Research Article

Maritime State Policy In The Context of Strengthening Indonesia's Sovereignty In The Global Constellation: *Systematic Literature Review*

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Abstract: As the largest archipelagic country, Indonesia faces complex maritime sovereignty challenges amid global geopolitical dynamics and rivalries among major powers in the Indo-Pacific region. This study aims to map the contribution of Indonesia's maritime policy to strengthening sovereignty through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. Using the PRISMA protocol, 28 scientific articles published between 2015 and 2025 were analyzed in depth. The results of the study show that the Global Maritime Fulcrum (PMD) vision serves as a strategic framework that integrates governance, infrastructure, and national diplomacy as the foundation of sovereignty.Thematic findings confirm that strengthening sovereignty depends on the synergy of four dimensions: integrated maritime defense in strategic areas such as the North Natuna Sea; cooperative maritime diplomacy to enhance bargaining position; utilization of security technology for early detection of illegal activities; and maritime literacy and culture to build social legitimacy. Despite growing academic interest, policy implementation still faces obstacles in interagency coordination and regulatory overlap. This study concludes that strengthening sovereignty requires a holistic approach that synergizes military strength, technological sophistication, and cultural identity so that Indonesia can respond effectively to global challenges.

Keywords: Stres Kerja; Maritime Politics, Maritime Sovereignty, Global Maritime Fulcrum, Maritime Security, Maritime Diplomacy

1. Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with more than 17,000 islands and a sea area covering about two-thirds of its total territorial area. This geographical condition places the sea not only as an economic space and strategic transportation route, but also as the main foundation of sovereignty and national identity (Nur et al., 2023). In the global context, the Asia-Pacific region is currently undergoing increasingly complex geopolitical dynamics, marked by rivalries between major powers, increased militarization of the sea, and competition over shipping lanes and maritime resources (Strating, 2023). This situation makes the issue of Indonesia's maritime sovereignty increasingly relevant and urgent to be studied comprehensively (Dannhauer, 2022).

Normatively, Indonesia already has a strong legal and policy framework in place to protect its maritime territory, including through the ratification of UNCLOS 1982 and the affirmation of its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), including in the North Natuna Sea, which is the main foundation of the country's maritime sovereignty (Putra, 2024). However, empirically, various real challenges continue to arise in the field. Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities remain a serious problem that threatens Indonesia's maritime security because these activities violate fisheries regulations and damage the marine ecosystem, as well as impacting the economy of coastal

communities (Beseng, 2021 ; Ford & Wilcox, 2022). Violations of maritime boundaries by foreign vessels, including repeated intrusions into the waters of North Natuna, indicate that the presence of foreign vessels violating Indonesia's sovereign territory remains difficult to address effectively (Putra, 2024). Indirect disputes with China in Natuna involving Exclusive Economic Zone claims are also a source of tension that requires Indonesia's diplomatic and defense preparedness (Mao et al., 2024).

In addition, the rise of technologically advanced maritime crime complicates the management and surveillance of national maritime areas, requiring increased technological capacity and cybersecurity systems (Mao et al., 2024). These conditions clearly show that Indonesia's maritime sovereignty is being tested not only normatively and legally, but also politically, security-wise, and technologically simultaneously. Furthermore, the dynamics of regional alliances and Indo-Pacific geopolitics have the potential to affect Indonesia's access and bargaining position in the region, adding complexity to maintaining its sovereignty and management of maritime resources (Putra, 2024 ; Mao et al., 2024).

In response to this phenomenon, the Indonesian government, since the era of President Joko Widodo, has introduced the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) policy as a strategic vision to return the orientation of national development to the sea (Agastia, 2021) . The GMF is designed not only to strengthen maritime defense and security, but also to integrate maritime diplomacy, maritime economic development, maritime governance, and the strengthening of the nation's maritime culture and identity (Agastia, 2021; Nur et al., 2023). In practice, this policy is realized through the increased presence of the Indonesian Navy and Bakamla, active diplomacy in ASEAN and Indo-Pacific forums, and the use of maritime surveillance technology (Afriansyah et al, 2024; Agastia, 2021).

However, various studies show that the implementation of Indonesia's maritime policy still faces a number of structural and conceptual problems (Aiken et al., 2025). Some studies tend to focus on only one dimension, such as maritime defense or maritime diplomacy, without integrating it with aspects of maritime security technology and maritime cultural literacy of the community (Nur et al., 2023). On the other hand, studies on GMF are often descriptive-normative and fail to link this national policy with current regional geopolitical dynamics, including great power competition and its implications for Indonesia's sovereignty at sea (Paridaens & Notteboom, 2021).

Thus, there is a significant research gap, namely the absence of a comprehensive study that integrates maritime defense, maritime diplomacy, the use of maritime security technology, and maritime literacy and culture into a single framework for analyzing Indonesia's maritime political policy. In addition, the social dimensions of maritime literacy and maritime culture, which play an important role in building legitimacy and public support for national maritime policy, are still relatively marginalized in the discourse on maritime sovereignty.

Based on the phenomenon of global geopolitical dynamics and existing literature gaps, this article aims to conduct a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) (Setiadi et al.,2025) to map empirical findings on the contribution of Indonesia's maritime political policies to strengthening maritime sovereignty. The focus of the study is on the Global Maritime Fulcrum policy, particularly in the context of maritime defense, maritime diplomacy, the use of maritime security technology, and the role of maritime literacy and culture. This study integrates findings from cross-studies to identify the factors that drive and hinder the effectiveness of national maritime policy. The main contribution of this article is to provide a systematic and replicable literature synthesis as a basis for formulating Indonesian maritime policies that are adaptive to global dynamics.

2. Literature Review

Maritime Defense and Maritime Security Strategies

Research on Indonesia's maritime defense strategy emphasizes the need for a targeted defense system, high operational costs, and integration between defense components to maintain the maritime sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (Clayton, 2023). The emphasis on the role of the Indonesian Navy as the main component of maritime security and national shipping highlights the need to empower maritime components in the context of national maritime security operations (Clayton, 2023; Harahap et al., 2023). The existence of maritime bases and infrastructure, such as the Saumlaki base, is considered crucial for rapid response and preparedness in guarding maritime borders. A case study analysis of the maritime security supply chain also emphasizes the need for synergy between naval capacity and port logistics infrastructure (Clayton, 2023; Mohamad et al., 2021).

Maritime Diplomacy and Maritime Defense Diplomacy

Jokowi's maritime diplomacy involves cooperative and persuasive maritime diplomacy to realize global maritime security, with a focus on regional cooperation, collaborative patrols, and maritime stability as elements of national interest (Dannhauer, 2022). Challenges in diplomatic practice include the limitations of bilateral cooperation, which is not yet optimal, and the need for a stronger policy narrative framework. The maritime doctrine in Indonesia's foreign policy has undergone dynamics, especially in the context of the North Natuna dispute and the handling of illegal fishing (Agastia, 2021) . Analysis of maritime defense diplomacy policy shows that implementation still requires improved coordination across ministries and partner countries.

Technology, Detection, and Prevention of Maritime Crime

The technological revolution offers great potential for improving the detection, monitoring, and response to illegal activities at sea, despite facing technical, legal, and operational implementation constraints (Nascimento et al., 2024 ; Setiadi, et al.,2025a). The integration of technologies such as remote sensing, marine sensors, and automation has the potential to improve the effectiveness of maritime surveillance, provided that it is balanced with a legal framework and human resource capacity (Bernabé et al., 2024; Reggiannini et al., 2024). Policy analysis related to the prevention of maritime crime emphasizes that technology must be integrated with operational capacity, port and waterway governance, and inter-agency coordination to minimize IUU fishing and other transnational crimes (Asamoah Agyekum, 2024; Desai & Shambaugh, 2021).

Maritime Literacy and Maritime Culture

Maritime literacy is considered important for strengthening national identity as a global maritime hub, with a focus on increasing maritime cultural awareness and public support for maritime policy (Paridaens & Notteboom, 2021). Research on cadets' perceptions and maritime literacy emphasizes that young people's understanding of maritime affairs is crucial for the sustainability of maritime policies (Chang et al.,2023). Maritime culture also emerges in studies of ship history and sailing traditions, which provide a context for national identity and policy legitimacy (Nur et al., 2023). Maritime cultural education and literacy efforts serve as the foundation for supporting the implementation of national maritime programs and strengthening Indonesia's image as a global maritime hub (Heriyawati & Wita, 2022).

Regional and Global Geopolitical Dynamics

Rivalry between major powers (the US and China) in East Asia and the Indo-Pacific region has pressured Indonesia to adopt a maritime doctrine as a foreign policy response, as this competition highlights the importance of maritime power in maintaining strategic influence in the region (Chan, 2024). Indonesia's maritime policy related to foreign doctrine seeks to maintain sovereignty while enhancing its bargaining position in the regional arena, despite challenges related to policy

coordination and consistency between foreign policy and domestic maritime policy caused by overlapping regulations and the need to strengthen laws in the maritime sector (Zein, et al.,2023). Historical analysis and ancient shipping networks confirm that maritime culture and trade networks have been the foundation for the formation of regional power centers, so modern maritime policy also needs to consider cultural heritage to strengthen national and regional legitimacy in the face of geopolitical dynamics (Ho & Lee, 2024).

3. Method

Type of Research

This study uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, which is a method that aims to systematically and transparently identify, evaluate, and interpret all research relevant to a specific topic or research question. The SLR approach is used to build theoretical understanding and gather empirical evidence related to the contribution of Indonesia's maritime policy to strengthening maritime sovereignty in the context of global dynamics, including the dimensions of maritime defense, maritime diplomacy, the use of maritime security technology, and maritime literacy and culture (Yuzui & Kaneko, 2025).

Search Protocol

Literature searches were conducted in indexed national and international scientific databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Emerald Insight, ProQuest, and Google Scholar. The search strategy used a combination of keywords with Boolean operators (AND, OR) and truncation to expand the search results, including:

a. Maritime sovereignty" and "Indonesia
b. Global Maritime Fulcrum" and "Maritime policy Indonesia
c. Maritime security" and "Maritime diplomacy
d. Maritime technology" OR "Maritime surveillance
e. Maritime culture" OR "Maritime literacy

The publication time frame is limited to 2015–2025 in order to capture research developments since the introduction of the Global Maritime Fulcrum policy. The articles reviewed are written in English or Indonesian, and focus on empirical and theoretical studies relevant to maritime politics and sovereignty.

Inclusion Criteria

Articles are included in the systematic review if they meet the following criteria:

a. Empirical research articles (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods) discussing maritime politics, maritime security, or Indonesia's maritime sovereignty.
b. Studies that explicitly examine the Global Maritime Fulcrum policy or Indonesia's maritime strategy.
c. Publications in peer-reviewed journals or indexed conference proceedings.
d. Articles in English or Indonesian.

Exclusion Criteria

Articles are excluded from analysis if:

a. They are purely conceptual in nature without empirical data support.
b. They are not relevant to the Indonesian context or maritime sovereignty issues.
c. They include grey literature such as non-peer-reviewed policy reports, theses, or internal institutional documents.

Stages of Systematic Literature Review

The SLR process follows the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework, which consists of four main stages (Oruç, 2025) , namely:

a. Identification, by collecting all relevant articles from databases.
b. Screening, through the removal of duplicates and initial assessment based on titles and abstracts.
c. Eligibility, by reviewing the full text to ensure compliance with the inclusion criteria.
d. Inclusion, which is the determination of the final articles to be systematically analyzed.

These stages are visualized in the PRISMA flow diagram to show the number of articles identified, screened, excluded, and analyzed.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using three main approaches:

a. Descriptive Analysis, to map the distribution of articles based on year of publication, focus of study, region of study, and methodological approach.
b. Thematic Analysis, to integrate findings across studies into main themes such as maritime defense, maritime diplomacy, maritime security technology, and maritime culture.
c. Critical Appraisal, by evaluating the methodological quality of articles using tools such as the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) or the
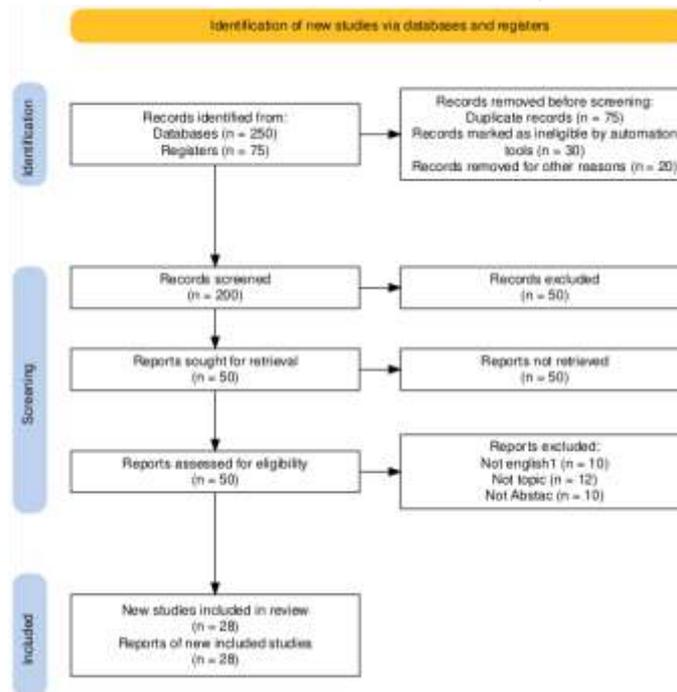d. Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Checklist, to ensure the validity and credibility of the findings.

Figure 1. Prisma Research Flow Chart
Source: process data

4. Results And Discussion

Literature Distribution

Analyzing literature distribution is an important first step in understanding the dynamics of scientific research related to Indonesian maritime politics and the strengthening of maritime sovereignty in a global context. By evaluating the number of articles published each year, researchers can identify trends in academic interest, research momentum, and the intensity of studies on issues such as maritime defense, maritime diplomacy, the use of maritime security technology, and maritime culture. Fluctuations in the number of publications also reflect the academic community's response to

changes in the strategic environment, increasing geopolitical rivalry in the Indo-Pacific region, and the urgency of protecting Indonesia's maritime territory. The following figure presents a visualization of trends in scientific article publications for the period 2015–2025, which shows a tendency for increased research interest in line with the strengthening of the discourse on the Global Maritime Fulcrum and issues of national maritime sovereignty.

Figure 2. Number of Publications per Year (2015-2025)
Source: processed data

The figure shows the trend of research publications on maritime politics and sovereignty in Indonesia during the period 2015–2025. In general, there has been a consistent increase in the number of publications from year to year, indicating growing academic attention to national maritime issues. A surge in publications began to appear in 2018 and peaked in 2023, which can be linked to the intensification of the Global Maritime Fulcrum discourse, the dynamics of the North Natuna Sea, and Indo-Pacific geopolitical rivalries. Although there was a slight decline in 2024, the trend increased again in 2025. This pattern shows that maritime political studies are increasingly relevant and strategic in Indonesia's national security and policy research agenda.

Main themes

The synthesis of the literature analyzed in this study reveals a consistent central theme across various studies, namely the close interconnection between national maritime policy, maritime defense capacity, maritime diplomacy, the use of maritime security technology, and maritime literacy and culture in strengthening Indonesia's maritime sovereignty. Cross-study findings confirm that the effectiveness of strengthening sovereignty is not only determined by naval military strength, but also by policy synergy, social legitimacy, and adaptation to regional and global geopolitical dynamics. The integration of these factors forms a strategic framework that collectively influences Indonesia's ability to protect its maritime territory and national maritime interests.

a.   **Maritime Policy Framework as the Foundation of National Sovereignty**

The Global Maritime Fulcrum as a strategic vision serves as a policy framework that guides the development of national maritime governance, the strengthening of port infrastructure, and the expansion of regional partnerships to strengthen Indonesia's maritime sovereignty. A literature review shows that this policy is designed to increase national capacity through cross-sectoral coordination covering defense, foreign policy, infrastructure development, and maritime human resource development. This approach places the sea at the center of Indonesia's development and diplomacy. In addition, analysis of foreign maritime doctrine shows that Indonesia tends to adopt cooperative and persuasive maritime diplomacy to strengthen its regional role and maintain

strategic maritime access. However, the effectiveness of this strategy still faces implementation challenges, particularly in terms of policy consistency, inter-agency coordination, and optimization of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

b. **Maritime Defense and Maritime Security**

The emphasis on strengthening a targeted maritime defense system and allocating adequate resources is central to the findings of this study. Securing maritime territorial sovereignty requires integrated national maritime security operations through the empowerment of all maritime components, including the strategic role of the navy. Inter-agency and inter-element integration of defense acquisition is considered crucial to improving the effectiveness of surveillance and law enforcement at sea. Strategic shipping lanes such as the Lombok Strait and the Natuna Sea border area have been identified as top priorities in strengthening maritime defense. However, the implementation of maritime defense diplomacy is considered suboptimal due to weak bilateral coordination and a lack of a strong policy narrative. Therefore, a more cohesive, consistent, and adaptive policy framework is needed to support the sustainable strengthening of maritime sovereignty.

c. **Maritime Technology and Maritime Crime Detection**

Maritime technology has strategic potential in improving early detection and rapid response capabilities to various illegal activities at sea, including territorial violations and maritime crime. However, the effectiveness of the use of this technology is highly dependent on its level of integration with operational capacity, regulatory frameworks, and the readiness and training of human resources. A literature review shows that implementation constraints still include legal limitations, low interoperability between systems, and suboptimal data infrastructure and integrated command centers. In the context of preventing illegal fishing practices in vulnerable waters, the use of technology also requires closer cross-border cooperation. In addition, policy alignment and inter-ministerial coordination are needed so that maritime technology can function effectively in supporting the strengthening of Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and security.

d. **Maritime Literacy and Culture**

Maritime literacy plays an important role in increasing public understanding, especially among the younger generation, of Indonesia's national identity as an archipelagic country and a global maritime hub. Maritime literacy and marine cultural education programs have been proven to contribute to building collective awareness and public support for national maritime policies. This social support, in turn, strengthens the legitimacy of Indonesia's policies at the regional and global levels. In addition, maritime culture, which is rooted in the long history of the archipelago, including the glory of maritime kingdoms such as Srivijaya, affirms that the cultural dimension is an important foundation of national identity. Strengthening maritime culture can improve Indonesia's bargaining position in international relations, particularly on issues related to security, diplomacy, and maritime cooperation.

e. **Geopolitical Dynamics**

Tensions between major powers in the region underscore Indonesia's need to maintain maritime sovereignty through a combination of deterrence, diplomacy, and regional cooperation strategies. The maritime doctrine in Indonesia's foreign policy is required to maintain a balance between national interests and regional geopolitical dynamics, including the potential risks of conflict and opportunities for collaboration. The dynamics in the North Natuna Sea and ongoing efforts to combat illegal fishing practices show that sovereignty protection cannot be carried out on a sectoral basis. National policy needs to harmonize diplomatic measures, maritime security

strengthening, and law enforcement in an integrated manner. A cohesive and adaptive approach is key for Indonesia to be able to respond effectively to geopolitical challenges while maintaining stability and national maritime interests.

Table 1. Thematic Summary of the Indonesian Maritime Policy Literature Review

RQ	Thematic Topic	Focus of Study	Key Findings	Author (Year)
RQ1	Maritime Policy Framework	Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) as a strategic vision	PMD serves as an umbrella policy that integrates governance, infrastructure, diplomacy, and national maritime development	Agastia (2021); Nur et al. (2023); Paridaens & Notteboom (2021)
RQ1	Maritime Defense	Maritime defense systems and security operations	Strengthening maritime defense requires inter-agency integration, adequate resource allocation, and a focus on strategic areas such as Natuna and international straits	Clayton (2023); Harahap et al. (2023); Putra (2024)
RQ2	Maritime Diplomacy	Cooperative diplomacy and maritime defense	Maritime diplomacy enhances Indonesia's bargaining position, but is still hampered by coordination and policy consistency issues	Dannhauer (2022); Agastia (2021)
RQ2	Maritime Security Technology	Surveillance, early detection, and prevention of maritime crime	Technology is effective when integrated with regulations, human resources, and integrated data systems to address IUU fishing and transnational crime	Bernabé et al. (2024); Reggiannini et al. (2024); Desai & Shambaugh (2021)
RQ3	Maritime Literacy and Culture	Maritime education and national identity	Maritime literacy and culture strengthen public support and the legitimacy of maritime sovereignty policies	Nur et al. (2023); Chang et al. (2023); Heriyawati & Wita (2022)
RQ3	Geopolitical Dynamics	Great power rivalry and the Indo-Pacific	Indonesia needs to balance deterrence, diplomacy, and regional cooperation to maintain maritime sovereignty	Strating (2023); Chan (2024); Ho & Lee (2024)

Source: process data

RQ1: How does Indonesia's maritime policy contribute to strengthening maritime sovereignty?

RQ2: What factors influence the effectiveness of maritime defense, diplomacy, and technology?

RQ3: How do literacy, maritime culture, and geopolitical dynamics support sovereignty?

The thematic summary table presents a structured synthesis of the literature review results based on the main themes and research questions. The findings show that the Global Maritime Fulcrum policy serves as a strategic framework that integrates governance, defense, diplomacy, and national maritime development. In the defense dimension, the literature emphasizes the importance of an integrated maritime security system and prioritizes strategic areas such as the Natuna Sea and

international shipping lanes. Maritime diplomacy is understood as an instrument to enhance Indonesia's bargaining position, although it still faces policy coordination challenges. The use of maritime security technology is considered effective in supporting the surveillance and prevention of maritime crime when supported by regulations and human resource capacity. In addition, maritime literacy and culture contribute to strengthening the social legitimacy of policies, while geopolitical dynamics demand a balance between deterrence and regional cooperation in maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty.

Table 2. Keyword Groups that Frequently Appear Together in Publications

No	Main Topic	Frequently Co-occurring Keywords
1	Maritime Policy	Maritime policy, Global Maritime Fulcrum, maritime governance, national interest
2	Maritime sovereignty	Maritime sovereignty, territorial waters, EEZ, UNCLOS
3	Maritime Defense and Security	Maritime security, naval power, sea control, maritime defense
4	Maritime Diplomacy	Maritime diplomacy, defense diplomacy, regional cooperation, ASEAN
5	Maritime Security Technology	Maritime surveillance, remote sensing, AIS, maritime technology
6	Maritime Crime	IUU fishing, illegal fishing, transnational crime, law enforcement
7	Maritime literacy and culture	Maritime literacy, maritime culture, national identity, education
8	Geopolitical Dynamics	Indo-Pacific, great power rivalry, regional stability, geopolitics

Source: process data

Table 2 shows the grouping of keywords that frequently appear together in publications on maritime politics and Indonesian sovereignty. The co-occurrence pattern of keywords shows that the issues of maritime political policy and maritime sovereignty are the dominant clusters that are interconnected with the concepts of maritime security, maritime diplomacy, and maritime surveillance technology. The emergence of keywords such as Global Maritime Fulcrum, maritime security, and Indo-Pacific indicates the strong influence of regional geopolitical dynamics in academic discourse. In addition, the cluster of maritime literacy and culture emerges as a supporting theme that emphasizes the importance of social dimensions and national identity. This pattern indicates that the study of Indonesian maritime politics is developing multidimensionally and is not limited to security aspects alone.

Research Gaps

Various previous studies have discussed Indonesia's maritime politics from various perspectives, but they still show conceptual and integrative limitations. A number of studies focus on the World Maritime Axis policy as the country's strategic vision, with a focus on the dimensions of diplomacy and Indonesia's political leadership in the Indo-Pacific region (Agastia, 2021; Dannhauer, 2022). Other studies highlight maritime defense and security, particularly the role of the navy and the strengthening of defense infrastructure in protecting strategic areas such as the North Natuna Sea (Clayton, 2023; Putra, 2024). Meanwhile, research related to maritime technology has mostly discussed the technical aspects of surveillance and detection of maritime crimes, such as IUU fishing,

without directly linking them to the national policy framework (Bernabé et al., 2024; Reggiannini et al., 2024).

On the other hand, studies on maritime literacy and culture are generally placed in the realm of education and national identity, separate from the discourse on maritime politics and security (Nur et al., 2023; Chang et al., 2023). This shows a fragmentation of the literature, in which each dimension of policy, defense, diplomacy, technology, and culture is studied partially. In addition, most studies are descriptive or normative in nature, thus failing to provide a comprehensive empirical synthesis of how all these elements interact to strengthen Indonesia's maritime sovereignty amid global geopolitical dynamics (Paridaens & Notteboom, 2021; Strating, 2023).

Based on these conditions, the main research gap lies in the absence of a systematic study that integrates all dimensions of maritime politics into a single, comprehensive analytical framework. Therefore, this study offers something new through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach that synthesizes findings from various studies to comprehensively explain the contribution of Indonesia's maritime political policies to strengthening maritime sovereignty in the global and regional contexts.

5. Conclusion

As the largest archipelagic country, Indonesia faces complex sovereignty challenges amid global geopolitical dynamics marked by rivalries between major powers. Through its strategic vision of the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF), Indonesia seeks to integrate governance, infrastructure, and defense as the foundation of national sovereignty. Based on the results of the study, strengthening this sovereignty requires synergy between maritime defense capabilities in strategic areas, such as the North Natuna Sea, with cooperative and persuasive maritime diplomacy to enhance bargaining power in the Indo-Pacific region. The success of maritime policy also depends heavily on the use of security technology to effectively detect illegal activities such as IUU fishing. In addition to technical aspects, social dimensions such as increasing maritime literacy and strengthening maritime culture play an important role in building national identity and public support for government policies. Although there is a growing trend of academic attention to this issue, implementation in the field still faces structural obstacles in the form of suboptimal inter-agency coordination and overlapping regulations. In conclusion, strengthening Indonesia's maritime sovereignty requires a holistic and adaptive approach that synergizes military strength, technological sophistication , and socio-cultural legitimacy to effectively address global challenges.

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