

# *Basic concepts in the study of Indonesian foreign policy*

*Prof. Aleksius Jemadu, Ph.D.*

# CLASS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIRST WEEK

(4 SKS x 50 minutes =200 minutes)

1. Introduction - 5'
2. Explanation of the Semester Course Plan or RPS and class regulations - 10'
3. Basic definitions of concepts - showing videos and trigger discussions with preliminary questions 30'
4. Presentations and class discussions 30'
5. Break - 5 - 10 minutes
6. Showing video 2 and discussions 45'
7. Wrap up lecturing 45'
8. QA 15'

# VIDEO ON INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY BY FM RETNO L.P. MARSUDI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fQxPCJ7kEew> - priorities  
in Indonesian foreign policy today

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h74EBHj0zS0> President  
Jokowi at Brookings Institution explaining his foreign policy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHn5vzEoGiY> Regional  
Architecture for Today and Tomorrow - Retno at Wilson  
Center

# PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. What is foreign policy? Is it different from foreign relations?
2. Why do we need to study Indonesian foreign policy?
3. Basic concepts in the study of foreign policy: national interests, foreign policy objectives and foreign policy instruments
4. Approaches in the study of foreign policy
5. Who are foreign policy actors or who are the actors in foreign relations (state and non-state actors)
6. Current context of foreign relations
7. Foreign policy models
8. Study foreign policy for resolving problems of the nation

# ***WHAT IS FOREIGN POLICY?***

**ACTIONS (and INACTIONS) OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY A STATE OR GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND AND PROMOTE ITS DIVERSE NATIONAL INTERESTS WHOSE ACCOMPLISHMENT SOMEHOW DEPEND ON THE INTERACTIONS WITH VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ACTORS (STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS) AND THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL (AJ)**

# FOREIGN POLICY AND PROBLEM SOLVING FOR THE NATION

**Security: Defending state sovereignty and territorial integrity**

**Poverty: Economic welfare through trade and investment**

**Humanity: Promoting the dignity of the nation and its people**

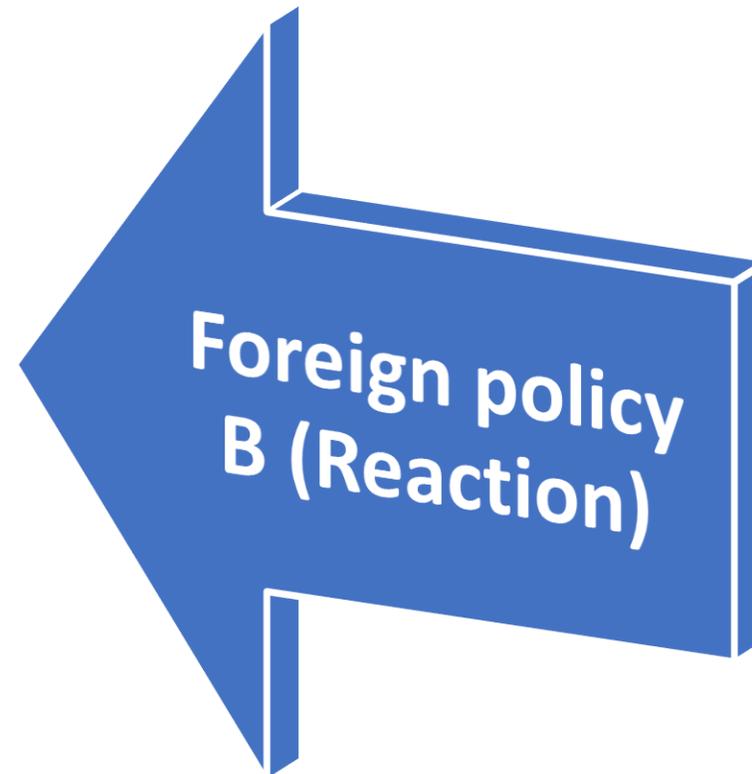
# WHAT IS FOREIGN POLICY?

ACTIONS OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY A STATE OR GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND AND PROMOTE ITS NATIONAL INTERESTS WHOSE ACCOMPLISHMENT DEPEND ON THE INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTORS (STATE AND NON-STATE) AND THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL OR EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

The Key Concept is “ACTION”

# INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

## The key concept is: INTERACTION



# FOREIGN POLICY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

- FOREIGN POLICY

- State ownership but can also be influenced by non-state actors
- Official and formal
- Clear procedures and regulations
- It is derived from government foreign policy making process
- Funded by the state with official mechanism of public responsibility
- Subject to diplomatic conventions
- Constrained by anarchy as the basic nature of inter-state relations (realist)

- FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Totality of all kinds of relationship or interactions (political, security, economic, social, cultural) with all international actors (state and non-state actors)
- It can be formal/official and informal
- It needs to be managed and well organized to minimize the damaging effect on the nation
- No clear procedure of public accountability

# DOMESTIC POLICY AND FOREIGN POLICY

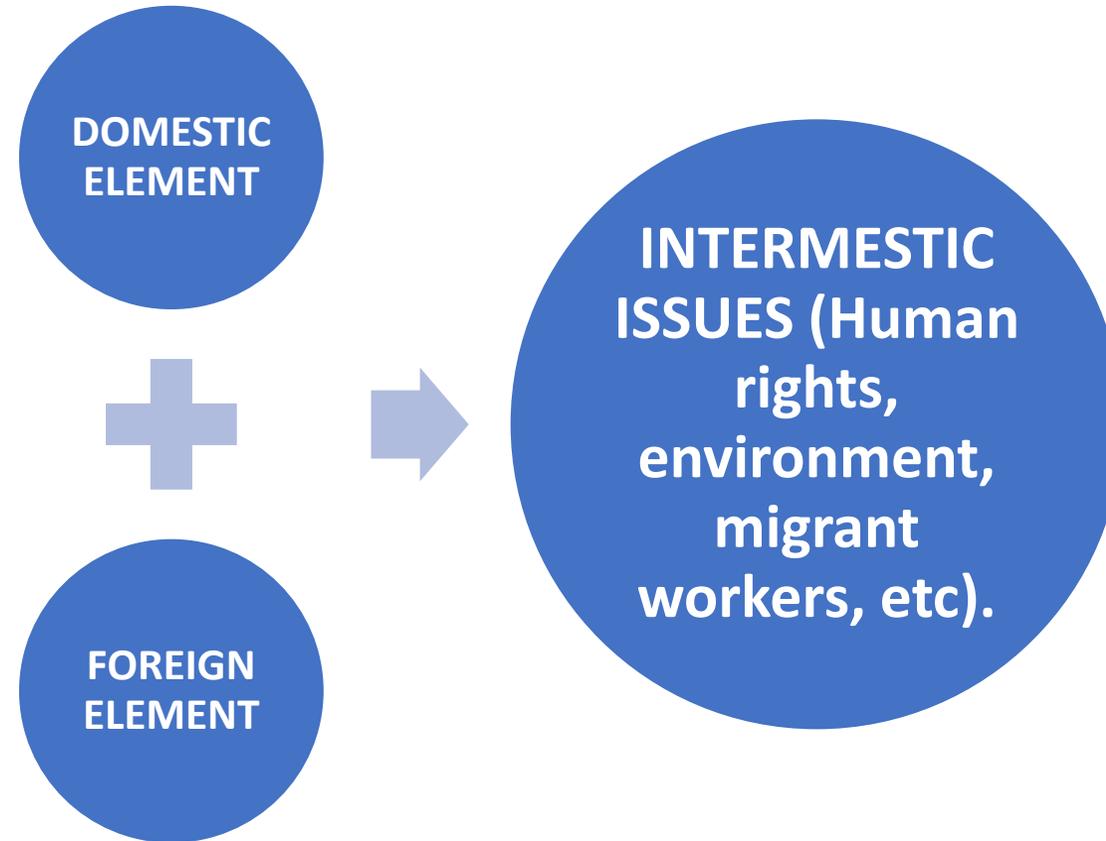
## DOMESTIC POLICY

- HIERARCHY OF GOVERNMENT
- POLITICAL AUTHORITY

## FOREIGN POLICY

- INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY
- NATIONAL POWER (CAPABILITIES)

# INTERMESTIC ISSUES: OVERLAPPING AND INTERSECTION OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

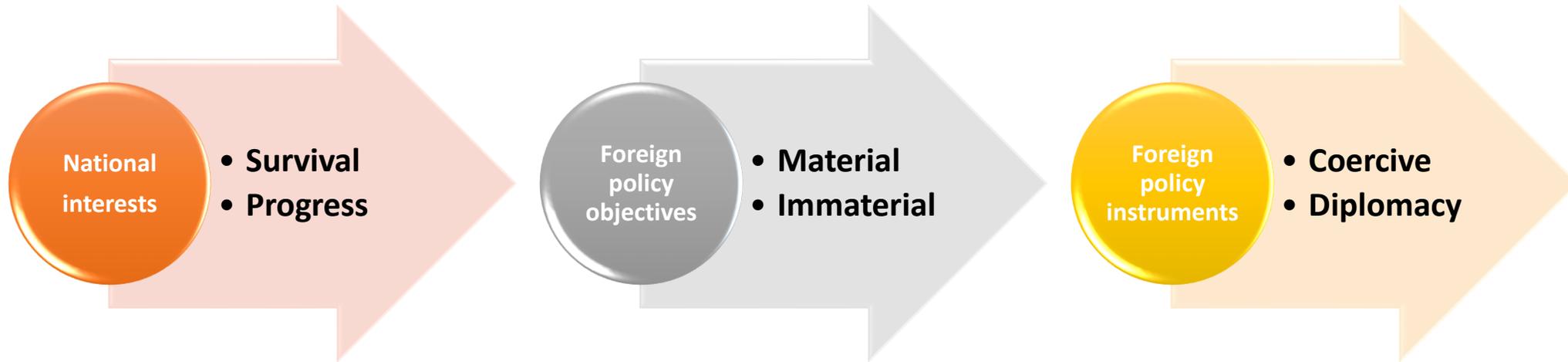


# Change of paradigm in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

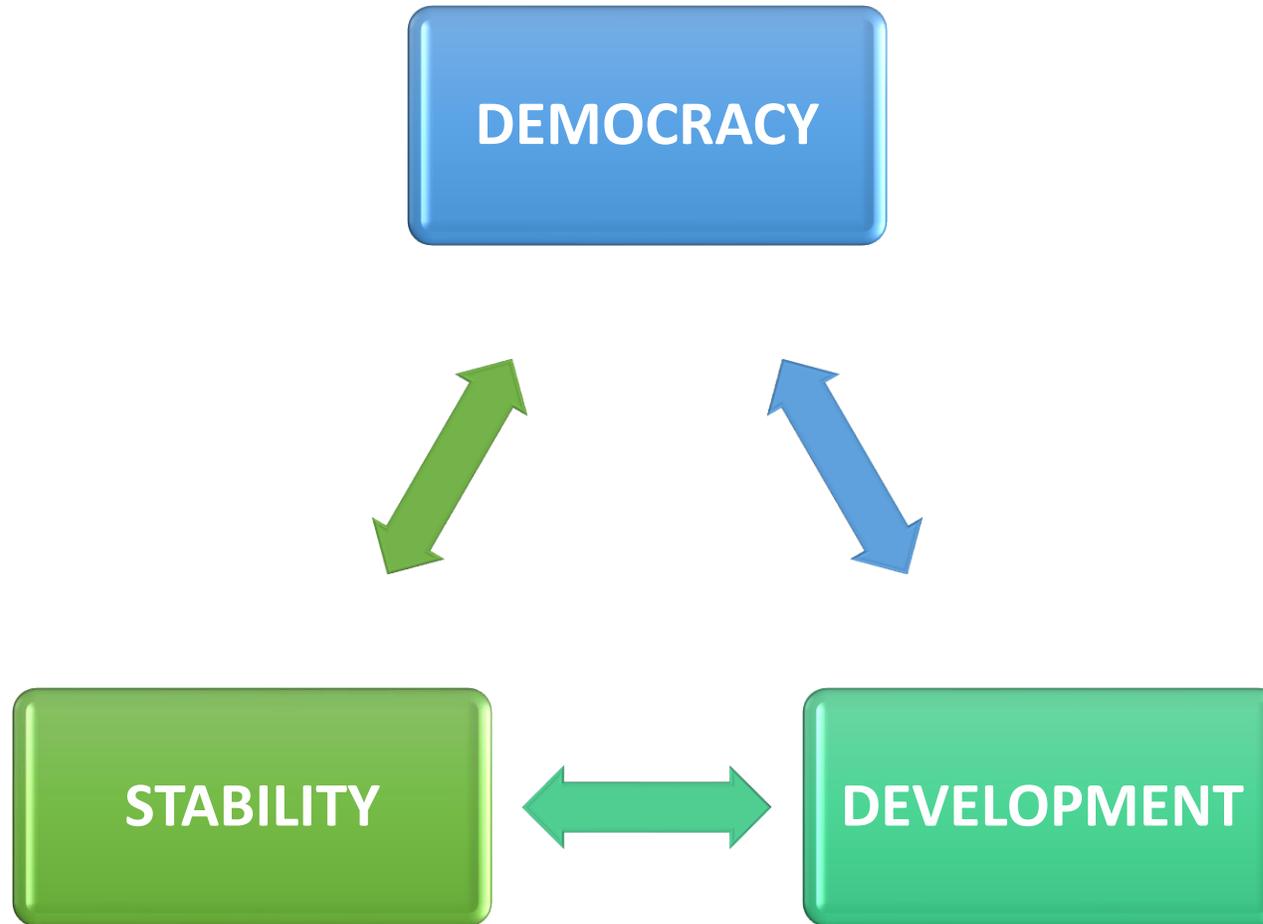
**From foreign policy  
(state-centric) to .....**

**Managing foreign  
relations (multi-centric)**

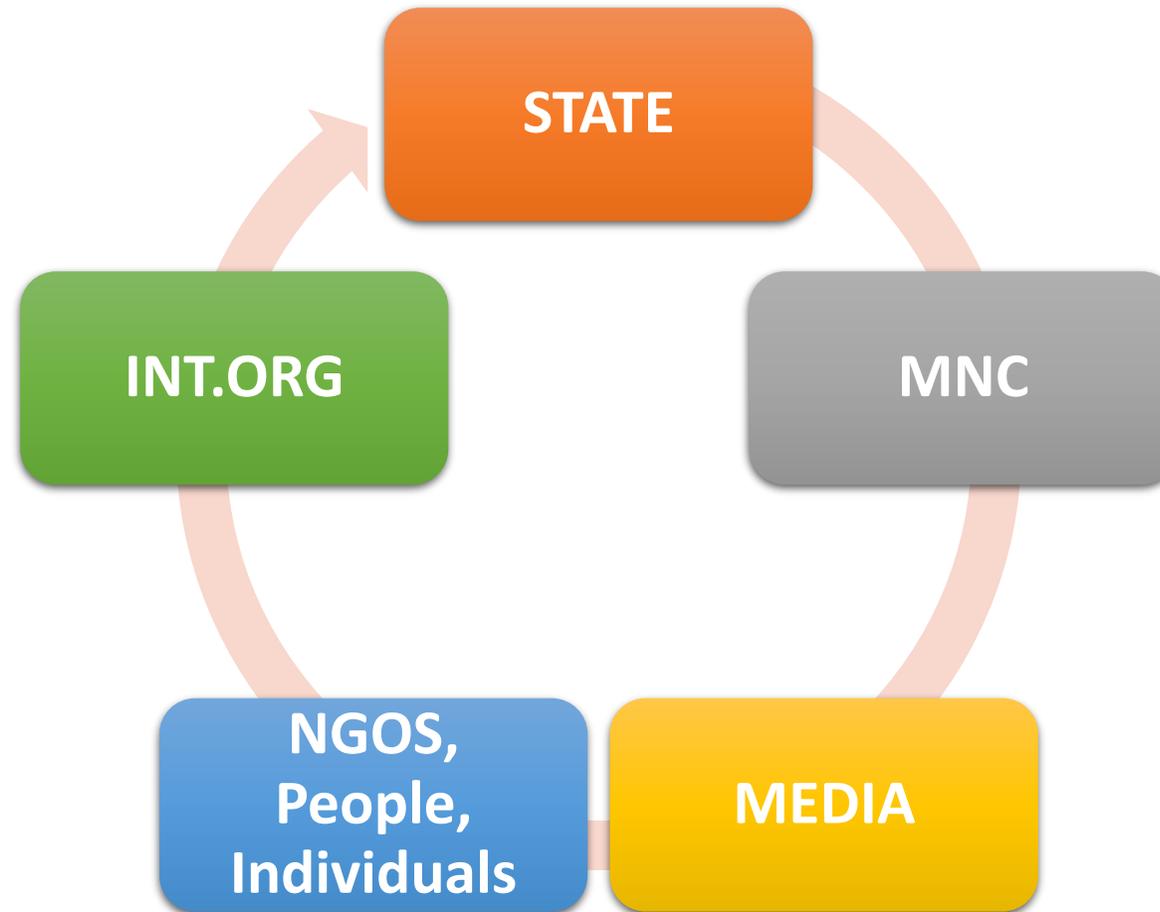
# BASIC CONCEPTS OF FOREIGN POLICY



# THREE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS BY INDONESIA since 1998 (Amitav Acharya, 2014)



# GLOBAL OR WORLD POLITICS: a complexity of interactions among state and non-state actors with global scope and implications



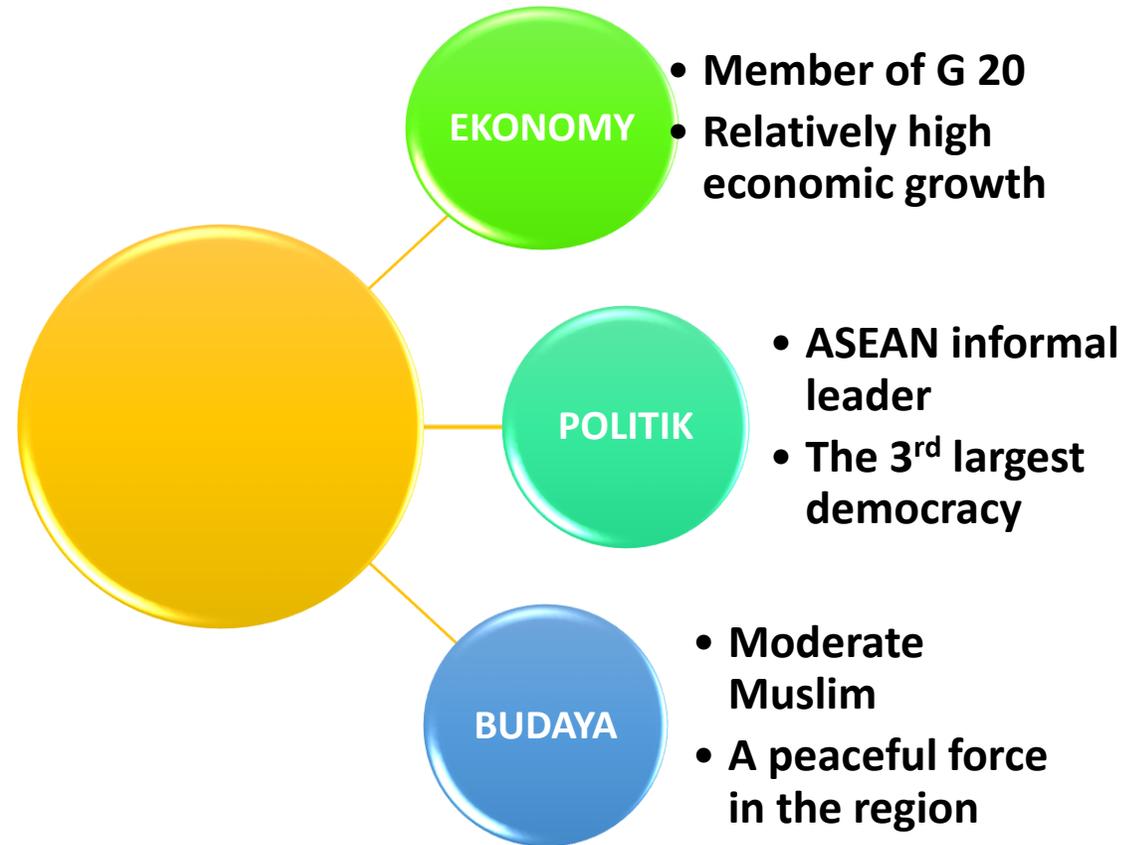
# CURRENT CONTEXTS OF FOREIGN POLICY MAKING

**GLOBALIZATION AND  
TRANSNATIONALISM**

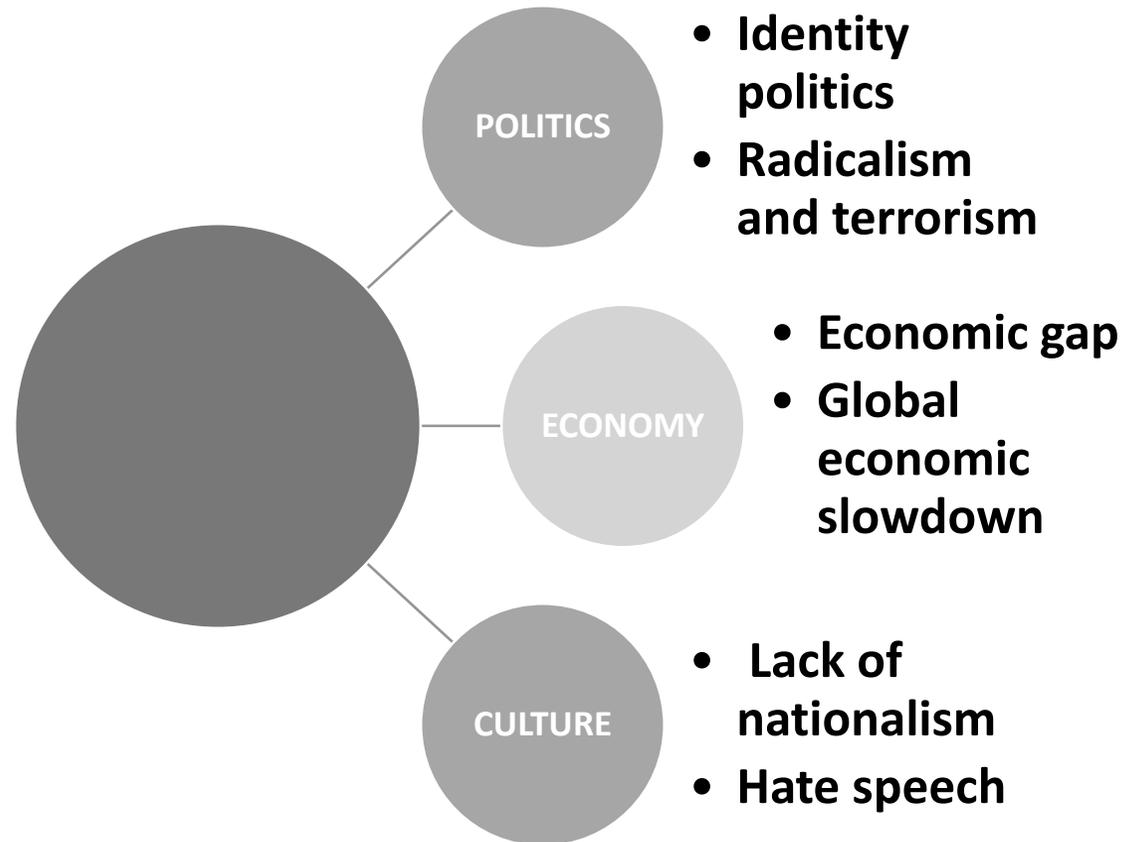
**DEMOCRATIZATION**

**INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0**

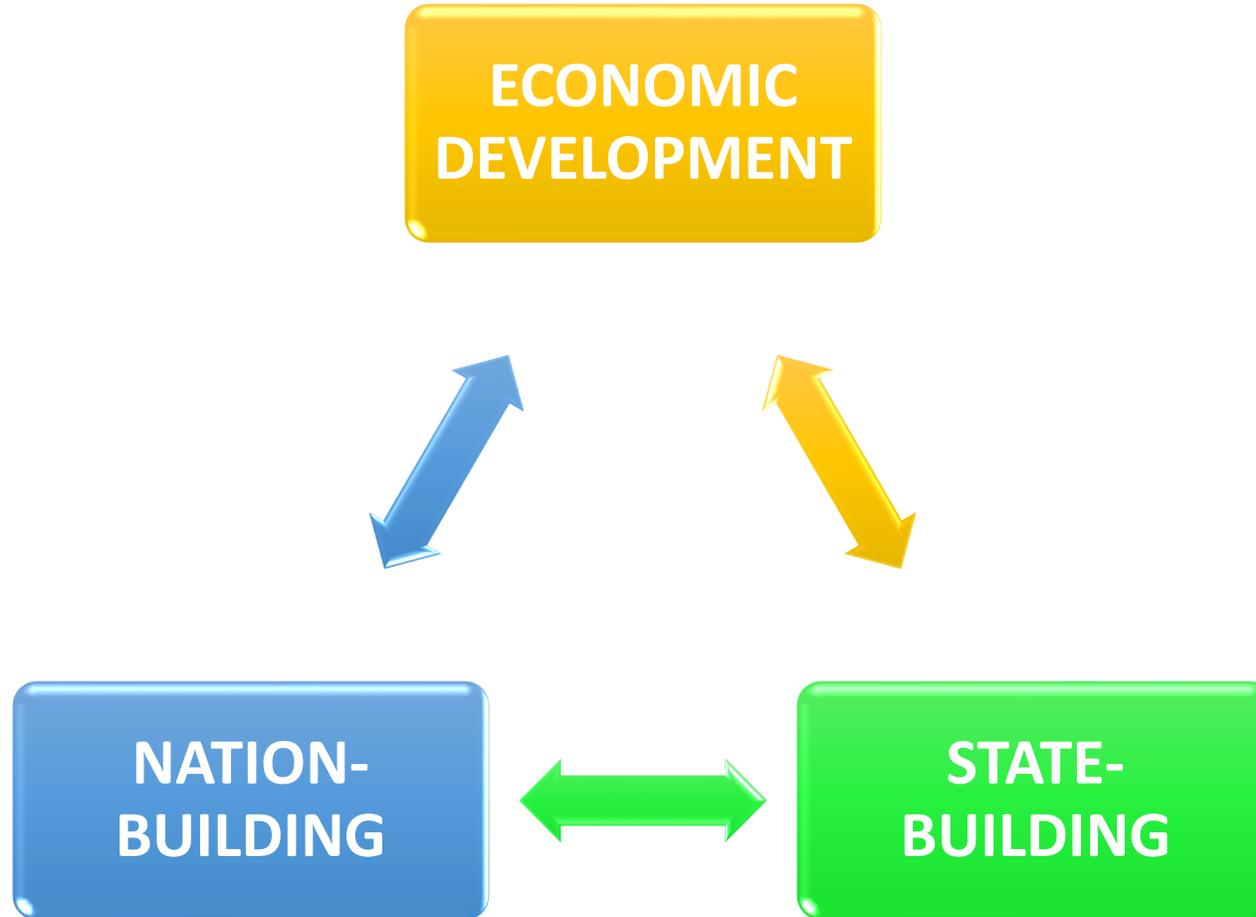
# INDONESIA'S INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION



# FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR RI



# THREE BIG AGENDAS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



# **WHY IS THE PERIOD OF 1945 - 1949 IMPORTANT IN UNDERSTANDING RI'S FOREIGN POLICY TODAY**

**The root of nationalist spirit in RI's foreign policy**

**Strong passion about independence in its foreign policy**

**The birth of independence and active principle**

**The hybrid of RI's leadership among developing world**

**Indonesia's loyalty to the United Nations**

# The root of nationalism in Indonesian foreign policy today

The root is: diplomatic struggle of defending national independence 1945 - 1949

The element of nationalism in RI's foreign policy today

# Why is Indonesia very active in promoting world peace as stipulated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution?

The UN played a critical role in our diplomatic struggle 1945 - 1949

Indonesia's international activism in promoting world peace today

# What was the historical root of Indonesia's aspiration to defend and enhance its international leadership among Asia-African nations today?

RI got support from Asia-African nations during diplomatic struggle 1945 - 1949

Asia-Africa Conference in 1955 and Non-aligned Movement in 1961

Indonesia continues to aspire to become a leading nation for Asia and Africa today

# What was the root of nationalism in Indonesia's diplomacy today?

Diplomatic struggle to defend independence and gain recognition 1945 - 1949

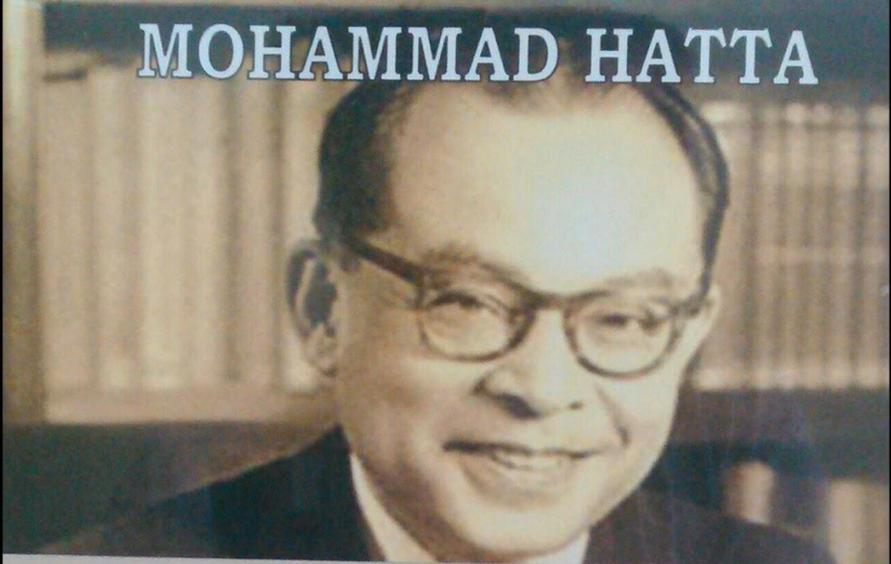
Nationalism remains a strong element in RI's diplomacy today

# What was the historical root of the principle of independent and active foreign policy?

Beginning of the Cold War after WW II – competition and rivalry between capitalist US and communist Soviet Union in increasing their sphere of influence

Through “*Mendajung di antara dua karang*” 1949 Hatta chose not to take side – RI wanted to have independent and active foreign policy

# MOHAMMAD HATTA



## MENDAYUNG DI ANTARA DUA KARANG



Penjelasan Mohammad Hatta  
tentang Latar Belakang Peristiwa Madiun 1948  
dan sikap RI atas Perang Dingin Amerika-Rusia

# What was the historical root of Indonesia's consistent support for Palestinian independence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

RI gained support from Arab countries in 1945 - 1949

One objective of the AA conference in 1955 was decolonization including Palestinian people

Today RI makes it a priority to support Palestinian independence

# What was the historical or constitutional root of Indonesia's commitment to support the UN and the peace keeping mission?

The preamble of the 1945 Constitution

The UN played a critical role in our diplomatic struggle 1945 - 1949

RI has had a long tradition of contributing to UN peace keeping mission

# LIST OF THE NATION'S PROBLEMS WHICH REQUIRE SOLUTIONS THROUGH FOREIGN POLICY OR DIPLOMACY

1. Problem of poverty and lack of infrastructure - international trade and investment cooperation
2. Human resources and technology - through international education cooperation
3. Promoting tourism - through economic diplomacy and exhibition
4. Terrorism and radicalism - international cooperation in defense and security
5. Territorial integrity - through agreements with neighboring countries
6. Regional stability - through the use of ASEAN
7. Migrant workers - international cooperation and protection of citizens abroad
8. Resource nationalism - Freeport
9. Environment - palm oil diplomacy
10. Interfaith dialogue

# Referensi:

- Viotti, Paul R. and Mark V. Kauppi (1997). *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy and Identity*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall.
- Aleksius Jemadu (2017). *Politik Global dalam Teori dan Praktik Edisi Kedua*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, Chapter III, IV, V, VI and IX.
- Sukma, Rizal (1995). The Evolution of Indonesia's Foreign Policy: An Indonesian View. *Asian Survey*, Vol.35, No.3.

**TERIMA KASIH**