



Analysis of Indonesia's Foreign Policy during President Jokowi

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ABSTRACT

The foundational tenets of a nation's foreign policy could have their origins in the nation's history, ideology, or even the national constitution. However, the manner in which it is put into effect is heavily impacted by particular political objectives, leadership, and dynamics both domestically and internationally. In this paper, an attempt is made to investigate Indonesia's foreign policy during the administration of President Joko Widodo, also known by his nickname Jokowi. In this investigation, a qualitative strategy is combined with a descriptive research approach. The findings of the study indicate that economic diplomacy was the primary emphasis of Indonesia's foreign policy under the administration of President Joko Widodo, with the ultimate goal of establishing Indonesia as a leading economic power on the global stage in the not too distant future. In addition, President Joko Widodo's foreign policy, as stated in his Nawacita program, wants to make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis, which, if successfully realized, will have a significant impact on the progress of the country. If successfully realized, this goal will have a significant impact on the progress of the country.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The entity forming a state consists of several fundamental characteristics. These characteristics include having territory, sovereign government, citizens, and applicable legal rules (Adnyana, 2022). In a social democratic government, like Indonesia, the rule of law must be based on the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. This also applies to the formulation of Indonesia's foreign policy (Herningtyas, 2015). Therefore, Indonesia's foreign policy is guided by the Idiil foundation in the form of Pancasila and the constitutional basis of the 1945 Constitution. While the operational basis may vary according to the national interests of the reigning government period (Fauzi, 2008).

Basically, Indonesia's foreign policy is always heavily influenced by the realities of Indonesia's domestic politics. On the other hand, Indonesia's domestic political situation cannot be separated from global political conditions (Wicaksana, 2020). Where in the

history of Indonesian foreign policy, foreign policy is divided into several periods or periods, each of which is marked by a changing or different president or government. The first period was the period of Indonesia's first president, namely Ir. Sukarno. The second period is Suharto, the third period is BJ Habibie, the fourth period is Abdurrahman Wahid, followed by the Megawati Soekarnoputri period, the sixth period is the period of President Susilo Bambang Yudhono, and the last is the period of President Joko Widodo. Each period has its own foreign policy or policy focus, although there are some that do not change previous policies (Fachry, 2019).

In carrying out the achievement of a foreign policy focus, each president has different methods and characteristics. The difference in focus and how to achieve this focus was influenced by various aspects, namely the global issues that occurred at that time, the internal characteristics of a country, including decision makers or foreign policy makers and who was influential in the government at that time, then the characteristics of a leader also determined how the political direction foreign countries taken, as well as their ideology and beliefs (Sulaeman & Tiara, 2021).

Indonesia under the administration of President Jokowi, policy oriented for domestic improvement. Because according to President Joko Widodo, Indonesia must first improve its domestic situation and problems, and if all domestic problems have been resolved, Indonesia will be more reckoned with and will have a greater chance of being involved in international politics (Wuryandari et al, 2015). Currently, President Joko Widodo adheres to a free and active political system to become the foundation for carrying out his foreign policy, and of course this will be adapted to the current situation, because currently, the study of foreign policy has undergone a slight modification. According to Kenneth Waltz "democracy is increasingly becoming pressured, the sense of interdependence is getting stronger and the role of institutions as pioneers of peace is increasingly important". Because basically, changes in the structure of international politics will not change the interests of international politics itself. (Maxum, 2015).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative study that utilizes data in order to find solutions to problems based on social reality (Moleong, 2017). According to Moleong, qualitative research is research that aims to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perceptions, motivation for action, etc., in a holistic manner, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a particular natural context. and by making use of scientific methods. It is anticipated that this study would be able to provide a comprehensive explanation of the Analysis of Indonesian Foreign Policy Policy during President Jokowi's Period in Office.

The nature of this research is descriptive, which means that it depicts occurrences or events, the character of a particular population or place by searching for factual information, explaining the situation, and making judgments so that a clear image can be formed (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). The purpose of this research is descriptive in nature, more specifically to make a methodical, factually exact, and detailed description/picture or painting of the facts, qualities, and correlations between the phenomena that are being examined. In the course of this investigation, each and every piece of data that was gathered is then examined and arranged in context in order to reach conclusions, which are presented in written form.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 President Jokowi's Free and Active Political Policy

's foreign policy is the principle of free and active foreign policy. This principle opens free space for interpretation and meaning by anyone and under any circumstances. This

can be seen in the formulation of Jokowi's foreign relations vision and mission, namely "the realization of an Indonesia that is sovereign, independent, and has a personality based on mutual cooperation". This vision emphasizes the meaning of "freedom" of Indonesia by realizing sovereignty, independence and national identity. It also includes the attitude and character of being "active" to be able to realize national independence on the basis of positive and constructive cooperation, namely mutual cooperation (Haryanto, 2015).

The "free-active" principle of Indonesian foreign policy has always had a double meaning. First, that Indonesia's foreign policy aims to maintain national identity. One of the critical questions in this context, as stated by Ubaedillah and Abdul Rozak (2013), is "is it true that the saying that the Indonesian nation is a friendly and religious nation. Is it true that this expression is still a characteristic of the Indonesian nation today?". The reflections made said, "Looking at everyday reality, this nickname is not always appropriate. The high number of corruption cases and rampant acts of violence committed by society and the state is a reality that is far from Indonesia's noble nickname as a friendly and religious society. Besides these negative phenomena, this principle also wants to emphasize a plural and tolerant national identity. In other words, even though global characteristics are pluralist, there is a tendency towards universalization and uniformity of global values. By observing the evolution of Indonesian nationalism from the period of the independence revolution to the present, Ubaedillah and Abdul Rozak (2006) argue that currently what is developing in Indonesia is "cosmopolitan nationalism". It was said, "By joining Indonesia in the international system, the Indonesian nationalism that is built is cosmopolitan nationalism which emphasizes that Indonesia as a nation cannot avoid other nations, but still has Indonesian cultural nationalism.

The second meaning of the "free and active" principle is that foreign policy is also aimed at realizing national ideals as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely to educate the nation's life, improve people's welfare, and participate in maintaining world peace and order. Although the latter goal can be seen as an external goal, foreign policy is also intended to support the achievement of the first two goals which are more internal. Because, as it is realized that only through increasing national prosperity can participation in the maintenance of world peace be carried out. And more than that, with the fulfillment of all these ideals, the goal of independence becomes meaningful and the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation and state is fulfilled (Sabir, 1987).

On the basis of the principle of free and active foreign policy and the mandate of the constitution, it can also be said that Jokowi's mission or foreign policy goals are aligned. These objectives are.

- a. Prioritizing identity as an archipelagic nation in international diplomacy and partnership building;
- b. Increasing global involvement through middle power diplomacy that strategically positions Indonesia as a regional and global force by giving priority to issues directly related to Indonesia's national and state interests.
- c. Expanding the regional engagement mandala in the Indo-Pacific;
- d. Formulate and implement foreign policy that incorporates the community's roles, ambitions, and participation.

Similarly, President-elect Jokowi has outlined four priorities: (1) protection of Indonesian citizens, especially migrant workers overseas; (2) protection of natural resources and trade; (3) economic productivity; and (4) national and regional security defense and world peace. While Jokowi pays great attention to the pledge to support Palestinian independence and participation in the United Nations, he also encourages comprehensive diplomacy in settling possible problems with other nations.

The principle of "freedom and activity" means that foreign policy aims to realize the national ideals that the Indonesian people have always strived for as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely educating the nation's life, increasing people's welfare, and participating in maintaining world peace and order. . Jokowi's intention and goal, which is currently focused on domestic reform, is to increase national prosperity and increase domestic human resources, so that participation in contributing to the maintenance of world peace can be maximized. Based on the Center for Strategic and International Studies working paper entitled "Analysis of the Performance of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2015-2018) by Fitriani and Vido Chandra Panduwinata, there are five pillars of Nawa Cita's vision and mission proclaimed by Jokowi at the beginning of his term of office. The first pillar is security and peace. The second pillar is economic diplomacy. The third pillar is the protection of Indonesian Citizens and Indonesian Legal Entities abroad. The fourth pillar is ASEAN cooperation. The fifth pillar is maritime diplomacy.

3.2 President Jokowi's Vision and Mission of Economic Diplomacy

Economic diplomacy in the Jokowi era has 3 goals, namely attracting foreign investment, opening foreign markets, and promoting tourism to attract foreign tourists. Economic diplomacy is currently more focused on marketing Indonesian products abroad. He hopes that by practicing economic diplomacy, Indonesia's trade balance can achieve positive results and a lot of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will enter Indonesia.

President Jokowi has been quite consistent in implementing this during his reign. The Coordinating Minister for the Economy Darmin Nasution stated that the Indonesian government had conducted research and studies regarding ways to maintain trade relations with the prospective Indonesian ambassador. As a result, in delivering performance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January 2019, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi stated that Indonesia's trade figures with non-traditional markets in countries in the South America to Eastern Europe region had increased significantly by up to 100 percent compared to four last year.

In terms of economic diplomacy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is prepared to maximize Indonesia's vision in encouraging exports and to be more active in carrying out cooperation between SOEs and the private sector. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is ready to maximize Indonesia's vision in maximizing Indonesia's vision in encouraging exports. In addition to this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will work to improve Indonesia's economic standing on both the regional and international levels. During the ASEAN-level cooperation, the Foreign Minister stated that Indonesia would make a significant contribution to the centrality of ASEAN and would expand its role within the regional organization (Fitriani & Panduwinata, 2019).

Since Indonesia's independence, Indonesia's foreign policy has used the concept of free and active politics in the international arena. During the tenure of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono for two terms, there were efforts made by Indonesia to move a little off track in the concept of free and active politics and move in a more ambitious direction globally. Overall, foreign policy under Jokowi was not as active as under SBY. However, that does not mean that the foreign policy system in the Jokowi era did not run smoothly. There are efforts made by Jokowi, especially in foreign policy at the ASEAN regional level. Indonesia seeks to maintain sovereignty and seeks to build territorial integrity through the efforts of the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) or the Global Maritime Axis between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. (Parameswaran, 2019).

It is predicted that Indonesia's foreign policy in Jokowi's second period will not differ significantly from his first period. Jokowi will continue to focus on the domestic sector which prioritizes Indonesia's interests. On the other hand, there are still many Jokowi's domestic policies that have not been resolved in his first period and will be increasingly focused on in the upcoming second period. Even though Jokowi will focus more on the

domestic sector, the new cabinet that Jokowi forms is expected to provide new energy in Indonesia's foreign affairs, starting from diplomacy, economics, to national defense. The election of Indonesia to become a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council which is valid for two years from 1 January 2019 also adds to foreign policy commitments for the future. As a member of the UN Security Council, Indonesia is committed to increasing peacekeeping operations. (Coca, 2019).

3.3 Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis (PMD)

President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) big idea, promoted since the Presidential Election (Pilpres) campaign of 2014, is the creation of a global maritime axis. This concept developed as a response to widespread issues facing the country, including corruption, wasteful spending, inequality, and other injustices. The maritime axis is the Indonesian people's best hope for reclaiming their heritage as mariners (Muhammad, 2014). The maritime idea that has already been implemented will certainly have an impact on Indonesia's foreign policy. However, the maritime axis also poses challenges as well as opportunities which, if resolved, can become a driving force for the country to become more advanced (Kadar, 2015).

After being sworn in as president on October 20, 2014, Jokowi spoke for the first time about his plans to actualize Jalesveva Jayamahe, his vision of reviving Indonesia's former grandeur as a maritime republic. In his view, Indonesian culture has a bright future on the oceans, seas, straits, and bays. In addition, the statement emphasized that the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla administration's policies would focus on fully realizing the potential of the maritime dimension. At the very least, the first step was making clear that maritime issues were the government's top priority by establishing a Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, a coordinating ministry institution that had never existed before.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' performance report, Indonesia has confirmed its position that it is ready to open cooperation in the maritime field with various countries to support Indonesia's economic progress through the submission of the PMD concept in international forums. This policy is being heralded as a watershed moment in Indonesia's diplomatic history. This is due to the fact that maritime concerns have not yet been made front and center, and that national development efforts have thus far been land-based. Nonetheless, early efforts to put these pillars into action were met with criticism, and several policies were scrapped. The Republic of Indonesia's Regional Representatives Council (DPD) also voiced severe criticism, arguing that the maritime axis policy lacked the seriousness that was required.

In guarding the vision of the Future of the Nation's Ocean and supporting the *nawacita* mission mandated by President Joko Widodo, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) continues to encourage the growth of the marine and fisheries sector with various policies. The KKP policy is translated into a three-pillar mission, namely sovereignty, sustainability and prosperity, namely:

- a. SOVEREIGNTY. Independent in managing and utilizing marine and fishery resources by strengthening national capacity to enforce law at sea in order to realize economic sovereignty, which is carried out through monitoring the management of Marine and Fishery Resources (SDKP) and fish quarantine systems, quality control, safety of fishery products , and fish biosafety.
- b. CONTINUITY. Adopt the blue economy concept in managing and protecting marine and fishery resources responsibly with environmentally friendly principles as an effort to increase productivity, which is carried out through the management of sea space; management of marine biodiversity; sustainability of resources and business of capture fisheries and aquaculture; and strengthening the competitiveness of marine and fishery products.

- c. WELL-BEING. Managing marine and fishery resources is for the greatest prosperity of the people, which is carried out through human resource capacity development and community empowerment; and the development of marine and fisheries science and technology innovation.

As for the background to the emergence of the maritime axis which is none other than various problems in the maritime field. Indonesia is known to the world as an archipelagic country where the islands in Indonesia are very numerous and have a variety of very rich natural resources. Of course maritime issues are also a case of Indonesian foreign policy. There have been many cases concerning the Indonesian archipelago and Indonesia has several times lost its island property rights. As is the case with islands whose geographical location is very close to neighboring countries, namely Malaysia. Malaysia has frequently sought conflict with Indonesia. These conflicts arise from various fields, starting from the field of culture Malaysia has several times acknowledged Indonesian culture as the original culture of its country, such as wayang kulit which is lured as an original culture from Malaysia, in fact wayang kulit is an artistic heritage from the history of Indonesia's ancestors. Not only that, in terms of geography, Malaysia uses its geographical proximity to Indonesia as an excuse to seize the Indonesian islands. Like the case of Sipadan Island which is claimed to belong to Malaysia, not only that the case of Amlat Island which is rich in natural resources is also claimed to belong to Malaysia.

The formation of the maritime axis seems to want to emphasize its maritime development-oriented foreign policy which was previously less of a concern. However, it was clearly stated by President Jokowi himself that free-active is still the basis of Indonesia's foreign policy going forward. President Jokowi has clearly shown that the free-active principle is still the foundation of Indonesia's foreign policy, although it is believed that it will be adapted to the contemporary situation.

4. CONCLUSION

Conceptually and normatively, Jokowi's foreign policy vision and mission remains in line with the free-active principle and the constitutional goals of Indonesia's foreign policy. Joko Widodo through his Nawa Cita program is also expected to be able to maximize Indonesia's foreign policy and be able to speak a lot not only in the regional arena such as ASEAN, but also to penetrate into a wider sector. President Jokowi's Free Active Political Policy is more oriented towards economic diplomacy which has 3 objectives, namely attracting foreign investment, opening foreign markets, and advancing tourism to attract foreign tourists. Besides that, President Jokowi's other foreign policy policy is to make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis. This move is being heralded as a watershed moment in Indonesia's diplomatic history. This is because national growth has been land-oriented up until this point, and the maritime aspect has not been firmly positioned as the main focus.

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