

INDONESIAN GEOPOLITICS: EXPLORING ROLES ON THE NEW GEOPOLITICAL MAP

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ABSTRACT

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In the era of globalization and increasingly complex geopolitical dynamics, a deep understanding of a country's geopolitical position is crucial. This research aims to investigate Indonesia's role in the context of a geopolitical map that continues to change and develop. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research results show Indonesia's crucial role in global geopolitical dynamics, especially facing changes in the "new geopolitical dynamic map." Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic country, carries responsibility as a guardian of regional stability and a contributor to the global order. Maritime disputes, great power competition and global challenges require wise responses, with Indonesia faced with the complex task of maintaining a balance between national interests and global responsibilities. Adaptation capacity is needed through the development of strong diplomacy, cohesive foreign policy and responsive strategies. Indonesia, with its potential as a balancing force, can make a positive contribution to peace and development at the global level, but this challenge requires active involvement and a firm stance from Indonesia in facing the ever-developing geopolitical dynamics.

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INTRODUCTION

Significant changes in the world's geopolitical landscape have become a reality that cannot be ignored. This transformation includes striking shifts in power, the formation of new alliances, growing tensions, and the evolution of strategies that play a key role in the dynamics of relations between countries at the global level (Armawi & Wijatmoko, 2022). Since the last few years, there has been a visible shift in power from the West to the East, with countries such as China and Russia playing an increasingly dominant role in the geopolitical arena. In addition, phenomena such as isolationism that have emerged in several developed countries have had a significant impact on the dynamics of international diplomacy (Ramadhan, 2018). This development not only creates uncertainty, but also opens up new opportunities and challenges conventional paradigms in relations between countries (Rosmawandi, 2022).

The importance of understanding this new geopolitical map lies in the ability of countries to navigate and adapt to these changes. A diplomatic style based on national interests and flexibility in forming strategic alliances is the key to facing these new challenges (Hutabarat, 2018). Therefore, countries around the world need to carefully analyze current geopolitical dynamics to identify emerging opportunities and threats. Awareness of power shifts, potential conflicts, and the potential for new international

cooperation will be an important foundation for effective foreign policy amidst this ever-changing geopolitical map (Alfathimy et al., 2021).

Changes in relations between the United States and European countries, along with adjustments to NATO's role, indicate a deep evaluation of strategic alliances (Suwarman et al., 2018). Along with the shift in geopolitical focus, especially in the context of competition between the United States and China, allied countries feel the need to review their involvement and obligations in the old alliance (Widyaningrum et al., 2022). Several European countries, for example, have expressed a desire to strengthen Europe's security independence in response to changing global geopolitical dynamics. This initiative creates new dynamics in transatlantic relations and shows the adaptability of countries to remain relevant in an ever-changing geopolitical map (Arianto, 2015).

This change not only affects security aspects, but also creates waves of change in global politics and economics (Hutabarat, 2014). Countries around the world, both those involved in grand alliances and those pursuing neutral policies, continue to undertake constant assessments and reevaluations of their positions and strategies (Yadav, 2022). Flexibility and sensitivity to geopolitical dynamics are key in safeguarding national interests and ensuring global stability. As a result, this new map of geopolitical dynamics creates a complex and challenging stage, which requires strong international cooperation and adaptive policies to face ever-growing global challenges (Ayuningtyas & Muhaimin, 2022).

Changes in the global geopolitical dynamic map have a significant impact on the Indonesian context. Shifts in power and regional conflict dynamics can affect national resilience, requiring increased vigilance and adjustments to security policies (Sartono et al, 2021). On the economic side, these changes affect Indonesia's dependence on global markets, trade and foreign investment, encouraging the need for a tough economic strategy (Al-Fadhat, 2022). Apart from that, these changes also affect Indonesia's diplomatic role at the international level, encouraging this country to play a more proactive role in international forums and strengthening economic, cultural and environmental diplomacy (Wangke, 2021). Therefore, adapting and updating security, economic and diplomatic strategies is the key for Indonesia to safeguard national interests and play a more effective role in the ever-changing geopolitical arena.

This research aims to investigate Indonesia's role in landmarking significant changes in the global and regional geopolitical map. Through in-depth analysis, this research wants to understand the impact of these changes on Indonesia's position in security, economics and international diplomacy. The benefits of this research include providing better insight for the formulation of effective foreign policy, contributing to global understanding of the role of developing countries, such as Indonesia, in achieving regional and global stability, as well as being a valuable source of information for various related parties, including government, academics, and practitioners, to respond and anticipate changes in the geopolitical map. Thus, this research not only has academic relevance but also significant practical implications in the context of Indonesia's foreign policy and national strategy.

METHOD

In this article, a qualitative approach with a case study design is used as a research method. A qualitative approach is considered effective for uncovering and understanding

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unknown aspects of a phenomenon (Yulianah, 2022). Data collection techniques applied in this research include observation, interviews and documentation involving key informants from sources relevant to the scope of the research. These various techniques are used to ensure the data obtained is relevant and comprehensive. Referring to the views of Miles & Huberman (1994), qualitative data analysis generally involves three activities at once, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. This approach is expected to provide an in-depth understanding of the cases studied and produce findings that can contribute to the understanding of Indonesian Geopolitics in Exploring Roles in the New Geopolitical Map.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Changes in the "global geopolitical dynamic map" have a significant impact on the Indonesian context, especially in terms of national security. Instability in a number of regions, such as the conflict in the South China Sea, climate change and the threat of global terrorism, demands a deep reevaluation of Indonesia's security strategy. In facing this new challenge, it is necessary to adjust policies and increase national defense capacity to protect Indonesia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Furthermore, changes in global geopolitics, which are largely focused on maritime issues, have a direct impact on Indonesia. Territorial disputes in the South China Sea and Natuna Sea are an integral part of these changes. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has a big interest in ensuring security and stability in these waters. Therefore, maritime diplomacy and increasing maritime defense capabilities are crucial aspects in dealing with continuously developing geopolitical dynamics.

In addition, regional and international cooperation is key in responding to geopolitical changes. Indonesia needs to play an active role in international forums to promote dialogue and cooperation to achieve regional security. These steps involve coordination with neighboring countries and related parties to build stability in the region and mitigate potential conflict. Awareness of Indonesia's role in the global geopolitical context must be accompanied by concrete steps to ensure national security and a positive contribution to regional stability.

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has a huge interest in ensuring security and stability in its surrounding waters. Maritime safety is not only about protecting territorial sovereignty, but also securing vital trade routes that cross Indonesian waters. To achieve this goal, cooperation with other countries in maintaining sovereignty and stability in the region is imperative. Through strong maritime diplomacy, Indonesia can build effective regional partnerships to respond to shared security challenges, including territorial disputes and threats to maritime security.

In addition, in facing changes in relations between major powers such as the United States, China and Russia, Indonesia must carry out wise diplomacy. Changes in global geopolitical dynamics can affect Indonesia's bilateral relations with these countries, and therefore, a deep understanding of these dynamics is key. Indonesia must be able to adapt its foreign policy to remain relevant in facing these changes, while still maintaining its national interests.

Apart from being a regional actor, Indonesia also has an important role in the Southeast Asia region as a whole. In this context, Indonesia can act as a mediator and facilitator of regional cooperation to realize stability and mutual progress. By understanding global dynamics, Indonesia can take a constructive role in supporting economic and security integration in Southeast Asia, strengthening its position as a leader in a region that is increasingly connected geopolitically and economically.

Global geopolitical dynamics have a significant impact on Indonesia's role in regional organizations such as ASEAN. Changes in relations between great powers and shifts in global strategy can affect ASEAN's internal dynamics and Indonesia's position within it. Therefore, effective coordination and diplomacy are the keys to maintaining stability and security in Southeast Asia. Indonesia, as an active member of ASEAN, needs to play a proactive role in responding to changes in global geopolitics in order to mitigate potential conflicts and strengthen regional solidarity.

A deep understanding of global geopolitical changes is very important for the Indonesian government, academics and stakeholders. Accurate information and analysis of global developments provides a solid foundation for effective foreign policy planning. Moreover, this understanding also supports efforts to maintain national security and promote economic development in the Southeast Asia region and beyond. With a deep understanding, Indonesia can act as an active and responsible actor in designing joint solutions to global challenges, creating stability in the region, and contributing to world peace and sustainability.

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Indonesia's role in the changing context of the "new geopolitical dynamic map" holds extraordinary significance, especially on a regional scale. As the largest country in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is a key force in maintaining stability and security in the region. In facing changes in geopolitical dynamics, Indonesia acts as a potential mediator and mediator of conflicts between countries in Southeast Asia. Apart from that, Indonesia also has a strategic role in fostering regional cooperation to overcome common challenges, such as maritime issues, climate change and the threat of terrorism. Indonesia's success in carrying out this role not only influences regional prosperity but also reflects its positive contribution in creating resilience and stability at the global level.

In the context of maritime disputes in the South China Sea, Indonesia plays a crucial role as a mediator and leader of peaceful dialogue between the conflicting parties. By adopting a neutral stance and facilitating negotiations, Indonesia is trying to find a fair and sustainable solution to the dispute. The existence of many islands and territorial waters in Indonesia makes this country in a strategic position to protect and maintain sovereignty in its national waters. Issues related to maritime security, including threats to fisheries security, are crucial and require active involvement from Indonesia.

From its role as mediator and leader of this peaceful dialogue, Indonesia must also ensure the maintenance of national water resources and security. These steps involve developing sustainable policies to maintain the balance of maritime ecosystems, protecting marine biodiversity, and handling conflicts that could affect national security. Apart from that, Indonesia needs to build close regional cooperation in order to achieve a sustainable solution regarding this maritime dispute. As a respected leader in maritime affairs,

Indonesia's role in ensuring maritime security and the sustainability of marine resources has a positive impact far beyond its borders, reflecting the country's commitment to peace and stability in the region.

From its role as a mediator and leader of peace dialogue, Indonesia also has a responsibility to ensure the maintenance of national water resources and security. As a country with significant natural resource wealth, including oil, gas and minerals, how Indonesia manages these resources in the context of global geopolitical changes can have an important impact on the regional economy and environment. Sustainability in natural resource management is crucial to ensure long-term benefits and maintain the balance of the maritime ecosystem.

In addition, Indonesia has played an active role in mediation efforts in regional and global conflicts. With a reputation as a country that adheres to peaceful diplomacy and a free-active policy, Indonesia has always been an intermediary in resolving conflicts and promoting dialogue between countries. As a founding member of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and the largest country in this organization, Indonesia plays a leading role in advancing peaceful solutions to regional conflicts and addressing common issues such as climate change and trade. ASEAN solidarity, led by Indonesia, is key in maintaining stability and promoting cooperation in Southeast Asia, emphasizing Indonesia's important role in shaping the direction of geopolitical and economic dynamics at the regional level.

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Indonesia's role in global geopolitical changes gives rise to complexity and diversity that reflects the dynamics of this archipelagic country. As a key actor in the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia has great potential to play a strategic role in promoting peace, security and development at regional and global levels. Indonesia's geographical and cultural diversity provides a solid basis for engaging in inclusive and far-reaching diplomacy. Therefore, Indonesia's role is not only local but also global, where this country can become a bridge between various interests and perspectives in responding to the challenges and opportunities faced in the "new geopolitical dynamic map". By utilizing its diversity, Indonesia can function as a driver of cooperation, dialogue and harmony amidst shifting global powers, making a positive contribution to global stability and progress.

In carrying out Indonesia's role in global geopolitical dynamics, this country is faced with a number of challenges that require wise handling. One of the main challenges is the growing maritime disputes, especially in the South China Sea, which require a thorough and consistent diplomatic approach. Great power rivalry, especially between the United States and China, adds complexity to geopolitical dynamics in the region, requiring a neutral stance and balanced foreign policy.

In addition, the complexity of global issues such as terrorism, climate change and migration also pose serious challenges. In facing the threat of terrorism, Indonesia needs to strengthen international cooperation to exchange intelligence and increase national security capacity. Climate change requires joint efforts to implement sustainable environmental policies, while migration issues require Indonesia to develop a humane and just approach.

Indonesia's wise response to these challenges involves continued and enhanced regional and international cooperation. Strengthening diplomacy, developing adaptive

foreign policy, and active participation in international forums are the keys to dealing with complex geopolitical dynamics. In addition, Indonesia can take advantage of its constructive role in regional organizations such as ASEAN to build consensus and find joint solutions to global issues that require joint attention. With a holistic and proactive approach, Indonesia can overcome these challenges and make a positive contribution to stability and sustainability at the global level.

Thus, Indonesia is faced with a complex task, namely maintaining a balance between safeguarding its national interests and acting as a responsible member of the global community. In the face of ever-changing global geopolitical dynamics, the ability to adapt is the key to success. Indonesia needs to build strong diplomacy, a cohesive foreign policy, and a strategy that is able to respond to changes occurring in the global scope. In this way, Indonesia can play a positive role in shaping the direction of geopolitical dynamics, facing global challenges, and at the same time, safeguarding its sovereignty and national interests. With its unique character as an archipelagic country with abundant natural resources, Indonesia can become a balancing force that makes a positive contribution to peace and progress at the global level.

CONCLUSION

This research highlights Indonesia's role in global geopolitical dynamics, especially in the changing context of the "new geopolitical dynamic map." Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic country in the world, has a strategic position that allows it to play a significant role in maintaining stability and security in Southeast Asia and contributing to the global order. Changes in interstate relations, maritime disputes, and global challenges such as terrorism and climate change require wise responses from Indonesia. This research underlines that Indonesia faces a complex task in maintaining a balance between national interests and responsibilities as a responsible member of the global community. The ability to adapt is the main focus, which involves developing strong diplomacy, a cohesive foreign policy, and a strategy that is responsive to changing global dynamics. In its efforts, Indonesia can become a balancing force that brings positive contributions to global peace, security and development. In conclusion, Indonesia has great potential to influence the direction of global geopolitical change and can act as a mediator, regional leader and active contributor to global issues. However, the challenges faced, such as maritime disputes and great power competition, require a firm stance, wise policies, and cross-border cooperation to achieve stability and progress. Therefore, a deep understanding of geopolitical dynamics and strong adaptive capacity are the keys to Indonesia's success in carrying out its role at the global level.

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