soft Power in the form of smart power at every opportunity to interact with other countries. This diplomacy shows real results when it significantly makes a real contribution to achieving national interests as well as being accepted and recognized by countries in the region.

1) Policy

Maritime sector with the vision of making Indonesia a world maritime axis which is described in 5 five main pillars that will make Indonesia realize its aspirations to become a world maritime axis, where one of the pillars is carrying out maritime diplomacy. Based on the current conditions, a policy is needed that can be used as a guide in efforts to solve problems related to the role of Navy diplomacy. The policy can be formulated as follows: "Implementing the diplomatic role of the Indonesian Navy through improving the quality of human resources, fulfilling defence equipment and synergizing between maritime authorities and institutions to support the role of maritime diplomacy in order to realize Indonesia as the world's maritime axis." The implementation of this role must be realized immediately, because the outcome of implementing this role is the realization of Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. The role of diplomacy carried out by the Indonesian Navy will increase the impact of Indonesia's deterrence in maintaining national security stability and security stability in the Southeast Asia and Asia Pacific regions.

2) Strategy

Based on the above policies, it needs to be translated into an appropriate strategy so that it can be used as a reference or basis in determining the efforts to be made. These strategies are a follow-up to the policies that have been formulated, realized through a step or method of using power, funds, facilities and infrastructure in achieving targets by setting priorities on the targets to be achieved. As for determining the strategy in implementing Indonesian Navy Diplomacy to support the Government's maritime policy in order to realize Indonesia as a World Maritime Axis, In this writing the method for determining the strategy uses the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) method approach. Where the initial step of this strategy is to determine internal and external factors. The factors are as follows:

Table 1. SWOT matrix

<p>EXTERNAL</p> <p>INTERNAL</p>	<p>OPPORTUNITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Educational scholarships to improve the quality of Human Resources Government support for the fulfilment of the main weapon system tools Cooperation between agencies 	<p>THREAT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of language skills The main weapon system tools are outdated Lack of communication between agencies.
<p>STRENGTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Navy personnel have high discipline and loyalty. Supported by the domestic defence industry. The common vision of all agencies. 	<p>Strategy S-O</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for the press of the Indonesian Navy to improve the quality of human resources by participating in education in the country or abroad. Procurement of the main weapon system tools by optimizing the domestic defence industry. Increase mutually beneficial cooperation between agencies that have authority at sea and reduce convoluted bureaucratic chains. 	<p>Strategy S-T</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> With high loyalty to carry out language skills improvement. Optimizing the main tools of existing weapon systems that are outdated by cooperating with research and development institutions and the defence industry in rejuvenating the main tools of the weapon system. Improving communication between agencies with a single vision of archipelago insight.
<p>WEAKNESS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of diplomacy and foreign language skills. The number of Indonesian Navy's defence equipment is lacking. The sectorial ego of each institution. 	<p>Strategy W-O</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the ability of human resources to be able to master english and diplomacy by maximizing the educational programs launched by the government. Carry out additional defense equipment with government support Increase mutually beneficial cooperation between agencies that have authority at sea and reduce sectoral egos by increasing integrative activities 	<p>Strategy W-T</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out diplomacy / English language education and training with e-learning which is a technological development in the field of education to develop Human Resources Carrying out the addition of the defence equipment, realized first by rejuvenating the main equipment of the outdated weapon system. Maintain good communication between institutions and agencies to avoid sectorial egos that will undermine performance

Based on the SWOT analysis above, a strategy can be developed in order to implement TNI-Navy diplomacy to support the government's maritime policy in order to realize Indonesia as a World Maritime Axis, including:

- Strategy 1: By providing opportunities for the press of the Indonesian Navy to improve the quality of human resources by participating in education in the country or abroad, besides that the government supports the addition of the main weapons system tools by optimizing the domestic defence industry and always holding and increasing mutually beneficial cooperation between agencies that have authority at sea and reduce the convoluted bureaucratic chains..
- Strategy 2: With high loyalty, every Indonesian Navy personnel can carry out language skills improvement. In addition, the government can optimize the main tools of existing weapon systems that are outdated by cooperating with research and development institutions and the defence industry in rejuvenating the main weapons system tools and increasing communication between agencies within one vision of the archipelago insight.
- Strategy 3: Improving the ability of Human Resources to be able to master English and diplomacy by maximizing the educational programs launched by the government. Carry out additional defence

equipment with the support of the government. Increase mutually beneficial cooperation between agencies that have authority at sea and reduce sectorial egos by increasing integrative activities.

- 3) Effort: In order to realize and implement the strategies above, it is necessary to have an explanation which is a concrete way or action that contains who is doing, to what, and in what way in the form of the following efforts:

a) Strategy Effort-1.

The Indonesian Navy provides opportunities for personnel to improve the quality of Human Resources by attending domestic or foreign education, especially in the maritime field; The Indonesian Navy carries out government programs, in this case the defence industry policy committee, in adding to the defence equipment system by optimizing the domestic defence industry; The Indonesian Navy cooperates with other agencies and institutions before carrying out maritime diplomacy activities.

b) Strategy Effort-2

The Indonesian Navy improves the quality of existing Human Resources by involving Indonesian Navy personnel in Seminars, Focus Group Discussions, Symposiums, Discussions related to the maritime field; The Indonesian Navy proposes to the government to be able to optimize the existing main weapon system tools that are outdated by cooperating with research and development institutions and the defence industry in rejuvenating the main weapon system tools; The Indonesian Navy always improves communication between agencies in one vision of the archipelago.

c) Strategy Effort-3

The Indonesian Navy organizes activities aimed at increasing the ability of human resources to be able to master English and diplomacy by maximizing educational programs launched by the government; The Indonesian Navy is carrying out additional defence equipment with the support of the government; Formulate a rule regarding synergy between agencies and institutions related to the implementation of maritime diplomacy that regulates and assigns portions to each agency in the implementation of maritime diplomacy.

IV. CONCLUSION

With the development of superior human resources, Indonesia will have a reliable workforce, ready to compete globally, and be able to build a formidable maritime force. Strong human resource capabilities in various maritime fields will make a real contribution in realizing Indonesia as an influential world maritime axis.

Through a strong defence system capability, the Indonesian Navy can protect Indonesia's maritime sovereignty, maintain the security of territorial waters, and make a significant contribution to maintaining global maritime stability. In combination with strong maritime diplomacy capabilities, the Indonesian Navy will be able to play a central role in realizing Indonesia as an influential world maritime axis.

With strong synergy between various related institutions and agencies, Indonesia can achieve its strategic goals as the world's maritime axis. Coordinated and mutually supportive cooperation between the government, the Navy, academic institutions, the private sector, and the community will strengthen Indonesia's maritime capabilities, increase the stability of the maritime area, and expand maritime cooperation both at the regional and international levels.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. Radjendra, M. Wibisono, J. Mahroza, and Z. A. Shabuddin, "Indonesia's Vision As Global Maritime Fulcrum: A Geopolitical Strategy To Address Geopolitical Shifts In Indo-Pacific," *J. Posit. Sch. Psychol.*, vol. 2022, no. 5, pp. 8621–8634, 2022, [Online]. Available: <http://journalppw.com>
- [2] I. A. Putri and G. E. Saputro, "Internal Challenges and Planning in Creating Indonesia as the Axis of the World Maritime Economy," *Int. J. Sos. Sci. Humanit. Reserch*, vol. 05, no. 12, 2022.
- [3] J. Duha and G. Eko Saputro, "Blue Economy Indonesia to Increase National Income through the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) in the Order to Empower the World Maritime Axis and Strengthen State Defense," *J. Manajemen, Kepemimpinan, dan Supervisi Pendidik.*, vol. 7, no. June, pp. 1–5, 2022.
- [4] D. Wirawan, "Maritime Security Increases Defense Diplomacy in the World Maritime Axis Framework," *J. Diplomasi Pertahanan*, vol. 8, no. 1, 2022, doi: 10.33172/jdp.v8i1.892.
- [5] S. Y. Pailah, "The Authority of Local Government Regarding Decentralization on Managing Islands in

- The Borders Areatowards Indonesia the World Maritime Axis,” *J. Community Dev. Asia*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 25–35, 2021, doi: 10.32535/jcda.v4i3.1178.
- [6] N. Fathiraini, W. Darmawan, T. Ma'mur, and W. I. Fauzi, “The vantage point of geopolitics: capturing indonesia’s maritime axis,” *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, vol. 1089, no. 1, 2022, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/1089/1/012062.
- [7] F. I. Pratiwi, I. Puspitasari, I. Hikmawati, and H. Bagus, “Global Maritime Fulcrum: Indonesia’s Middle Power Strategy Between Belt And Road Initiatives (BRI) and Free-Open Indo Pacific (FOIP),” *Cent. Eur. J. Int. Secur. Stud.*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 30–54, 2021, doi: 10.51870/CEJISS.A150302.
- [8] E. S. Nurhayati, W. Widodo, B. D. Said, P. Widodo, and H. J. R. Saragih, “Analysis of Indonesia’s Maritime Security Strategy and Policy as the World Maritime Axis,” *JETISH J. Educ. Technol. Inf. Soc. Sci. Heal.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 180–185, 2023, doi: 10.57235/jetish.v2i1.352.
- [9] S. Suwandi, S. Suryoko, and R. Marlina, “Optimization Defense Industry Master To Strengthen Defense maritime in the Order To Realize Indonesia As World Maritime Axis,” *J. Asro*, vol. 12, no. 02, pp. 31–42, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://asrojournal-sttal.ac.id/index.php/ASRO/article/view/400>
- [10] I. Indrayani, C. K. B. Pratita, and P. Halim, “Indonesian maritime diplomacy, through the Indian Ocean Rim Association, in realising the goal to become the world maritime axis,” *Int. J. Innov. Creat. Chang.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 116–134, 2019.
- [11] K. A. Prasetyo, A. Ansori, and B. Suseto, “Maritime Defense Strategy Education as an Effort of the Indonesian Government in Maintaining Maritime Security,” *Int. J. Asian Educ.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 58–67, 2023, doi: 10.46966/ijae.v4i1.325.
- [12] W. Aprilia, “The Role of Defense Technology in an Effort to Achieve Indonesia as a World Maritime Axis,” *AURELIA J. Penelit. dan Pengabd. Masy. Indones.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 282–286, 2023, doi: 10.57235/aurelia.v2i1.296.
- [13] A. Brotosusilo, I. W. A. Apriana, A. A. Satria, and T. Jokopitoyo, “Littoral and Coastal Management in Supporting Maritime Security for Realizing Indonesia as World Maritime Axis,” *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, vol. 30, no. 1, 2016, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/30/1/012016.
- [14] D. Santoso and F. Nafisah, “Indonesia’s Global Maritime Axis Doctrine: Security Concerns and Recommendations,” *J. Hub. Int.*, vol. 10, no. 2, p. 191, 2018, doi: 10.20473/jhi.v10i2.7306.
- [15] C. O’Connor and H. Joffe, “Intercoder Reliability in Qualitative Research: Debates and Practical Guidelines,” *Int. J. Qual. Methods*, vol. 19, pp. 1–13, 2020, doi: 10.1177/1609406919899220.
- [16] B. Lobe, D. Morgan, and K. A. Hoffman, “Qualitative Data Collection in an Era of Social Distancing,” *Int. J. Qual. Methods*, vol. 19, pp. 1–8, 2020, doi: 10.1177/1609406920937875.