

Policy Strategy for Developing the Maritime Sector Concept in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this research on maritime sector development policy strategies in Indonesia is to provide a better understanding of the condition of the maritime sector in Indonesia, the challenges faced, and the opportunities that can be exploited. This research also aims to examine the policies implemented by the government in developing the maritime sector and their effectiveness. The researcher used logical research, which must prioritize objectivity, accuracy, and clarity. Thus, the logical research method can produce precise and reliable results. The findings indicate that the maritime sector has great potential to become one of the strategic economic sectors for Indonesia. However, there are several important challenges that must be faced in developing this sector, including infrastructure, regulations, and resource management. To overcome these challenges, the Indonesian government has issued maritime concepts and ideas that prioritize infrastructure and human resource development, strengthening maritime community areas, and increasing international cooperation. In addition, the government has also established a maritime development policy implementation model that involves the active participation of the community, the private sector, and increasing domestic and foreign investment. Implementing this policy requires synergy between various stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, the community, and entrepreneurs. This will significantly benefit Indonesia's economic growth, improve public welfare, and strengthen Indonesia's position on the international stage as a developed and rapidly developing maritime nation.

Keywords: Strategy, Policy, Maritime Affairs, Indonesia

1 Introduction

Indonesia's maritime history is rich and long. As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia possesses enormous marine resource potential [1]. Indonesia's maritime history stems from the maritime civilization that existed in Indonesia since prehistoric times. In the 7th century AD, the Sailendra people became a maritime power in Southeast Asia and were able to build cooperation with other countries such as China and India [2]. In the 13th century, the Singasari Kingdom and later the Majapahit Kingdom became maritime powers in the archipelago by creating downstream maritime trade [3]. When European nations began to dominate world trade in the late 15th century, Indonesia became a primary target for expansion.

European nations such as the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and English in search of spices and other natural resources in the Indonesian region.

Since then, Indonesia has become a center of spice trade and began to be known worldwide as the Nusantara. The Netherlands became the most dominant power in Indonesia and controlled all important ports in the archipelago until the Indonesian struggle against colonialism in 1945. After Indonesian independence, Indonesia again strengthened the maritime sector by establishing the Indonesian Navy in 1945 and also the establishment of a world maritime organization called the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 1946 [4]. Over time, Indonesia continues to develop the maritime sector which is widely integrated with economic, cultural, and social development in Indonesia. Since 2014, Indonesia has included maritime affairs in its priority national structural reform program, as part of its strategy to make Indonesia a global maritime axis [5].

Indonesia as the world's maritime axis is a concept that reflects Indonesia's geographic potential as a country located between two continents and two oceans, and boasting over 17,000 islands with a long coastline. Indonesia enjoys a strategic position as a maritime trade and transportation route connecting various countries in Asia, Europe, and America. Furthermore, Indonesia also possesses abundant marine resources such as fish, gas, and oil that can be developed to boost the national maritime economy [6],[7].

In this regard, Indonesia has launched a strategic program, the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF), which aims to enhance Indonesia's role as a global maritime axis and focuses on the development of the national maritime and shipping sectors. This program includes shipbuilding, the maritime industry, and the development of national ports that can improve connectivity with other countries [8],[9]. The concept of Indonesia as a global maritime axis also involves Indonesia's active role in maintaining maritime peace and security in the region and increasing cooperation with other countries in the maritime sector [10]. Thus, Indonesia is able to prove that a maritime nation seasoned with local wisdom can advance itself as a country that contributes to global maritime sustainability.

Indonesia possesses abundant potential wealth and resources in this sector, but still faces various challenges and obstacles. Several factors contributing to problems in Indonesia's maritime sector include a lack of investment and government attention, inadequate infrastructure, and the low quality of human resources in the maritime sector [11], [12]. Furthermore, problems in the maritime sector also have negative impacts on the economy, the environment, and national security. Therefore, comprehensive efforts are needed from the government and all relevant stakeholders to improve the condition of Indonesia's maritime sector so that it can be optimally utilized for the nation's progress and prosperity [13], [14].

Nawacita is the Indonesian government's short-term and long-term development agenda first launched by President Joko Widodo in 2014. Nawacita consists of nine development priorities which include (1) strengthening the Indonesian economy, (2) improving the quality of education and human resource training, (3) building infrastructure, (4) accelerating development in remote areas, (5) improving the quality of public services, (6) reducing poverty, (7) reducing disparities between regions, (8) improving the environment, and (9) facing global challenges [15], [16]. Indonesian maritime affairs are one aspect of Nawacita, especially in development priorities number 1 (strengthening the Indonesian economy) and number 8 (improving the environment). Indonesian maritime affairs include everything related to the sea and small islands, such as marine natural resources, marine transportation, maritime security, maritime tourism, and so on.

Therefore, Nawacita is closely related to Indonesian Maritime Affairs because Nawacita

aims to strengthen the Indonesian economy by utilizing the potential that exists in Indonesia, including the potential in the maritime sector. In Nawacita, the government promotes the concept of Marine and Fisheries-Based Development (PBKP) which aims to optimize the utilization of marine resources and small islands, improve the welfare of coastal and small island communities, and increase the competitiveness of the marine and fisheries sector. Thus, Nawacita and Indonesian Maritime Affairs are interconnected and mutually supportive in the effort to build Indonesia into an advanced and prosperous maritime nation.

As the world's largest archipelagic nation, Indonesia has significant potential to leverage the maritime sector as a resource that can boost economic growth and public welfare. Keeping pace with changing times and increasing needs, maritime sector development policies in Indonesia are crucial. Well-developed concepts and ideas regarding maritime sector development in Indonesia can help ensure its sustainability, with the resulting benefits felt by all Indonesians.

2 Method

Qualitative Research Methods are an approach used to understand social phenomena in their natural context [17]. This approach typically emphasizes in-depth and detailed data collection and analysis, and takes into account subjective aspects such as the values, beliefs, perceptions, and experiences of individuals involved in the social phenomenon (Moleong, 2012). This research method utilizes logical principles as analytical tools. Logical principles that can be used in this method include deduction, induction, analogy, generalization, contradiction, and so on. Research using logical methods is generally conducted by collecting data or information related to the problem being studied. After that, the data is analyzed using logical principles to find cause and effect or relationships between the various variables involved in the research. The logical model research method is commonly used in scientific research and literature studies [18].

3 Discussion

Major Challenges in the Maritime Sector in Indonesia

Maritime challenges are problems, obstacles, or challenges that arise in maintaining security, safety, and the sustainability of activities in marine and coastal areas, as well as the sustainable management and utilization of marine resources. Maritime challenges encompass various aspects such as climate change, marine pollution, illegal activities at sea, as well as territorial conflicts and the interests of countries that view the sea as a strategic resource. Maritime challenges are a primary focus for countries with maritime territories and maritime activities that encompass various sectors such as fisheries, transportation, industry, and defense. Indonesia, as an archipelagic country, faces significant maritime challenges in the future, including:

1. Dead coral management: Indonesia has the largest coral reefs in the world, but these reefs are being damaged by climate change, pollution, and human activities. Efforts to manage dead coral and conserve coral reefs must continue to ensure the sustainability of Indonesia's coral reefs.
2. Illegal fishing: The continued prevalence of illegal fishing by foreign vessels in Indonesian waters causes significant economic and environmental losses for Indonesia. Therefore, strict law enforcement against illegal fishing vessels must continue.
3. Climate change: Increasingly extreme climate change can affect the strength of currents,

ocean waves, and fresh water supplies, which will undoubtedly impact Indonesia's maritime sector. Therefore, climate change mitigation efforts must be prioritized in future maritime sector development.

4. Dependence on mineral exports: Indonesia is currently highly dependent on mineral exports, such as coal, gas, and oil. This makes Indonesia vulnerable to fluctuations in global prices and demand for these commodities. Therefore, Indonesia must strengthen non-mineral sectors in the maritime sector, such as tourism, fisheries, and seafood processing.
5. Lack of Adequate Infrastructure: Adequate infrastructure is crucial for the maritime sector. Numerous maritime accidents have occurred in Indonesia due to inadequate infrastructure. Therefore, the government must continue to improve infrastructure development in Indonesian waters.

These are some of the maritime challenges facing Indonesia in the future. The Indonesian government and people must work together to address them so that the Indonesian maritime sector can develop optimally and sustainably.

Maritime Concepts and Ideas in Indonesia

The concept and idea of maritime affairs in Indonesia represent the government's efforts to make the sea a unifying force for the nation, improve national shipping, and strengthen Indonesia as a maritime nation. Essentially, maritime affairs refer to national development policies and strategies that involve all sectors in utilizing the sea and waters to improve the people's prosperity. The concept of maritime affairs itself stems from the fact that Indonesia has vast maritime territories and is rich in marine natural resources, yet their utilization and management are still minimal. Therefore, the Indonesian government deems it crucial to encourage the growth and development of the maritime sector by involving various stakeholders.

In order to enhance Indonesia's role as a maritime nation, the Indonesian government has designed a number of strategic programs and policies, including:

1. Development of seaports and other maritime facilities; Development of seaports and other maritime facilities are the development of infrastructure and facilities related to services and activities around ports as well as other important facilities on other ships at sea, such as docks, entrances, barges, warehouses, oil bases, and others [19]. The development of ports and maritime installations aims to increase the capacity and efficiency of port operations, as well as facilitate the shipping process for ships and cargo that anchor or depart from the port. In addition, the development of ports and maritime facilities can also be an important factor in regional and national economic development, as well as improving inter-regional and international connectivity through sea routes.
2. Development of the marine and fisheries industry; The development of the marine and fisheries industry is an effort to expand and develop economic activities in the marine and fisheries sector with the aim of increasing the production and quality of fishery products, as well as increasing the added value from the production process to distribution [20]. The development of the marine and fisheries industry also includes the development of fishing and cultivation infrastructure, processing, storage, marketing, and the development of human resources in the marine and fisheries sector. In the context of sustainable development, the development of the marine and fisheries industry must be carried out by paying attention to environmental, social, and economic

aspects to maintain the sustainability of the availability of marine and fisheries resources and improve the welfare of fishing communities.

3. Improving national shipping; Improving national shipping is an effort to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of domestic sea transportation, which aims to support economic growth and national development [21]. This improvement can be achieved through the development of port infrastructure, improving the quality of the fleet and seafaring workforce, and supporting policies that encourage investment and growth in the shipping industry. By improving national shipping, it is hoped that it will improve connectivity between regions in Indonesia, increase the competitiveness of national products in the global market, and open up promising investment opportunities in the shipping sector.
4. Optimal utilization of marine resources, including through increased investment in the marine and fisheries sector, marine tourism, and marine energy. Optimal utilization of marine resources is crucial for protecting and maintaining the sustainability of the marine environment, as well as for obtaining economic benefits from the marine and fisheries sector, marine tourism, and marine energy [22].

Several ways to increase optimal utilization of marine resources include:

- a. Increased investment in the marine and fisheries sector, including fish farming, fish processing, and fish trading. Investments can also be made to improve port infrastructure, vessels, and other fisheries facilities.
- b. Development of marine tourism by improving tourism facilities around beaches, islands and coral reefs, as well as promoting the uniqueness of marine tourism in Indonesia.
- c. Utilization of marine energy by utilizing tidal energy, ocean waves, and ocean thermal energy to generate electricity.
- d. Conservation and preservation of the marine environment in the form of coral reef rehabilitation programs, monitoring of marine conditions and supervision of fishing activities to prevent damage to the marine environment.

by optimizing the use of marine resources, we can achieve a balance between economic interests and marine environmental conservation and create a sustainable life for communities around the coast and marine areas.

5. Increase regional and international cooperation to strengthen Indonesia's role as a leading maritime nation. Increasing regional and international cooperation to strengthen Indonesia's role as a leading maritime nation is an effort to strengthen Indonesia's position as a country with a large maritime power and can lead in the maritime region [23]. This cooperation covers various fields such as economics, trade, defense, and maritime security. Indonesia seeks to strengthen partnerships with other countries in the maritime region and internationally to strengthen maritime potential and security and maintain the integrity of Indonesian waters. In this way, Indonesia can strengthen its role as a maritime nation that plays a vital role in maintaining stability and security in the maritime region.

With a strong maritime concept, Indonesia hopes to better utilize the potential of its seas and territorial waters to improve its economy, resources, and role internationally. Furthermore,

maritime affairs are also expected to help reduce the gap between coastal and inland areas and promote Indonesia's cultural and natural riches to the world.

Maritime Development Policy Implementation Model

The Grindle Implementation Model is carried out by formulating policies and implementing work programs based on the principles of effectiveness and efficiency [24]. In general, this model refers to the use of sound techniques and strategies to achieve predetermined maritime objectives [25]. Several important principles that must be applied in this model include:

1. Involvement of all relevant parties: in determining policies and implementing work programs, all relevant parties must be involved, including industry players, the community, and the government. This aims to ensure that all interests and aspirations of all parties can be accommodated. Based on the discussion that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the involvement of all relevant parties in the development of maritime affairs in Indonesia is very important. Both the government, the private sector, and the community must cooperate and collaborate to achieve the desired goals. The government, as a policy maker, must ensure that the policies taken can bring benefits to all parties and pay attention to security and environmental aspects. Meanwhile, the private sector has a crucial role as an investor in maritime development and must be responsible for protecting the environment and providing positive social impacts. The community must also be involved in maritime development by paying attention to and maintaining the maritime environment, supporting tourism development, and contributing to improving the economy in coastal areas. With the involvement of all relevant parties, it is hoped that the maritime sector in Indonesia can be improved so that it can provide benefits for the country, society, and the environment.
2. Focus on results: The success or failure of a maritime program must be measured based on its impact on society and the environment. Therefore, a focus on results must be a top priority in developing policies and work programs. Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that a focus on results in maritime development in Indonesia is crucial to achieving the desired goals. This can be achieved by optimizing the utilization of Indonesia's marine and fisheries potential and maintaining the sustainability of these natural resources. Furthermore, efforts are needed to improve maritime infrastructure and technology, as well as create a conducive investment climate for the maritime sector. Through this focus on results, it is hoped that Indonesia can become an advanced and internationally competitive maritime nation.
3. Transparency and accountability: Transparency and accountability are crucial in developing policies and work programs. In this model, all processes must be open to the public, and related documents must be publicly available. Based on the discussion on transparency and accountability in maritime development in Indonesia, it can be concluded that transparency and accountability are key to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of maritime development in Indonesia. Good information transparency and accountability will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of policies implemented by the government and related parties in the development of the maritime sector. To achieve good transparency and accountability in maritime development, support and collaboration from various parties are needed, including the government, the private sector, the community, as well as observers and academics. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase public awareness and understanding of the importance of transparency and accountability in maritime development in Indonesia. The government must also strengthen the monitoring and

evaluation mechanisms for policies and programs implemented in the maritime sector, thereby minimizing the potential for corruption, embezzlement, and other violations. By realizing transparency and accountability in maritime development, it is hoped that this sector can develop more optimally, provide positive economic and social impacts for the community and the country, and make a significant contribution to maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and security.

4. Supporting data-driven decision-making: Appropriate and effective decisions can only be made if supported by accurate and verified data. Therefore, data collection and analysis must be a priority in formulating policies and work programs. From the previous discussion, it can be concluded that supporting data-driven decision-making is crucial for maritime development in Indonesia. There are several reasons why this is important, including:
 - a. Accurate and reliable data will help support informed and effective decisions. In maritime development, data can help determine the best strategies, identify new opportunities, and measure the performance and effectiveness of implemented programs or policies.
 - b. With accurate data, it will be easier for the government, stakeholders, and investors to identify potential marine and fisheries resources that can be developed to boost economic growth. This can enhance regional and national economic development.
 - c. Data-based decision-making will also help to increase accountability and transparency within government. With the availability of data,
 - d. measurable and accountable, then the decisions made will be more accountable and can be accounted for to the public.
 - e. Data-driven decision-making will minimize the risk of errors or failure in maritime development. Accurate data can help identify risks and minimize losses in the development of planned projects or programs.

Overall, supporting data-driven decision-making is crucial for maritime development in Indonesia. This can boost economic development, minimize the risk of errors, and enhance accountability and transparency within government. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve data quality and its use in decision-making. By applying the Grindle implementation model to maritime development in Indonesia, it is hoped that the programs and policies developed will be more effective and efficient in achieving their stated goals. Furthermore, this model can ensure that all parties are involved and that decisions are supported by accurate and transparent data. This will help accelerate maritime development in Indonesia and improve the welfare of communities living around coastal and marine areas.

4 Conclusion

From the discussion that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the policy of developing the maritime sector in Indonesia is very important and strategic. This policy encompasses several ideas and concepts, including improving the quality of human resources, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the logistics system, developing infrastructure, increasing maritime production, developing the tourism sector, and improving security and safety at sea. The development of the maritime sector in Indonesia can have a positive impact on economic growth, job creation, increasing competitiveness, and equitable development throughout Indonesia. Therefore, synergy is needed between the government, the private sector, and the community in realizing this policy. However, to realize this policy, several challenges remain to be overcome, such as budget constraints, poorly coordinated policies, and the lack of

availability of qualified human resources in the maritime sector. The government needs to continue to improve previously implemented policies and programs, and improve coordination with various relevant parties in realizing the objectives of developing the maritime sector in Indonesia.

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