

INDONESIAN MARITIME GEOPOLITICS IN THE MIDDLE OF GLOBAL POWER COMPETITION

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ABSTRACT

Geopolitics Indonesian maritime is very important because Indonesia has a very wide and rich maritime area source Power nature. In the middle competition global power, Indonesia must be able to take advantage of the potential of its maritime area and also maintain sovereignty territory. In this paper, author will discuss about geopolitics Indonesian maritime, incl challenges and opportunities faced in guard maritime sovereignty.

Keywords: Geopolitics Maritime, Indonesia, Competition Global Power, Source Power Nature, Territorial Sovereignty.

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has potency very large maritime, start from riches natural lower sea, coast beautiful beach, to ports strategic can used for trading international. However, potential this also raises challenge in guard security and stability maritime in Indonesia. Challenge the especially come from competition increasingly global power heat up.

In context geopolitics, Indonesia has strategic position as a country situated at a crossroads road sea international, that is Strait Malacca and the Straits Sundanese. Second strait the is track trading main world. Besides that, Indonesia also has rich waters source Power nature, like oil earth, natural gas, and yields sea other. Potency This make Indonesia a country that owns role important in guard stability sea in Southeast Asia.

However, competition increasingly global power heats up can threaten security and stability Indonesian maritime. this especially happen consequence exists conflict interest between the major powers influence in Southeast Asia. Several countries, such as China, the United States and Japan, have conflicting common interests in controlling trade routes and natural resources in the region.

Because that, Indonesia needs have a clear strategy in face challenge geopolitics increasingly maritime complex. This strategy must be able to maintain maritime security and stability in Indonesian territory, as well as strengthen Indonesia's role in guard stability Southeast Asia region.

B. INDONESIAN MARITIME GEOPOLITICS

Indonesia is a maritime country that has a very wide and rich sea area source Power nature. Indonesia's maritime territory includes almost two thirds of the total area of Indonesia. Indonesia's presence on track sea strategic Southeast and South Asia as well as around Strait Malacca give position strategic and important for regional and global security. In the middle competition global power, Indonesia must be able to optimally utilize the potential of its maritime area and also maintain its territorial sovereignty.

Geopolitics Indonesian maritime refers to the strategy of the Indonesian state in managing and exploiting its maritime territory. Indonesia must notice problem like defense, diplomacy, economy, and environment in its maritime area. In context geopolitics maritime, Indonesia has a number of advantages, such as vast sea area, potential source Power abundant nature, and position strategic geography. However, Indonesia also faces a number of challenges, like conflict interest with neighboring countries, problems illegal fishing, and change climate.

C. CHALLENGE INDONESIAN MARITIME GEOPOLITICS

Challenge the biggest problem faced by Indonesia in geopolitics maritime is manage its maritime territory with good and maintain sovereignty territory. There is a number of must problem overcome, like conflict interest with neighboring countries on the Sea South China and the Straits Malacca, problem illegal fishing, and change possible climate influence environment and sustainability life people in the Indonesian maritime area. Besides that, Indonesia is also facing competition economy from neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, especially in sector trade and investment.

D. OPPORTUNITY INDONESIAN MARITIME GEOPOLITICS

Possible opportunities used by Indonesia in geopolitics maritime among others is utilise potency source Power abundant nature in its maritime area, such as oil earth, natural gas, and mines. Besides that, Indonesia also got utilise potency tourism in its maritime area, such

as tour beach, travel marine and tourism culture. Besides that, Indonesia also got increase Work equally regionally and globally in field security, trade, and investment for increase position in the middle competition global power.

E. THE EFFORTS MADE BY INDONESIA

Indonesia has made several efforts to overcome challenges in maritime geopolitics. One of the efforts made is to increase regional cooperation in the security sector, such as cooperation with ASEAN countries in dealing with conflicts in the South China Sea. Indonesia also has increase surveillance in the maritime area for overcome problem Illegal fishing and trade human. Besides In addition, Indonesia is also trying for increase investment and trade with neighboring countries for strengthen position in the middle competition global power.

A number of things that were and will be Keep going improved among others are:

- Increase ability defense Indonesian maritime, incl in matter strengthening military and upgrade ability in control of Indonesian territorial waters.
- Increase Work both regionally and internationally in overcome problem security maritime, like illegal fishing, smuggling weapons and terrorism sea.
- Strengthen diplomacy maritime with neighboring countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Australia, for increase Work The same in field maritime.
- Increase supervision to ships crossing the territory of Indonesia, especially in matter enforcement law and supervision security.
- Increase utilization source Power Indonesian maritime for increase well-being Indonesian society, for example through development economy maritime and development tourist nautical.

Indonesia has also strengthened its position in regional and international forums discussing maritime issues. This can be done by strengthening maritime diplomacy and building a network of cooperation with other countries in the Southeast Asian region and the world. Indonesia can also take advantage of organizations such as ASEAN, APEC, and the United Nations to strengthen its role and influence in the maritime field.

Besides In addition, Indonesia also pays attention issues related environment with potency Indonesian maritime. Indonesia has role important in guard continuity environment

sea in the Southeast Asian region, especially in matter management source Power sustainable nature and protection to ecosystem sensitive sea. efforts This done in a manner collaborative with neighboring countries and the world.

In facing maritime geopolitical challenges, Indonesia can also take advantage of technology and innovation in the supervision and management of maritime resources. Technologies such as satellite systems and drones can be used to improve surveillance of Indonesian territorial waters, thereby facilitating preventive action and law enforcement against maritime crimes.

F. CONCLUSION

Indonesia's maritime geopolitics is very important because Indonesia has a vast maritime territory and is rich in natural resources. Indonesia must be able to optimally utilize the potential of its maritime area and also maintain its territorial sovereignty. Indonesia faces challenges in managing its maritime territory, such as conflict of interest with neighboring countries, illegal fishing issues, and climate change. However, Indonesia also has the opportunity to exploit the potential of natural resources and tourism in its maritime area and enhance regional and global cooperation in the fields of security, trade and investment. Indonesia has made several efforts to overcome these challenges, such as increasing regional cooperation and surveillance in the maritime area as well as increasing investment and trade with neighboring countries.

Indonesia has an important role in maintaining maritime security and stability in the Southeast Asian region. Increasingly complex geopolitical challenges require a clear and comprehensive strategy in maintaining Indonesia's maritime security. These efforts need to be carried out collaboratively with neighboring countries and the international world, as well as utilizing technology and innovation in monitoring and managing maritime resources.

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She joined the Indonesian Navy as a Career Soldier in 2003 and graduated as Navy Career Officer batch 11 in 2004. His early career in the navy began as an Information Officer for News and Radio Coverage at the Naval Information Service, then joined at Assistant Personnel officer Navy, she has also participated in a world peacekeeper mission (UNIFIL) as part of the military logistics staff - Maritime Task Force from 2020 to 2021.

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The second author of these theses is Captain Wahyudin Arif. Born in Jakarta, March 27, 1971. The author is an Indonesian national. The author's history of military education is that he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1993. Then he continued his specialist education majoring in diesel engine engineering in 1997. In 2003 he carried out further education for officers in the Indonesian Naval Education Command with a major in combat assistance. In 2009 carried out the Education in the Command and Staff College. As for some of the history of assignments, he has served on several corvete type warships as an engine officer. Then he served on the staff in the field of procurement, logistics, information, personnel, diving and now serves in the field of research at the Indonesian Naval Command and Staff College. Some of the awards received by the author include Satyalancana Dharma Nusa, Satyalancana Dwidya Sistha, Satyalancana Jalasena nararya, and Satyalancana Loyalty VIII, XVI and XXIV Years.