

Present And Future Indonesian Maritime Leadership

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Abstract

After decades of being behind the back, the words sea and maritime have begun to be echoed again after President Joko Widodo's speech at the 9th East Asia Summit, in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 13 November 2014 which wished to make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis (PMD). In order to make PMD successful, the President and Cabinet Ministers lowered various policies and government action programs starting from the national level down to a lower and more realistic level. Like the sinking of ships carrying out IUU fishing carried out by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. PMD policy implementation invites a reactive attitude from countries inside and outside the Southeast Asian region. and there are big countries outside the region that seem not to support or oppose it. In the second period maritime issues are no longer visible, now it has been 8 years since the leadership of President Joko Widodo continues. The vision of making Indonesia the world's maritime axis seems to be swallowed up by time. The results of the execution of programs such as the construction of international standard ports and maritime highways are not yet clear. Indonesia still has a lot to improve itself. Even though development activities are currently focused on post-covid economic recovery and all anticipation of a new wave. The World Maritime Axis is no longer a major issue. However, at least the PMD program triggers the community and other elements of the nation to develop a sense of love and ownership of the sea. The results of the execution of programs such as the construction of international standard ports and maritime highways are not yet clear. Indonesia still has a lot to improve itself. Even though development activities are currently focused on post-covid economic recovery and all anticipation of a new wave. The World Maritime Axis is no longer a major issue. However, at least the PMD program triggers the community and other elements of the nation to develop a sense of love and ownership of the sea.

Keywords: Leadership, Maritime, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Leadership is a person's skill to be able to influence a person or group to work together to achieve a common goal. Leadership can happen to anyone and anywhere, as long as someone really has the ability to influence others to direct them towards a goal.

Maritime leadership in Indonesia can already be seen in pre-modern times. Where large maritime-based kingdoms such as Sriwijaya and Majapahit gained various glory through maritime. After the era of independence, the Indonesian nation began to reorganize to be able to restore the maritime spirit and carry out maritime development.

After decades of being behind the back, the words sea and maritime have begun to be echoed again after President Joko Widodo's speech at the 9th East Asia Summit, in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 13 November 2014 which wished to make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis (PMD). There is hope for Indonesia's maritime future, starting to be knitted.

In the first period of President Joko Widodo's leadership, Maritime Issues became one of the first and main issues which were then outlined in the Nawa Cita of Indonesia's development both in the next five years as the main development which was then implemented through five

pillars consisting of rebuilding maritime culture, commitment to maintain and manage marine resources and focus on building seafood sovereignty, commitment to encourage infrastructure development and maritime connectivity, maritime diplomacy, and build maritime defense forces. This makes Joko Widodo the second president who has the second maritime vision after President Soekarno.

In order to make PMD successful, the President and Cabinet Ministers lowered various policies and government action programs starting from the national level down to a lower and more realistic level. Like the sinking of ships carrying out IUU fishing carried out by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

PMD policy implementation invites a reactive attitude from countries inside and outside the Southeast Asian region. and there are big countries outside the region that seem not to support or oppose what is being carried out unilaterally by the Joko Widodo Government. But within the country itself so much support has come for this policy. In the second period, maritime issues were no longer visible, now it has been 8 years since President Joko Widodo's leadership has continued. The vision of making Indonesia the world's maritime axis seems to be swallowed up by time. The results of the execution of programs such as the construction of international standard ports and maritime highways are not yet clear. Indonesia still has a lot to improve itself.

Even though development activities are currently focused on post-covid economic recovery and all anticipation of a new wave. The World Maritime Axis is no longer a major issue. However, at least the PMD program triggers the community and other elements of the nation to develop a sense of love and ownership of the sea. More and more universities have study programs on fisheries, maritime affairs and maritime affairs. Pursuing education in this field is no longer considered a marginalized study program. The vision of becoming the World Maritime Axis has reminded the Indonesian people to return to their national identity.

Through various education through various maritime meetings, plus the people who have started to have an open view and support maritime activities can trigger people's appreciation of the sea. Even though the situation of maritime progress is quite slow, with the support of various education and advances in technology and information, new leaders with strong maritime vision will emerge, able to become Indonesia as a strong maritime nation. For this reason, it is important to regenerate the character of maritime leaders who must exist in every line of Indonesian government, starting from the village, maritime leaders who emerge from the coast, teaching staff with visionary leaders, and various leaders with maritime vision and knowledge so that they can continue to protect and direct Indonesia in its maritime affairs.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was made in the literature review research method which provides output to existing data, as well as an elaboration of a finding so that it can be used as an example for research studies in compiling or making a clear discussion of the contents of the problem to be studied. The author looks for data or literature material from journals or articles as well as references from books so that it can be used as a strong foundation in content or discussion. From this research, the contents related to the use of systematic literature review research methods. In the use of research in sociology, search for and collect several journals and draw some conclusions, then examine them in depth in a detailed way so that there is a final result that is good and in accordance with what is expected. expected.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Head of State (Head Of State) As The Leader Of The State With The Geographical Constellation Of Islands

The role of the Head of State (Head of State) as the leader of a country with a geographical constellation of islands. The head of state is an individual or collective position. The head of state has the role of being the highest representative of a country, be it a republic, monarchy, federation, or other forms. The head of state has responsibilities and political rights that are determined in accordance with the constitution of a country.

In Indonesia the head of state is the president. The power of the president as the head of state, has the following main tasks

- 1) Holds supreme authority over the army, sea and air
- 2) Declaring war, making peace and agreements with other countries with the approval of the DPR
- 3) Declaring a state of danger
- 3) To appoint and receive ambassadors and consuls by taking into account the considerations of the DPR
- 4) Granting clemency and rehabilitation by taking into account the considerations of the Supreme Court
- 5) The President gives titles, decorations and other honors

As the leader of an archipelagic country, Indonesia has more or less 17,508 fragments of islands spread over 3.5 million miles which have high challenges and difficulties to be united. Therefore, in order to unite the Indonesian Nation, it is necessary to have a Geopolitical concept that is truly suitable for use by the Indonesian Nation.

According to Hersusanto (2009) The geopolitical concept that can be used is the archipelagic insight which aims to make Indonesian people instilled in their hearts that their sea is a means of connecting islands, so that even though they are separated, the Indonesian people still regard their country as one unified whole.

The President, assisted by the Minister of Education, can organize education in the fields of early childhood education, basic education, secondary education, and senior high school education, community education, and cultural management to assist the President in administering state government. from an early age about the sea and all its greatness and usefulness so that individuals with a maritime spirit can be formed and can become a means to give birth to maritime-minded leaders.

When the community is familiar with maritime affairs, it is hoped that a reorientation of the development paradigm will occur, from land-based development to marine and island-based development. To support this, the president can increase public budget allocations, facilitate business credit for the maritime sector, human resources, technology, infrastructure, and other management inputs based on the principles of sustainable development in an integrated and environmentally friendly manner so as to provide sustainability for humans and natural resources.

In addition, as an archipelagic country, Indonesia also realizes how important inter-island connectivity is. The President as Head of States can build appropriate facilities and infrastructure such as the construction of ports, airports, and so on. There should not be a village that does not feel the presence of the state. The President who also has the authority to grant titles, decorations and honors can also give this to a person or group that has a major influence on Indonesia's maritime progress. In addition, the important thing that needs to be considered is national security. The President as commander-in-chief who holds supreme authority over the army, sea and air forces. Must be able to manage state security properly, especially the security of its waters which are part of the country's strategic interests. Therefore, related to efforts to secure and enforce the law at sea within the broad framework of the implementation of the Indonesian state defense function, it is

directed at realizing national stability so that it becomes a conducive condition for regional and global stability.

The Role of the Head of Government(Head of Government)

The Role of the Head of Government as Leader of the Indonesian Maritime Cabinet uses a presidential system so that the president becomes the head of state as well as the head of government. As head of government, the president has the following powers:

1. The president sets government regulations to carry out the law as it should
2. The president appoints and dismisses ministers
3. The president approves the mutually agreed-upon bill to become law
4. The draft Law on the State Budget for Revenue and Expenditure is submitted by the President for discussion with the House of Representatives by taking into account the considerations of the House of Representatives
5. The members of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia are elected by the House of Representatives by taking into account the considerations of the Regional Representatives Council and are inaugurated by the President

With the first point of authority the president can establish favorable government regulations for the maritime sector, on the second point the president can appoint Ministers who have a maritime perspective and have a strong maritime vision. As the head of government, the president is also capable of drafting state income and expenditure legislation that can support the maritime sector

Functions of Regional Heads in Raising Public Awareness in Maintaining Maritime Awareness

May appoint a legal representative to represent him in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations proposing the appointment of a deputy regional head; and carry out other tasks in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CONCLUSION

To be able to increase public awareness of protecting the Maritime Ecosystem, regional heads can be carried out by increasing the role of the community, both by increasing public knowledge through direct socialization and using social media which will have an impact on increasing awareness in environmental protection and management, then regional heads can conduct training to increase community independence in protecting the maritime environment and empower and partner with the community for programs related to the environment. Regional heads can also develop the ability and pioneering of the community in protecting the maritime environment and making it local culture and wisdom in the context of preserving the maritime environment.

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