



Marine Policy in Holding and Handling Marine Natural Asset as An Attempt to Recognize Indonesia as The Sector's Maritime Axis

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Abstract

The maritime axis is now increasingly popular and attracts the attention of many parties, including the mass media which also often brings up the term in the news in recent times. The emergence of the term cannot be separated from the idea of President Joko Widodo who wants to make Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, also wants to make Indonesian waters a territory safe waters in the world for all marine activities, and for that, the government will ensure security and safety of sea transportation carried out by the community and business actors. The development of maritime affairs cannot be done all at once. To optimize maritime development at the national level, regional and global, and especially in achieving the world maritime axis requires direction, orientation, strategy, and anticipation of effective, consistent, and sustainable development. Therefore, the researcher saw the implementation of the maritime axis from a policy perspective. Issues that will be the focus of this research are firstly how the development of the world maritime axis concept in Indonesia, secondly how to implement Indonesia's maritime axis from a policy perspective. The purpose of this research is to know the development of the concept of the world maritime axis in Indonesia and its implementation. Based on the results of research that Indonesia has implemented the concept of the world maritime axis by issuing policies and their implementation; it is recommended that Indonesia has a pivot law maritime world to answer challenges to realize Indonesia's excellence. The uses of this research order to information and development of law and practice as input for stakeholders including the Government, experts, academics, practitioners and the public.

Keywords: *Global Maritime Poros; Maritime Policy; Maritime Aid Control*

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Introduction

That is a new generation for the world economic system. policy making and lively international alternate inside the historical past with the aid of globalization. global trade businesses both via the WTO and others have end up a spice of encouragement. This spirit is based totally on from the perspectives and stories throughout the buying and selling system. zero resistance turn out to be the expertise that is now embraced and developed due to the fact it is believed to enhance volume of alternate between nations.

As the extent of productiveness adjustments, so does the situation of exchange flows. This time international trade is held via China. the us and Europe that used to rule instead changed and is currently on the point of trading sluggishness. This makes the contemporary current trades modified and increased the buying and selling volume with the aid of up to 45% (four fifty 5 percentage) of the total sea alternate and it makes use of the Indonesian sea (Risma Saragih, Barnas, & Sari, 2018).

The cutting-edge technology of the Asean economic community (MEA) is one of the causes growing trade volume and monetary productiveness. The 2 things above should be capable of

make Indonesia interpret this as an possibility and an effort to give a boost to its identity as a international maritime axis USA.

The logical consequences of choosing to end up a international Maritime Axis USA can be executed through efforts to repair Indonesia's identification as a maritime nation, guard the interests of and maritime security, empowering all maritime potentials for the prosperity of the nation, equitable distribution of the Indonesian economy through the sea dual carriageway, and perform maritime diplomacy in Indonesia's foreign coverage for the next 5 years. so that it could it's miles understood, that the path to a global Maritime Axis USA will involve practice and maritime improvement procedure in diverse elements, together with political, socio-cultural, protection and security, infrastructure, especially the economic and regulatory factors.

The strategic function of the Unitary kingdom of the Republic of Indonesia amongst ocean crossings. The Indian and Pacific oceans automatically provide a number of capability marine assets that may be managed and utilized for the future of the country and its backbone countrywide development, however top-rated utilization of Marine assets (SDL) should be directed at the utilization of fish resources by means of deliberating the existing supports and their sustainability which will enhance human's welfare (Suseto, Othman, & Razalli, 2019a). number of fish in Indonesia's waters are very considerable, do not simply be caught and stolen overseas vessels, however as an alternative given to local fishermen to growth welfare of the people inside the coastal region and its environment.

Geographically, Indonesia is located at 6°N- 11°S and between ninety five° East Longitude-141°E. location Geographically, it refers to a location primarily based on latitude and longitude. If based totally at the geographical leak, then Indonesia will become a tropical united states, with heavy rainfall, receives sunshine all yr. spherical, and lots of evaporation so that the humidity is excessive. As a tropical usa, Indonesia ought to have loads of resource wealth, which includes SDL as formerly cited. Based in this historical past, the author is inquisitive about writing this journal with the identify of marine policy in the context of preserving and coping with marine natural assets as a efforts to realize Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. whilst the problems that trying to solution is related to how marine coverage in the context of hold and manage marine natural resources as an effort to realize Indonesia as a global maritime axis.

Literature Review and Research Focus

Previous research in 2017 was referred to from a journal with the title Joko Widodo's World Maritime Axis Policy and its International Implications. The result of the research is that marine resources have great potential for national economic development in order to realize the world maritime axis, however, the regulation and utilization must be carried out carefully so as not to damage the ecosystem as happened to land resources. So that the utilization of marine products can be maximized, Indonesia must improve itself in the field of technology, one of which is by building cooperation with technologically advanced countries. Finally, in order to realize the dream of becoming the world's maritime axis, Indonesia must increase the safety and security factors for coastal and marine areas. This is done so that the economic potential and other potentials can be maximized considering Indonesia's very strategic position in the maritime sector.

The term "maritime axis" is becoming increasingly popular and attract the attention of many parties, no except for the mass media which also often bring up the term in the news in recent times this. The emergence of the term cannot be separated from the idea of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) who want to make Indonesia a maritime axis world. According to the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia, as stated in his speech after inauguration before the Consultative Assembly People (MPR), October 20, 2014, "we have too long with his back to the sea, his back to the ocean, and turned his back on the straits and bays, and now is the time we return everything so "Jalesveva Jayamahe", in the sea we are victorious, as our motto in the past, can return" (Muhammad, 2014).

The maritime vision echoed during the Jokowi administration as stated in the framework of Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis. This is because it is felt that an adjustment to the

mindset, pattern of thinking is needed attitudes, and patterns of action of the nation based on awareness of the marine space where the Indonesian nation is through maritime-oriented development. As clearly stated in the 2017 National Marine Policy Document, it was emphasized that PMD meant that Indonesia as a maritime country sovereign, advanced, independent, strong, and able to make a positive contribution for regional and world security and peace in accordance with the interests of National (Sekretariat Kabinet RI, 2017).

PMD's vision as described previously has a different meaning comprehensive. In general, this vision has the meaning of a call to invite all elements of Indonesian society and government to return to see and understand the importance of the sea for Indonesia's development. Through this vision trying to rediscover the understanding of identity as a maritime nation by seeing the sea as a unitary Indonesian territorial area which stretches from Sabang to Merauke. The sea is not only a separator between islands but as a unifier between islands within the territory of the State Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Through this vision it is intended to continue the mandate that has been built with the concept of an archipelagic state which so far has received less attention from the previous government. As briefly explained in the Indonesian background section has historical experience of success in the maritime field. It is starting glanced back at the Soekarno government, but in its development getting less attention, especially making it a base economy by turning a blind eye to His grace on the motherland. Thus, PMD describes the revival as well as the continuation of the ideals that Indonesia is taking off from the mainland paradigm and looking for rocks further steps after the 1957 Declaration of the Islands by the Prime Minister Juanda and the struggle at UNCLOS through pioneered maritime diplomacy Mochtar Kusumaatmaja and Hasyim Djalal (Dunia, 2017).

Indonesia's Marine Policy is a general guideline for marine policy. The following are the implementation steps through the programs and activities carried out: by the relevant ministries and institutions in the marine sector are prepared in the framework of accelerate the achievement of PMD's vision. The Republic of Indonesia's Maritime Policy as outlined in the The form of the Presidential Regulation consists of at least two things that are not part of the Presidential Decree inseparable. The two things are the National Marine Policy Document Indonesia and the Indonesian Ocean Policy Action Plan. It is working as a guideline for ministries or institutions and local governments to carry out planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation marine sector development (Indonesia, 2017).

Method

This study uses a qualitative method of finding meaning in a phenomenon, according to Moleong (2018) this research is descriptive qualitative, research this means to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, namely implementation of the world maritime axis policy e.g. behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and in a descriptive way in the form of words and language, at a special contexts that are natural and by utilizing various natural methods. The use of this method is expected to provide a more in-depth and comprehensive understanding of social reality and processes which will be researched. And not isolating individuals or organizations into variables or hypothesis but need to view it as part of a whole.

Public policy studies in general intended to explore actions that carried out by the government, including why the action is carried out, in a manner and what mechanism is carried out, for the benefit of who, and how the results, and the impact. Policy research methods are expected to find effective solutions to problems which exists. In other words, the research method must have relevance to the problem faced. Policy implementation is wrong an important public policy issue, so it requires proper analysis. By therefore, the research method used must be able to capture the existing phenomena and not just numbers.

The source of the data used is the source of primary data and secondary data sources. Source primary data comes from rules that have permanent legal force as UNCLOS 1982 passed into Law no. 17 years 1985 and Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 on Indonesian Maritime Policy. Source secondary data serves as supporting data primary, for example through related

books with research problems, good internet sources related to research problems and others etc. The type of data used is data secondary data obtained from the results of a literature review and interpretation of existing legal materials in books, documents, site access and loose articles (Creswell, 2015). Analysis used is a qualitative analysis, namely legal materials that obtained and then analyzed the contents for support the problem under investigation. Data collection techniques used in this research is a literature study, namely collecting theoretical data and concepts from library in the form of scientific books, books references and related documents with the scope of this research which used as a rationale and discussion while collecting data from documents downloaded from the internet as research reference material.

Results and Discussion

1. Indonesian Sea Strategic Role

Linguistically, relating to the understanding according to Indonesian, the ocean is described as huge and full-size collections of salty water that inundate and divide landmass over a continent or island. So the ocean is water that covers the land floor very large and typically include salt and flavor salty. usually jogging water is on land will empty into the ocean.³ almost all international locations within the international have a sea location, except for a small component which does no longer have a sea location and is only inside the shape of land. Meanwhile, the definition of marine in line with law quantity 32 of 2014 is: regarding the ocean and/or sports within the Sea region which includes the seabed and subsoil, water column and sea surface, which include coastal areas and islands (Setiawan & Paschalina, 2020). That allows you to protect Indonesia's marine areas, the authorities is taking protecting measures marine surroundings through marine conservation, manipulate of marine pollution, countermeasures Marine failures, and prevention and manipulate of pollutants, harm and disasters. These efforts are executed in line with the many activities that could pollute Indonesian marine areas, along with unlawful fishing, disposal of liquid waste into the sea of accidents tankers transporting oil at sea and so forth.

As previously explained, the law concerning maritime affairs is regulated in the Law range 32 of 2014 which includes numerous chapters. first chapter regulates general provisions, then the second bankruptcy regulates the principles and goals, the third bankruptcy deals with the scope, the fourth bankruptcy deals with the marine place, chapter The fifth bankruptcy offers with Marine development, the 6th chapter offers with Marine management, 7th chapter deals with Marine development, eighth bankruptcy regulates the management of marine area and the protection of the marine surroundings, and bankruptcy The 9th or very last bankruptcy deals with Defence, security, law enforcement, and safety at sea.

According Pusat Data Statistik dan Informasi Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (2015) The large quantity of chapters inside the law shows that the marine vicinity should be managed and protected optimally and comprehensively. Due to the fact, basically the sea has many capabilities / roles / blessings for human life and different residing creatures due to the fact in and above the sea there are very many herbal sources that we will use include: as an area of activity and entertainment, as a wave, tidal and wind power plant life, in addition to a place for fish farming, pearl shells, seaweed, and so on. The sea can also be explored as an area mining items exist, as a supply of consuming water (desalination, this method plenty utilized by evolved international locations to hold the provision of smooth water for the network), as a water transportation path, as an area for earth's water reserves and as an item of research research and education in addition to lots extra marine capacity.

According Susilo et al. 2020 that the most important maritime USA within the world is Indonesia. Getting this predicate due to the fact Indonesia has 13,500 islands and a sea place of 3,000 miles. Indonesia is between 2 (two) oceans and 2 (two) continents and this makes Indonesia within the region very strategic from the world's sea trade routes. Seventy five percent (75%) of Indonesia's territory is waters (sea) that make up Indonesia is often traversed by means of ships containing synthetic goods with a cost of 45% (forty five percentage) of global exchange. The MEA technology and the growing passion for buying and selling presently

makes Indonesia have a bright destiny due to its superb marine capacity excessive (just judging from the aspect of Indonesia as a international exchange direction, no longer the opposite side).

That is an possibility for Indonesia. The government must be capable of make marine area as a national coverage priority. To aid this, of course, primarily based on the constitution which always prioritizes integrity, welfare society and foreign policy are unfastened and energetic. extra deeply, all of those activities to preserve the integrity of Indonesia.

Talking about the big volume of the economic system, Indonesia may be in comparison with India, the usa, China, Europe and Brazil. but it doesn't always suggest the remedy accomplished the equal thinking about that geographically, Indonesia isn't like other international locations the. Indonesia has a place this is in the main sea, even as other nations others do not. This reasons the distribution costs to boom (Suseto et al., 2019a). That high cost due to the fact the ocean vicinity limits distribution, it's far much less powerful and efficient, even as if should be sent through air, of course the fee will growth again.

The life of Indonesia as a maritime united states of America is represented, certainly one of them with the aid of the Archipelago Riau. The Riau Archipelago has a very strategic function and is in the exchange path Indonesia for masses of years. This makes the humans of the Riau Archipelago grow to be inter-island traders. despite the fact that some produce other jobs, but this is just fraction. The Riau Archipelago is a barrier and gateway to global change due to its function Its method is inside the Malacca Strait, the western a part of the archipelago. the southeastern a part of the Malacca strait is the center of the arena's spice change commodity source since the fifteenth century until the 19th century (Salsabila, Pertiwi, & Dewi, 2020).

The Riau Archipelago region is an increasing number of strengthening itself as a area with citizens typically traders because merchants from China, Malays, India and Arabs settled in I. they're instructed as sea individuals who for hundreds of years made the archipelago. As a exchange route, this natural capability can honestly be used to aid Indonesia's efforts as the world's maritime axis.

2. Marine Economic Potential

According Anuar and Harun (2019) that a top level view of Indonesia's strategic location, particularly with its sea area, too effect on the present economic aspects. Indonesian humans actually must prosperously think about the exquisite and wealthy Indonesia's marine potential. Economic sector distinct Indonesia overlaying an area, four hundred,000 km² could be very rich in marine resources and can be used as a method for the welfare of the human beings of Indonesia. sadly, Indonesia has now not yet maximized the monetary potential of the ocean. The trouble isn't premiere This exploitation is due to Indonesia now not but supported through certified technology.

Certainly, with a huge distinct economic region, many factors may be explored Its potentials include the aquaculture region, fishery processing region, exploration and exploitation of excessive seas strength sources, and of route the fishery area. diverse In fact, this rating has now not been explored much so that it opens up terrific opportunities for foreign ships to exploit Indonesia's marine wealth illegally. stuck overseas-flagged ships that have these days been said by way of the media, are proof that Indonesia's marine wealth could be very huge and can't be utilized for development of community welfare.

There is lots of potential that can be explored in Indonesia's marine assets. as an instance, while exploring the ability of fish in Indonesian seas, the export fee of fish must be excessive. but this did no longer happen because of internal elements, particularly the lack of fish intake in Indonesia Indonesian humans themselves. This reasons Indonesia's domestic marketplace for fish to still low. through growing fish intake in Indonesian society, it is was hoping that a boom within the domestic marketplace also can growth the cost of exports. the government is required to be innovative in campaigning for the fish-loving program, as has been initiated by means of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs (Setiawan & Paschalina, 2020). With the growing recognition of the general public approximately he benefits of marine fish, the extent of fish consumption inside the domestic marketplace can even growth.

The function of the marine and fisheries area in national development is specially inspire the increase of agro-enterprise via the availability of uncooked substances, boom forex through growing exports of marine and fishery products, increasing possibilities and employment possibilities, growing farmers' earnings and welfare of fishermen and support country wide development through taxes from existing transactions. In line with that, the general coverage of growing the marine and fisheries zone must be orientated closer to growing productiveness, delivered value, increasing activity opportunities and commercial enterprise efficiency as well as increasing business profits within the marine and fishery area. Policy need to be integrated and contain all levels of society, synergize upstream downstream and screen this system running continuously.

Tridoyo Kusumastanto stated that there are 7 (seven) marine sectors that have: carefully related to the nation's monetary development. Those sectors are mining, fisheries, marine services, marine enterprise, marine tourism, marine homes, and sea transportation. In keeping with his calculations, marine bills for about 22.5 percentage of the gross home product (GDP). This makes the authorities, society and actors companies should pay special interest to those sectors (Chapsos & Malcolm, 2017).

Although, there are a few troubles and demanding situations for you to upward push and fulfillment inside the marine zone due to the various issues that exist. May be started out from the identification and utilization of SDL, bureaucratic management, revision of laws and regulations, efforts to growth funding, and so on. Identity must be accomplished for facilitate the government and policy makers to provide answers which can be relevant.

The authorities desire to make greater extensive and massive efforts to make the marine area because the backbone of the monetary improvement of the Indonesian kingdom. This attempt for instance First, sustainable and community-primarily based management of SDL and fisheries. This management is inside the shape of an integrated manner starting from records collecting, analysis, planning, consulting, drawing conclusions, useful resource allocation and implementation regarding all potentials, both renewable and non-renewable marine sources and fishery. This management have to result in how the present SDL is able to meet the wishes of gift and future generations, in which elements of sustainability should cowl ecological, monetary and social components.

Inspire a boom inside the cost of marine and fisheries investment from planting domestic capital. That is supposed in order that the huge capability of SDL and fisheries owned by means of this country may be enjoyed by way of its own residents. Further, the authorities need to conduct an extra precise have a look at of fisheries agencies that may be evolved in Indonesia in the years to come. This is important because the millennial generation requires innovation and creativity. Acceleration of economic growth may be executed through innovation and creation. Then again, a program will stop when there's no invasion and advent.

Third, enhance the competitiveness of marine and fishery merchandise in the international market. Authorities, industry, academia and society ought to be capable of paintings collectively synergistically to boom the competitiveness of these products. The pattern of partnership among the 4 elements this is very meaningful in encouraging the great of marine and fishery products. Apart from that it's also essential to have an application to increase Human assets (HR) within the shape of education, extra incorporated counseling and capabilities to folks that work and will working inside the fisheries and marine area.

Fourth, the kingdom as quickly as feasible prepares rules so one can perform optimization of fishery and marine potential. The law must be capable of emerge as trouble solving for Indonesian fisheries and marine troubles. As for instance, problems of nearby autonomy and decentralization in addition to disputes regarding the outermost regions and borders with regulations. If the guidelines are properly and socialized to community, is expected to spur economic boom within the marine quarter and fishery (Octavian, Rahman, & Bandur, 2020).

Based totally on all of the potentials and demanding situations that Indonesia has accordingly from the reorientation of improvement guidelines closer to the improvement of the maritime economy, then the paradigm of improvement in the marine and fisheries zone must

additionally be shifted to grow to be a concern monetary improvement. these efforts must be oriented in the direction of maritime regions which are integrated with the development of the land location. Maritime improvement will finally assist growth efficiency and effectiveness in financial sports that developing on land. So, there will be a domino effect so that it will steadily improve the welfare of the community, mainly people in coastal regions.

Paradigm development is minimal with the guide of quantitative feasibility studies sufficient, so that it will be capable of persuade coverage makers to virtually side with the improvement regime orientated to marine and fishery capacity. all through this time, the dominant in discourse are opinions and arguments constructed on statistics difficult or even summary. for example, there is a potential lack of unlawful fishing, then easily as if assuming if it is not stolen then the capacity earnings the nation might be as massive because the losses due to unlawful fishing. A superb assumption misleading, because we do no longer have access to the market, while the perpetrators of unlawful fishing need to have had a buyer.

Projections for the development of the maritime economy need to be absolutely complemented convincing mathematical calculations about the potentialities of his contribution to economic system and those's welfare, so that it could scouse borrow the eye of selection makers policy. as a consequence, earnestly listening to the capacity maritime financial system, a solution might be reached for efforts to boost up remedy poverty and the fulfillment of human's welfare.

In truth, land-oriented development does no longer always grow to be a precedence, because the paradigm of questioning this is embedded inside the minds of coverage makers formerly. However, it is due to a much greater dominant issue, namely the existence of records about land economic interest this is bigger, quicker, and lots extra appealing as compared to the sea and the data approximately the comfort desires of the folks who of direction live at the mainland. the solution that is closest to growing hobby within the location sea and coast is to increase port cities and items attractive tourism, as Hong Kong has demonstrated via providing the widest viable opportunity for non-public traders and belongings enterprise gamers to take a massive function in developing port cities and tourism items. Of path, this attempt has to now not be ridden with political hobbies and SARA, in order that coverage developing port cities and tourism objects really pursuits to improve human's welfare.

3. The Urgency of Establishing a Maritime Security Agency

According Putra A. et al. (2017) that Indonesia is a rustic with sufficient financial boom prospects promising with the quantity of the financial system into the pinnacle sixteen nations around the world. It should be found out that the sustainability of Indonesia's development in all fields is very vital relies upon on transportation infrastructure (transportation) and energy availability, mainly new and renewable electricity, along with the consequences of exploration of underwater power sources.

The pastimes of a country within the sea vicinity, mainly regarding protection and safety problems national protection and regional integration as an entire, that is the primary capital implementation of monetary improvement obligations and efforts to enhance people's welfare, can be completed beneath the guarantee of a experience of security and peace. However no much less critical it's far the duty to make certain safety and protection inside the marine vicinity.

Therefore, as a nation of law that is issue to, certain and obedient to the provisions criminal products and legislation practice, it turns into essential to emphasize marine law, which includes the regulation of the provisions regulation implementation enforcement in the marine region, by means of Bakamla, in a clean and device placing regulation enforcement at sea begins with investigations, prosecutions, and a judicial system that maritime perspective. The aspiration to make Indonesia a international Maritime Axis need to be able to make certain that the factors of security and safety in the marine vicinity emerge as important precedence in handling monetary ability and different potentials attributable to the strategic position of Indonesia's marine areas inside the international.

The presence of a effective Bakamla with all assured powers explicitly within the Maritime law, inclusive of having enforcement authority legal guidelines which can be supported by means of factors of other criminal justice structures with a maritime perspective should be capable of assure felony actuality (Ardyantara, Riyanto, & Lungan, 2021). Bakamla works successfully and correctly, making sure security and marine safety. customers of sea transportation services as well as exploration and exploitation of the ability of marine assets feels quite secure, guaranteed security and protection, and free from piracy and illegal levies from thugs and unscrupulous officials in price of the maritime zone. finally, the distribution prices at sea are felt very luxurious will be suppressed (Gopal & Alverdian, 2021).

UU no. 32 of 2014 consists of thirteen chapters. There are several implications of the start of the Act this. First, the delivery of the Maritime safety corporation (Bakamla) as an implication of Article fifty-nine. Bakamla is a vital employer in protection and law enforcement at sea which at once underneath the president. A greater designated clarification regarding Bakamla is in Article 60, sixty-one, and sixty-two. 2d, Article 30 has the implication that the authorities and local governments obliged to broaden and boom the use of water transportation inside the context of inter-local connectivity, the authorities must put into effect a fleet development policy inside the sea, the authorities regulates regulations on resources of financing and taxation in choose of facilitating the improvement of marine infrastructure, and the authorities enables source of financing for sea transportation business. 1/3, article fifty-eight has implications shaped a marine defense system.

4. Strategy to Counter Maritime-Based Globalization

According to preferred Abdul Haris Nasution, what is supposed via resilience is national coverage does not simplest comprise army energy but issues justice, welfare, and protection equity within the social, monetary and political fields. consequently, the nation's resilience strategy needs to be at the learst cover socio-economic, socio-cultural, protection and safety development. To boom Indonesia's maritime-primarily based resilience, many stuffs need to be completed extra attention. in particular in an effort to face global openness and loose markets. without the increase in resilience, the geographical position is at stake. in order to To fend off the excesses of the loose market and globalization, there's a method that need to be observed. Following, socio-financial, socio-cultural, defense and protection techniques to cope with globalization and loose markets (Arif & Kurniawan, 2018).

According Febrica (2017) that Changes in development ought to be made by means of combining activities sea and land right into a unified archipelago. Indonesia's maritime capacity that has been this is the basis for strengthening Indonesia's monetary shape to be built advanced and modern enterprise (especially in agriculture). Development This consists of mining and power, oil and gasoline, bagari tourism, marine offerings and marine buildings, nor do they overlook the construction of infrastructure transportation and marine assets. Maritime financial system should be the axis development to enhance and equalize social welfare. in order for country wide identity as a maritime country to be rediscovered, it's miles important to have cultural revolution. currently, Indonesian maritime values and culture have been degraded. To improve and raise it, it takes management by way of agrarian maritime society. They should be function fashions so as to emerge as using the pillars of countrywide development inside the maritime area.

Matters that must be considered as a strategic anticipation step in opposition to excesses globalization of political tendencies is ready Maritime area recognition. Indonesia's naval capability need to be based totally on a strategic integrity recognition on Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and China Sea regions. strength building has to be accomplished and advanced to make sure the protection and balance of the source Indonesian maritime electricity and Indonesian maritime sovereignty. To avoid tumpang has high authority in the maritime zone, further observe is likewise wished observe-up to the Indonesian legal guidelines and regulations governing the maritime. The maritime-based totally approach above is crucial to do to lessen negative effects and preserve defense and safety balance Indonesia's maritime national affairs.

5. Potential and Distribution of Marine Resources in Indonesia

Indonesia's sea vicinity is a whole lot larger than the mainland, with a ratio of two:1. then the Indonesian sea has numerous capabilities and the distribution of SDL which includes SDL biological and non-organic SDL. biological SDL is like fish, whilst non-biological SDL is like fish humioil, bauxite, sand, iron ore, nickel, tin, and lots of others. Except SDL from the sea, Indonesia still has other natural assets within the maritime place known as as Coastal resources (SDP) including coral reefs, mangroves, and so on. The SDL that is often utilized by the populace, in this situation is fishermen is biological SDL in the form of fish seize. The fishing capability referred to as Indonesia's sustainable capacity is very massive, which means that even though it remains captured, fish populations within the sea are not threatened with extinction. This sustainable capability is organized in order that sustainability fish populace keeps to exist. global policies stipulate five.12 million lots or approximately eighty % (eighty percent) the most range of fish catches. The truth is that Indonesia nonetheless hasn't most in fishing, because of this that Indonesia still has loads of fish inside the Indonesian sea. According Suseto, Othman, and Razalli (2019) that the distribution of fish potential in jap and western Indonesia is extraordinary. this is due to because of the difference in the intensity of the ocean. Western Indonesia's common sea depth is 75m in order that the fish produced are primarily small pelagic fish species. whilst in eastern Indonesia with its very deep sea reaches a depth of 4000m, the fish are a lot greater diverse with very big weights including tuna and skipjack.

Similarly, to making use of the capture of fish, citizens additionally domesticate fish. This be counted more often than not done inside the northern coast of the island of Java. As for the forms of fish that are cultivated along with shrimp and banden. The geographical condition of Indonesia, which consists of extra than 13 thousand islands, causes the abundance of mangrove forests in coastal areas. in addition to mangrove forests, there also are many seaweed, coral reefs and seagrass. The coastline reaches 81,000km making Indonesia the us of a with the second longest coastline within the international after u. s. of Canada. With the scale of Indonesia's SDL, it's miles the proper step for the authorities to awareness on marine/maritime improvement in Indonesia. improvement isn't always best approximately infrastructure however also on safety which include efforts to defend against illegal practices fishing where the Papua Arafuru Sea area is the maximum vulnerable to illegal practices fishing in Indonesia (Torry & Kusumo, 2010).

The type of wooded area this is positioned on the location of the tides is referred to as mangrove wooded area or mangrove forest mangrove debt. at low tide, mangrove forests are not inundated with seawater, while at low tide, high tide, sea water inundated the mangrove woodland. A seaside this is covered from a lagoon or estuary the seaside is a place for the improvement of mangrove forests. The lifestyles of mangrove forests manner the increase of ecosystems in the vicinity in order that mangrove forests have features no longer only as an ecological feature but additionally an economic characteristic. Ecological feature method being a habitat for residing matters that search for meals and safe haven and breed within the woodland mangroves. many sorts of fauna and fish and shrimp that develop around the mangrove forest. in addition, mangrove forests can defend the coast from sea abrasion. even as the function inexpensive approach wood from timber and living things that grow and broaden Breeding in mangrove forests can be used as a source of earnings for the population.

Indonesia has mangrove forests scattered inside the northern part of the island of Java, subsequent to west of Sumatra, along the coast of Kalimantan, south of Papua, alongside the coast of Sulawesi, and many others. The distribution is absolutely now not evenly dispensed. statistics from UNESCO states the whole wooded area place mangroves in Indonesia is three,716,000ha. As for the region of mangrove debt in Sumatra covers 417,000ha, Java 43,4000ha, in Kalimantan it reaches 165,000ha, Bali and Nusa Tenggara overlaying a place of three.7ha, Sulawesi 53,000ha, and the largest in Papua three, seven-hundred,000ha (Pujayanti, 2010).

In addition to mangrove forests, Indonesia is likewise wealthy in coral reefs. Coral reefs are a sedimentary rock in the sea produced through coral that paperwork colonies till it reaches hundreds and a coral reef is fashioned. Coral reefs live in waters with temperature among 21 stages to 29 tiers Celsius. According Putra A. et al. (2017) that Indonesia because it is a tropical

vicinity whose temperature is good for the boom of coral reefs, making Indonesia the u. s. a. with the largest coral reef inside the global which reaches 284, three hundred km². that quantity equivalent to 18% of the sector's coral reefs. If the ocean temperature isn't best, then coral reefs will no longer grow well. Coral reefs are a place to live. safe haven and breed diverse styles of vegetation and fish within the sea. at least there may be 2500 species of fish that live on coral reefs. further there also are 2500 kinds of mollusks, 599 species of coral and 1500 species of shrimp. so as for coral reefs to grow properly requires a high content of sea salt. that's why coral reefs are hampered impossible to discover in river water areas.

Coral reefs have excessive economic, ecological and socio-financial benefits. Coral reefs may be a supply of medication, food and marine tourism make coral reefs have high financial advantages. while the benefits coral reefs as a reduction from wave crashes that are the primary cause abrasion, is an ecological gain of coral reefs. ultimately, the socioeconomic advantages due to the fact further to fish that may be harvested by using fishermen, beautiful coral reefs may be be used as a traveler attraction which of course can increase human's earnings round and forex for the u.s.

Conclusion

Marine resources have wonderful ability for economic improvement nationally on the way to comprehend the world maritime axis, but, the law and its utilization have to be completed cautiously in order no longer to harm the surroundings as came about to land assets. in order that seafood can usage is maximized, then Indonesia ought to enhance itself in the subject of generation considered one of them is with the aid of constructing cooperation with technologically advanced countries. finally, so as to recognize the dream of becoming the sector's maritime axis, Indonesia have to increase the component of protection and protection of coastal and marine regions. this is achieved so that monetary ability and other potentials can be maximized considering Indonesia's position very strategic in the maritime sector.

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