



## Maritime Security Diplomacy in Improving the Quality of Human Resources to Welcome Indonesia's Golden Generation 2045

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Diplomacy, Quality, Maritime, Human Resources

*Received :* 3, March

*Revised :* 17, March

*Accepted:* 31, March

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### ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a maritime country with all its rich marine resources. With wealth such as renewable resources, non-renewable resources, marine energy sources, and huge environmental services, it is a great loss if it cannot protect the waters. One of the efforts to maintain and manage the territorial waters is through maritime diplomacy. Seeing this, maritime diplomacy should be one of the main pillars in the development of maritime security in Indonesia. Maritime diplomacy does not only apply to certain negotiations and agreements, but also plays a role in responding to security disturbances. Through this maritime diplomacy, it is also hoped that defense capabilities will gradually increase. This paper will discuss maritime diplomacy in order to improve the quality of human resources. This paper is prepared by a qualitative descriptive method. Maritime diplomacy carried out by Indonesia adheres to the same foreign policy, which is free and active. Maritime diplomacy can improve the quality of human resources through the transfer of knowledge and information with cooperation between countries.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia has the potential as a maritime axis because 75% of its territory is oceanic. Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of 17,504 islands. This causes Indonesia to have a varied marine ecosystem and diverse regional tourism. This potential clearly has an impact such as the abundance of natural resources in the water sector. Seeing this, Indonesia is certain to have the potential for marine resources. The marine resources in question are natural resources that can be recovered (renewable resources), non-renewable natural resources (non-renewable resources), marine energy sources, and very large environmental services (Susanto, 2012 in Muharara and Satria, 2017).

The potential of natural resources in the maritime sector must be protected from human factors such as theft or destruction. Theft of resources is not only carried out by domestic citizens, but can be carried out by foreigners. The theft can cause significant material losses. The existence of illegal fish theft and other crimes has the potential to cause Indonesia to suffer losses of USD24 billion per year (Nugraha and Sudirman, 2016). The strait in Indonesia also has a vital role as a world shipping route. In addition, the existence of maritime territorial boundary claims in Indonesia has caused maritime security to become one of Indonesia's priorities. Based on this description, the maritime sector has an extraordinary effect on welfare and security. Therefore, maritime security will support global market stability through the trade of various commodities on the sea route.

Diplomacy is one of the negotiation efforts that is usually carried out by a country. Indonesia as a country must pay attention to the influence of maritime diplomacy on the international environment. Maritime diplomacy is a negotiation activity regarding maritime boundaries, maritime cooperation and defense carried out by countries. An example of maritime diplomacy is the signing of the Indonesia-Japan Maritime Forum (IJMF) by Japan and Indonesia regarding security, economy, infrastructure, and maritime education (Madu, 2018). Maritime diplomacy is one of the strategies that organizes national capabilities directed at maritime security issues domestically and globally. In addition, maritime diplomacy is aimed at improving the country's ability to control the global maritime sector in addition to maintaining national maritime security.

The existence of maritime diplomacy can not only have a long-term impact on efficiency in terms of the economy, namely through increasing revenue from the maritime sector. However, it can also increase concern for one's own wealth in the maritime sector and can further improve the quality of human resources. In fact, it is always discussed in various forums to find a way out of this problem. The geographical condition of Indonesia, which is an archipelagic country and directly borders a number of countries, results in many threats and challenges that Indonesia must face. In general, these threats consist of military (traditional) threats and non-military (non-traditional) threats. Threats are any domestic and foreign efforts and activities that are considered to endanger state sovereignty, the integrity of state territory, and the safety of the entire nation.

Traditional security threats involving state actors are now being displaced by the rise of non-traditional security issues. But that doesn't mean traditional security issues just disappear. In fact, Indonesia needs to be more vigilant because this threat can appear at any time. Non-traditional security threats are often referred to as transnational issues. Transnational crime actors are generally organized groups whose main goal is to make money both legally and illegally by selling any merchandise that can provide maximum profit with as little risk as possible. Transnational crimes are almost always related to crimes with financial motives, which have an impact on the interests of more than one country.

These crimes include transborder organized criminal activity, drug trafficking, money laundering, financial crimes, willful damage to the environment, and others. So based on this, it can be explained that transnational crime is a crime that occurs and is transnational in the sense that an act can be categorized as a crime if there is a legal aspect that is violated so that it can occur that an act that is formulated, designed, prepared, and carried out in a country may not be a crime but when the result of the crime is regulated, prepared and carried out cross-border to enter the jurisdiction of different countries and can then be categorized as a transnational crime.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### ***Maritime State Concept***

The condition of Indonesia's territory dominated by the ocean makes Indonesia a maritime country. Indonesia's maritime power has an influence in the Southeast Asian region, this can be seen from the history that Indonesia during the Srivijaya Kingdom and the Majapahit Kingdom. It is called a maritime country if a country is able to utilize the sea, whether the country has a lot of seas or not through knowledge, technology, and various other ways. Its utilization and management aim for wider welfare. The lack of use of science and technology in the utilization of maritime resources under its control has caused many countries that are rich in the ocean to not be worthy of being called maritime countries.

According to Kadar (2015), maritime is a marine terminology because maritime itself is all activities related to sailing and trading that have a relationship with the sea. Things that smell of maritime are such as shipping and trade. Meanwhile, activities such as fish exploitation are not maritime activities. In a broader sense, maritime activities are all activities related to the ocean, such as tourism, traffic, shipping, and other services in marine areas. Maritime countries are different from maritime states.

A country can be called a maritime country if it can harness its wealth and maritime power, whereas a country can be called a maritime country if the country is physically close to or owns the sea. Therefore, maritime has a more comprehensive understanding not only seen physically, but also looking at the sea in terms of geopolitics, social, and economic.

Maritime issues are not a new issue for Indonesia, this is because Indonesia is physically a maritime country. There are four indicators that state that the country is worthy of becoming a maritime country, namely the ability to

utilize, supervise, observe, and control (BPPK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015). Indonesia, which has abundant marine wealth, should be able to use the sea of power with all its potential fairly. Indonesia must be able to secure, manage, and utilize its power space for the country's progress, prosperity and progress.

These marine security issues include the threat of violence (piracy, piracy, sabotage and terror of vital objects), navigational threats (lack and theft of navigational aids), threats to marine resources (destruction and pollution of the ocean and its ecosystems) and threats to sovereignty and law (illegal fishing, illegal immigrants, exploration and exploitation of marine resources. The threat of maritime border disputes is a border problem that has not been resolved until now, the territorial dispute problem involves not only Indonesia but also other countries in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Brunei Darussalam.

This condition is certainly worrying for the region, Indonesia's maritime strategic position is very important and influential in the map of ASEAN border conflicts, where two-thirds of the entire area of Southeast Asian territorial waters is Indonesia's jurisdiction. Seeing this situation, of course Indonesia will always play a central role in regional security and stability, according to Leong. According to McNicholas, maritime security is the measures taken by ship owners, operators, ship administrators, port facilities, offshore installations, as well as marine organizations to protect marine areas from piracy, sabotage, seizure, theft, and other disturbances.

The strategic potential of Indonesia's waters geopolitically and geographically coupled with Indonesia's cross-position flanked by two continents, Asia and Australia, and located between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean makes Indonesia a very strategic country and is taken into account by many other countries. Consequently, Indonesia has a duty and responsibility to maintain the security and sovereignty of its waters. This is in line with what Bynkershoek stated that all countries that have a sea area are highly dependent on the country's ability to supervise the sea area it controls<sup>4</sup>.

Global and regional strategic environmental conditions can affect the stability of defense and security in each region of the Republic of Indonesia, because ALKI can be used for regional and global interests. This means that maritime security does not only focus on military actions (ceasefires), but also fishing activities, deliberate marine pollution, and research or survey activities that take place at sea. Maintaining maritime security is one part of efforts to maintain defense for state sovereignty. Indonesian sovereignty certainly includes good maritime guarding, which is an effort to increase the strength of the Fleet or Naval Force in an Indonesian territory by developing maritime ship installations, supervision, compliance, safety procedures and capacity building for human quality education and training.

### ***Diplomacy***

Diplomacy is an international political activity that affects each other and is complex because it involves governments and international organizations through diplomatic representatives or other organs to achieve their goals.

Diplomacy is proof that a country is present in foreign policy and sensitive to international issues. Basically, foreign policy is aimed at advancing and protecting the interests of the state from all foreign interference. Meanwhile, diplomacy has the main function, namely to protect and advance national interests. The development of diplomacy is fairly dynamic with a sense of interdependence between one country and another.

Diplomacy can be said to be one of the solutions or solutions to seek a peaceful settlement. It is undeniable that diplomacy is closely related to the interests of a nation, this is because diplomacy itself is carried out to achieve a national interest of a country. Although diplomacy is associated with peaceful activities, it can also occur in conditions of war or armed conflict. This is because diplomacy is not only tasked with conflict management, but also change management and its maintenance.

The process that accompanies diplomacy is negotiations, meetings, visits, and agreements. In diplomacy, there is a very important thing, namely the core of willingness to give and receive. This is important because it is important to achieve the same information between two countries (bilateral) or several countries (multilateral). Diplomacy is carried out by the official intergovernmental of the country. However, diplomacy can be carried out informally through informal institutions or between populations or between communities from different countries. With diplomacy, it is hoped that it can produce an agreement on a negotiated issue.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research method used in this paper is qualitative descriptive where the data found will be described and described through word interpretation. The data obtained is sourced from valid journals and books with a journal age of no more than 10 years. This approach departs from a theoretical framework, the ideas of experts, and the understanding of researchers based on their experience which is then developed into problems and their solutions that are proposed to obtain justification (verification) in the form of empirical data support in the report.

Documentation, documents are records of past events written or printed, can be anecdotal records, letters, diaries and documents. Office documents include internal sheets, communications to the diverse public, student and staff files, program descriptions and teaching statistical data. Nasution explained that: there are non-human resources, including documents, photos and statistical materials.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### ***The Concept of Indonesian Maritime Diplomacy***

Maritime diplomacy is a maritime process that is a negotiation or negotiation carried out by two or more countries regarding maritime boundaries, maritime cooperation and defense (Setiadji, 2017 in Itsnaini, 2019). Maritime diplomacy applies to all activities in the maritime area. Maritime diplomacy aims to be a clear deterrent or it can be said that the use of threats by one party to convince the other party to contain and counteract various actions that can cause

various losses. Therefore, issues such as maritime boundaries and the implementation of maritime sovereignty must be re-emphasized. Indonesia, which wants to be the world's maritime axis, must pay attention to these things. The world's maritime axis policy is considered ideal to be developed because it can serve as the foundation for maritime diplomacy aimed at the international world (Riana et al., 2016).

As previously explained, diplomacy is the implementation of foreign policy, it is the same as political diplomacy which is also the implementation of foreign policy that has the goal of optimizing marine potential. Ultimately, maritime diplomacy is aimed at fulfilling national interests in accordance with national provisions and international law. In its implementation, diplomacy does not only dwell on negotiations, agreements, and border determination on a regional and global scale, but also on marine assets, both civilian and military. Indonesia's maritime diplomacy adheres to the 1945 Constitution and foreign policy is free and active. With the existence of active free politics, Indonesia's maritime diplomacy has the freedom to determine its political direction, meanwhile, active means that Indonesia's maritime diplomacy has a role to carry out world order and world peace.

Indonesia is the only archipelagic country that has determined the sea channel of the archipelago. The Indonesian archipelago sea channel consists of 3 archipelago sea channels (ALKI-I, ALKI-II, and ALKI-III) which stretch from north to south and vice versa, foreign ships that are conducting international voyages in carrying out the right of passage through ALKI, both commercial ships and warships, can pass without having to ask for permission from the Indonesian government first. Including foreign submarines can also pass without having to appear on the sea surface, but only in the three sea channels that have been agreed. If it passes through a predetermined flow, it is considered to have committed a violation.

With the opening of ALKI-I, ALKI-II, and ALKI-III, it certainly opens up opportunities for the presence of various security consequences in Indonesian waters. These three strategic paths are very meaningful for other countries in the regional and global regions. The route is used by many countries to sustain their economic activities. International trade and transportation are increasing, placing the Indonesian sea playing an important role as a link between islands and between countries.

Maritime diplomacy is not only about negotiations. Therefore, Indonesia's maritime diplomacy still has some weaknesses. The weakness itself comes from within Indonesia due to the lack of use of science and technology, this is reflected in Indonesia's weakness in competing in terms of policy, military, and diplomacy capabilities at the global level (Nugraha and Sudirman, 2016). If Indonesia wants to become the world's maritime axis, Indonesia must at least be able to compete in these aspects. Indonesia must accelerate the strengthening of infrastructure so that other sectors such as the economy, marine and fisheries, and energy are also moved so that they can optimize marine assets. Indonesia's lack of readiness in the global arena is a disadvantage.

This is because the future policy of the world maritime axis is strategic in world maritime issues. Therefore, maximizing efforts and focusing on integrated cooperation is a must for Indonesia. One of the aspects that needs to be improved is the aspect of human resources and technology. These aspects can be improved through education and research. The transfer of knowledge and information can also be carried out through joint research with other countries in the bond of defense and security cooperation and the maritime sector in a sustainable manner.

### *Maritime Diplomacy as Improving the Quality of Human Resources*

Maritime diplomacy can be used as one of the efforts to improve the quality of human resources. The existence of maritime diplomacy can be used as an effort to improve the quality of human resources. Both in terms of people who conduct diplomacy, stakeholders, and residents in coastal areas. This is because the diplomacy process requires qualified and competent human resources such as diplomats, experts, governments, and the public. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the quality of human resources in order to support the success of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy.

A diplomat is a person who is tasked with representing Indonesia in various foreign policy agendas, including in the maritime sector. Diplomats must have qualified knowledge and skills because diplomats are the spearhead or face of Indonesia in the international world. Policy makers related to maritime must be knowledgeable and sensitive to global issues. A policy maker is a person who has the power to make and set policies. Policy makers who have good abilities and skills can make and establish policies that tend to have a good impact on society.

Maritime experts are also human resources that are no less important as a determinant of the success or failure of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy. This is because maritime experts will provide input, suggestions, and criticism on the policies and political steps of Indonesian maritime diplomacy. Human resources that are no less important to improve their quality are the community. The community is the main figure in maritime-related activities. In addition, the community can play a direct role in the maritime diplomacy process by contributing through science and technology.

As is known, Indonesia's military capabilities are not qualified in terms of maritime security diplomacy. Therefore, an increase in human resources must be carried out. Increasing human resources will contribute in the form of ideas and develop and even innovate in terms of the technology used. Improving the quality of Sumber daya can be done with various efforts such as education and training, human empowerment, and international cooperation.

Through education, Indonesia's maritime diplomacy will be of higher quality. In terms of education, efforts to improve the quality of resources can be carried out with student exchange programs. Through the student exchange program, Indonesian human resources can learn about maritime science and technology from other countries and can develop their newness.

With the interaction and transfer of knowledge, Indonesia's resources can improve their quality, especially insights into maritime itself. Through education, it can also give birth to research on maritime assets so that the benefits of the sea can be shared by all Indonesian people. In addition, collaboration with other countries in terms of research can accelerate the growth of other maritime innovations. Therefore, policy makers must be serious in improving the quality of human resources. This is because it can be said that quality human resources are a long-term investment for a country so that the country will never lose to provide education to its own citizens.

In addition, there are several efforts to increase the strength of Indonesia's diplomacy, namely developing marine resources comprehensively. This can be realized by establishing an integrated maritime industry policy so that it can increase the readiness of defense forces in maintaining global maritime security and stability. Furthermore, through international cooperation. This can be realized through the use of maritime diplomacy to get support from the government in the form of activation of maritime agencies and institutions.

With the full and integrated support between maritime institutions, it can revitalize and develop the defense industry. No less important steps are policies related to the development of research, education, and management of the maritime industry that prioritizes technology and sustainable development. This is very important because science and technology have a strategic role.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Indonesia is not only a maritime country, but also a maritime country. However, to realize this, Indonesia must make efforts related to improving Indonesia's capabilities through maritime diplomacy. Maritime diplomacy does not only apply to agreements, determinations, and negotiations, but also relates to the security of a threat. This is done to avoid Indonesia from various threats that are detrimental to the environment, natural resources, and human resources in its jurisdiction. Improving the quality of maritime diplomacy must be accompanied by improving the quality of human resources.

This is because increasing human resources can contribute in the form of ideas and technology so that in the end it will strengthen Indonesia's capabilities in terms of policy, military, and diplomacy capabilities in the global arena. Several efforts can be made to improve the quality of human resources, such as by providing education and training, as well as cooperation with others in the transfer of science and technology through student exchanges and research cooperation.

Therefore, the improvement of the quality of human resources can accelerate the growth of innovation so that it can process and utilize maritime assets for the common good. In addition, the existence of regulations and policies that are in favor of the common interest is very important. Policy makers must think further about improving the quality of human resources through the provision of adequate education and training.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

Further study could explore the effectiveness of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy in addressing contemporary security challenges, such as illegal



fishing, territorial disputes, and environmental protection. Additionally, research could analyze the correlation between human resource development and the success of maritime policies, particularly in the context of education, training, and technological advancements.

A comparative study with other maritime nations could provide insights into best practices for strengthening Indonesia's maritime capabilities. Future research may also examine the role of international cooperation in maritime diplomacy, including how student exchanges, research collaborations, and technology transfers contribute to Indonesia's position in the global maritime arena.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

With great respect and appreciation, we thank all parties who have contributed to the preparation of this study. We recognize that improving Indonesia's capabilities in maritime diplomacy depends not only on policy and negotiation, but also on strengthening quality human resources.

We are grateful to academics, practitioners, and parties who have shared insights and supported efforts to improve education and training in the maritime sector. In addition, we appreciate various forms of cooperation in the transfer of knowledge and technology, both through student exchanges and joint research, which are important steps in strengthening innovation and sustainable use of maritime resources.

We also thank policymakers who continue to strive to design regulations that are in the common interest in order to improve the quality of human resources in the maritime sector. We hope that this study can contribute to supporting the strengthening of Indonesia's capabilities in the global arena and maintaining the sustainability of the environment, natural resources, and the welfare of maritime communities.

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