

**Prediction of Indonesia's international relationship post-Jokowi
 Term 2024: international political literacy Study**

**Prediksi Hubungan Internasional Indonesia Pasca Masa Jokowi
 2024: Studi Literasi Politik Internasional**




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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>Prediction;</i> <i>Foreign Policy;</i> <i>Political Studies;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT This study aimed to obtain input and scientific evidence regarding Indonesia's foreign policy prediction after the Jokowi presidency in 2024. This study aims to understand what foreign policy will look like in the next presidential term. To discuss the topic of efforts to answer the problems of this study, this study obtained data from many reading sources such as international publications in the form of books, articles, reports, and newspapers. The collected data is then reviewed carefully, which involves a data coding system, sharp analysis, in-depth evaluation, and high interpretation so that we can conclude research answers with high validity and reality principles. Based on the data presentation and discussion, it can be concluded that Indonesia's foreign policy after Mr. Jokowi's tenure is a series of visions that describe how Indonesia interacts with foreign countries that regulate bilateral cooperation with the principle of free and active political economy. Another issue that Indonesia can predict is still being done, as stated in the country's constitution. In other words, there is no significant difference. Thus the results of this study are helpful for the parties, especially for educational use and policy making.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Prediksi;</i> <i>Politik Luar Negeri;</i> <i>Studi Politik;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh masukan dan bukti ilmiah mengenai prediksi politik luar negeri Indonesia pasca kepresidenan Jokowi pada tahun 2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seperti apa politik luar negeri pada masa jabatan presiden mendatang. Untuk membahas topik upaya menjawab permasalahan penelitian ini, penelitian ini memperoleh data dari berbagai sumber bacaan seperti publikasi internasional berupa buku, artikel, laporan, dan surat kabar. Data yang terkumpul kemudian ditelaah secara cermat, yang melibatkan sistem pengkodean data, analisis yang tajam, evaluasi yang mendalam, dan interpretasi yang tinggi sehingga kita dapat menyimpulkan jawaban-jawaban penelitian dengan prinsip validitas dan realitas yang tinggi. Berdasarkan pemaparan data dan pembahasan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa politik luar negeri Indonesia pasca masa jabatan Pak Jokowi merupakan rangkaian visi yang menggambarkan bagaimana Indonesia berinteraksi dengan negara asing yang mengatur kerjasama bilateral dengan prinsip ekonomi politik bebas aktif. Isu lain yang diprediksi Indonesia masih terus dilakukan, sebagaimana tercantum dalam konstitusi negara. Dengan kata lain, tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan. Dengan demikian hasil penelitian ini bermanfaat bagi para pihak, terutama untuk penggunaan pendidikan dan pembuatan kebijakan.</p>
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Introduction

Following the constitution, Indonesia's international strategies and policies encourage public government assistance, teach the country's life, and carry out world demands (Sovacool, 2012). So, Indonesia adheres to an international strategy that is free, active, and dynamic in resolving various protected world issues. The need for Indonesia's international strategy in the region in the future after the end of Jokowi's presidency will depend on specific national needs to strengthen monetary discretion, regional security, sway and identity strategy, expand Indonesia's commitments and initiatives in the region, and the world, in addition to strengthening the discretionary framework (Power, 2018). In practice, Indonesia carries out a free-active foreign policy based on the ideology of Pancasila and the constitutional basis of the 1945 Constitution, which is the highest legal basis of the Indonesian state. In the book *History of Modern Indonesia, 1200-2004* by (Ricklefs, 2008) free and active politics is the attitude of Indonesia that has its way or stand in dealing with international problems without taking sides with the West and East blocks and taking an active role in creating world peace. Indonesia was elected as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2019-2020 period. Indonesia is believed to represent the Asia Pacific, defeating the Maldives. More than 2/3 of the United Nations Member States believe that Indonesia can build bridges of peace and advance world peace in more diplomatic ways (Kennedy et al., 2020).

Efforts to study the predictions of the basic principles of foreign policy in Indonesia are indeed an exciting issue when viewed from the historical background of socio-cultural culture and the national constitution (Booth, 2017). So, this is an exciting study that will provide a vehicle for viewing the national political system. Predicting how Indonesia's political policies will be based in the future cannot be separated from political conditions and policies based on the constitution and previous political policies. This is because how we predict the future cannot be separated from the influence of current political policies and is also the result of the country's internal political dynamics on international conditions at one time (Asrinaldi et al., 2022). Regarding the political dynamics of Jokowi's presidency, especially foreign policy, this can be the basis for predicting how the political system will go. This is possible because today's politics during the Jokowi period will undoubtedly be influenced by the background of the presidency and the current political party. It is believed that the party that will take care of the presidency in the future will undoubtedly be different from today's, which we predict will provide a vehicle for the presidential political leadership model.

The next one is also influenced by the level of willingness and composition of the cabinet that supports the upcoming presidency. Although this study is very subjective where

we predict, at least the future political predictions are not blind; perhaps this is a little speculative. This is part of the author's ability to describe the future library system after Jokowi's presidency. We will add later arguments supported by field theory studies that are evidence of existing writers' various exports and political perspectives. Reports or arguments usually happen in descriptive qualitative studies, which predict the future, however. Likewise, it will be slightly different from the presidency in the future (Connelly, 2015). On this basis, we carried out this study, the purpose of which was to obtain evidence from scientific studies from various political science documents that support our hypothesis that there will be differences in political views after Jokowi's presidency, especially in politics and foreign policy, which of course will color the orientation of each future leadership. In the future and also in the past, which, among other things, certainly have a background that causes differences in perspective views and national alliances in the future.

At present, each nation should have worldwide relations with different nations since it will be hard for a country to accomplish specific objectives freely or without the requirement for help from different nations (Barnosky et al., 2012). As one of the autonomous nations, Indonesia also has the privilege to layout global relations with different nations on the planet as a type of Indonesia cooperation in world relations. This worldwide relationship is completed to acquire benefits between the two nations that cooperate to address the necessities of their kin and different interests directed by the international strategies of every country. The type of global relations covers different fields, such as progress in the economy, governmental issues, security, training, etc. Two sorts of global relations have been known up to this point, specifically two-sided relations and multilateral relations. To make it more transparent, coming up next are instances of global relations that Indonesia has completed (Pitsuwan, 2012).

Since Indonesia gained independence in 1945, that is, the model of Indonesia's foreign relations has adhered to a free and dynamic system by expecting relations in an effort that is proportionate and measurable with all countries but still avoids blockades and interstate blocs because they view that the bloc will increase conflict between the powers of both the Eastern and Bloc countries (Wicaksana, 2016). Globally, Indonesia's free and active politics under the leadership of the New Order made several separations from western countries, which of course, on the United States side illustrates Soekarno, where the separation occurred. However, after Suharto took office in 1998, the Indonesian government continued to avoid broad cooperation capital in the sense that it did not recognize the bloc system but still prioritized independence and the system that President Suharto had built around the world. Although there were some instructions with issues to the domestic government, it did not prevent the next president from

traveling abroad. Relations with several countries have been good since the liberation of East Timor in 1975, that is, the expansion of the population that resulted in the agreement in 1999 without being marred by the issue of human rights, and the condition of Indonesia is getting more robust in the eyes of the international community (Weatherbee, 2014).

Indeed, the conditions in West Papua as a member of the United Nations and an ASEAN country, Indonesia continues to make various efforts to get close to the first non-Aligned ASEAN countries, where Indonesia has made ASEAN the foundation of various cooperations in the perspective of Southeast Asia (Hartawan, 2011). After the end of Suharto's leadership as a significant democratic state in the last 100 years, Indonesia is still playing its influence to encourage coordinated foreign cooperation efforts while improving domestic governance, democracy, security, and toughness, in various regions in Indonesia itself. So since then, Indonesia has been getting stronger and has gained various respect from other countries because Indonesia can become one of the guardians of stability in Southeast Asia democratically, hoping for a share from countries that reconcile the parties in Southeast Asia. Therefore, considering that Indonesia's geographical area is so vast with its expanding archipelagic capacity, Indonesia is encouraged to become a political force in Southeast Asia and even in Asia to establish peace and progress in various diplomatic relations (Hübner, 2012). Likewise, since the next administration, President SBY and President Jokowi, with a few domestic problems, it will undoubtedly make Indonesia one of the countries that still practice democracy. However, many parties have certainly seen the chat, which is the format of Indonesia's foreign cooperation after Jokowi's presidency, in which the political system and Social life continue to be colored by identity politics and other issues that are of concern to the world how Indonesia will reorganize international relations which are increasingly receiving worldwide attention (Maclellan, 2015).

Method

In the method and material section, the paper will describe the procedure for carrying out the study, which aims to obtain data in the form of research evidence to assist this study in discussing the prediction of the direction of Indonesia's foreign policy after President Jokowi's leadership in 2024 (AlYahmady & Alabri, 2013). The writer's observation is that every period of Indonesia's presidency since independence until now; Of course, there are differences in foreign policy policies by each presidential period, not least after the Jokowi presidency. This study will answer the question. What predictions for Indonesia's international relations after Mr. Jokowi's tenure in 2024? So, to answer the questions and problems of Indonesian

leadership after president earning, especially internationally, we have visited several types of literature that discuss political issues and Indonesian international political policies, especially in the publication of books, reports, and other publications (Seers, 2012). Next, we conduct an in-depth data analysis to understand this study's core issue. The analysis involves data simulation, evaluation, in-depth data interpretation, and drawing relevant conclusions to answer all study questions validly and with high reality. This effort relies entirely on search data in several online applications, and we also report this in the form of descriptive report data. An electronic search was carried out using keywords in Google Scholar, Taylor and Francis publications, SSugepub, Google Scholar, and several other publications (Hammarberg et al., 2016). Thus a brief description of the method section of the formulation of the problem, search for data, analyze data until the end of the report. results concerning other qualitative study reports.

Results and Discussion

Participation between Indonesia and the United States has existed for a long time, even before the announcement of Indonesia's autonomy in 1945 (Prabha, 2018). Peaceful relations were separated with the start of government offices in their respective countries. Reciprocity occurs in various fields, such as legislative issues, protection and security, exchange, speculation, the travel industry, progress, energy, climate, food security, maritime endeavors, peacekeeping, teaching, science, innovation, and interfaith discourse. The most important reciprocal relationship between Indonesia and the US was suspected when the two countries released the Indonesia-US Comprehensive Partnership in 2010. Likewise, cooperation with countries in the Middle East (Van Bruinessen, 2018). Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population on the planet. This makes Indonesia have to have excellent two-sided relations with Saudi Arabia. This is because one of the commitments of Muslims is to make a must-do trip to Saudi Arabia. Likewise, every month there are Muslims who perform Umrah in their homeland.

Cooperation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is mainly related to hajj and umrah travel (Wu & Mursid, 2020). There is a lot of mutual participation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia in various fields, such as training. There is a lot of substitute trade between the two countries. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia also participate significantly in killing radicalism and psychological warfare. The risk of radicalism and psychological warfare must be destroyed for world harmony to be understood—cooperation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia (Yezli et al., 2016). Official diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia were opened in

1950. The two countries signed a defense cooperation agreement at the end of January 2014. The agreement mainly covers force training and counterterrorism. Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is expected to increase in the organization and service of Hajj. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations in 1950. Relations are significant because Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of Islam, and Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim population; both are Muslim-majority countries (Schneier, 2015).

Collaboration between Indonesia and the United States has existed for quite a while, even before the declaration of Indonesia's autonomy in 1945. Strategic relations between the two were set apart by the launch of international safe havens in their particular nations. Respective relations happen in different fields, like legislative issues, protection and security, exchange, venture, the travel industry, improvement, energy, climate, food security, oceanic undertakings, peacekeeping, training, science, innovation, and interfaith discourse. The most vital two-sided connection between Indonesia and the US was likely when the two nations sent off the Indonesia-US Comprehensive Partnership in 2010.

Indonesia and Saudi Arabia

Indonesia is a country with the most significant Muslim populace on the planet. This makes Indonesia should have excellent reciprocal relations with Saudi Arabia (Abdullah, 2017). This is because one of the commitments of Muslims is to go on a journey which must be done in Saudi Arabia. Likewise, each month there are Muslims who perform Umrah in the country. The participation among Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is mainly connected with the Hajj and Umrah journeys.

Nonetheless, there is a great deal of two-sided participation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia in different fields, such as schooling. There are numerous understudy trades between the two nations. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia also coordinate extensively in destroying radicalism and psychological oppression. The risks of radicalism and psychological warfare should be annihilated to understand world harmony (Qurtuby, 2019).

Joined United Nations

Indonesia turned into an authorized individual from the United Nations on September 28, 1950, as the 60th part (Webster, 2011). Indonesia's association with the United Nations was upheld entirely consistently by its individuals. Indonesia is vigorously associated with UN exercises. An illustration of Indonesia's job in ASEAN and UN associations, one of which is shaping a Garuda Contingent to assist with laying out harmony in different areas of the planet

by joining the UN peacekeeping power. Something like multiple times, Indonesia has sent a Garuda contingent. The initial time was in 1957 to keep up with harmony in the nation of Egypt (Conforti & Focarelli, 2016).

Association of Islamic Cooperation

The OIC is a worldwide association that is, for the most part, occupied with participation with nations with the most significant Muslim populace on the planet. The foundation of establishing this association consumes the Muslim sacred spot, particularly the Al-Aqsa mosque, on August 21, 1969, by Jewish and Christian fans in Jerusalem, Palestine (Kayaoglu, 2015). As the country with the most significant Muslim populace on the planet, Indonesia took part in the foundation of this association alongside 56 different nations. The OIC mainly affects Indonesia, so Indonesia is joining the OIC right up 'til now (Akbarzadeh & Ahmed, 2018); Example of Indonesia's Multilateral Relations.

Asia Pacific Economic Community

One of the indicators of a country's progress is the progress of development in the country's financial area. As one of the autonomous nations on the planet, Indonesia should foster the country's economy so the government assistance to the Indonesian public increments (Zafar et al., 2019). One of the endeavors made by Indonesia in this field is to lay out multilateral relations with nations in the Asia Pacific locale inside the extent of APEC. APEC is one of the global participation gatherings in the financial field. This discussion fortifies economic participation between nations in the Asia Pacific area so financial advancement can be equally appropriated throughout the locale. This participation, in the end, extended to different fields that were still firmly connected with the financial area. Indonesia's part in APEC is very fundamental. Somewhere around Indonesia has filled in as the executive of APEC two times and host of the APEC Summit (Das et al., 2013).

G-20

After the financial emergency in 1997 passed, Indonesia was again hit by a monetary emergency in 2007. The monetary emergency brought this about in created nations which affected agricultural nations, one of which was Indonesia, accordingly causing the requirement for far-reaching taking care of and collaboration among nations on the planet world. In 2008, the United States government stepped up and held a Summit for 20 nations on the planet that were impacted by this financial emergency. The 20 nations other than the US are Indonesia,

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, Argentina, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, China, Turkey, Australia, Brazil, India, and South Africa. As one of the non-industrial nations in this gathering, Indonesia plays a part in safeguarding the interests of emerging nations (Acharya, 2014).

The Meaning of Bilateral Relations Between Indonesia

One strategy for getting over the necessities between two very familiar people is the standard of complementary relations (Kadarudin et al., 2019). The separate word is taken from the Latin "bi," meaning two, and "lateral," suggesting having a spot with something. Individual means having a spot with two get-togethers. Corresponding means two countries' relationships in the political, financial, and socio-social fields. Fundamentally, all inquiries of concern and joint issues, for a country to start two-sided relations do not start from the eyes to the heart, but from the opening shot of political relations, which suggests the two countries see the presence of various countries. This was separate by the stamping of a joint report followed by the errand of their singular Ambassadors. Acknowledging each other, truly around them could collaborate anytime or find a response for any issue (Manurung, 2021). This support is discussed with the implied individual relationship instruments. This is a get-together for countries to meet reliably and visit each other from the specific level, clerics to Heads of State. The different sides can examine fortifying participation or common concern issues in a state meeting. In the meantime, the individuals at the front of reciprocal relations are State Representatives abroad.

They are quick to impart issues and investigate the potential for collaboration. Delegates will submit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for independent direction. In the meantime, the finish of respective relations is the visit of the Head of State because, in the Head of State, it is examined and supported to meet numerous essential arrangements (Ganesan & Amer, 2010). Whenever the two nations consent to collaborate, this responsibility is expressed in a tight spot between the two nations and can be as an understanding, MoU, or other composed arrangement. For Indonesia, the guideline for laying out foreign relations is accessible and dynamic. "Free" implies that Indonesia lays out relations with any nation as per our inclinations, not favoring one side but rather checking shared benefits out. While "Dynamic" signifies proceeding to contribute to battling for harmony and civil rights on the planet. This standard causes Indonesia to have many accomplices since Indonesia is a "span developer" or extension manufacturer. Indonesia tries to connect contrasts for shared interests. Indonesia at present has conciliatory relations with 196 nations on the planet addressed by 131 agents abroad. Indonesia's most special relationship was Egypt's primary country to perceive

Indonesia's autonomy on March 22, 1946. In the interim, Indonesia's strategic relations were last opened with the Cook Islands and Niue on July 12, 2019 (Mahfud, 2014).

Relations with Arab Nations

The Middle East is one of the originations of traditional human progress and urban culture. This region is the mother of three significant world religions, and the most seasoned colleges on the planet were first settled around here (Bozeman, 2017). Furthermore, geologically, this region is critical since it is situated between the mainlands of Asia, Africa, and Europe, somewhat influencing the entire world. With its essential job in world history, the potential and difficulties of this district have affected the elements and steadiness of the world to date. During the past time frame, the Middle East locale was one region that is as yet hit by struggle and unsteadiness. Unsteadiness and struggle in the Middle East are caused, among others, by the battle for political power, sectarianism, the development and advancement of revolutionary gatherings, and geopolitical contest, among significant powers (Haacke, 2002).

Likewise, the Middle East district's precariousness is also brought about by the incomplete course of political change and democratization in the Middle East area. Everything is anticipated to go on from now on, notwithstanding different elements (Watenpugh, 2014). In the financial field, the Middle East area is a train of worldwide monetary development, which is shown by the number of inhabitants in the district, contacting 456,707,404 individuals, comparable to 6% of the world's complete populace. This region is also anticipated to turn into a motor of development that will address 65% of the world's complete working-class populace in 2030. This region is likewise an essential region, where enormous oil supplies cover 66% of the world's oil. Since the COVID-19 flare-up, economic development in the Middle East locale after the pandemic will be remedied between a short 12% to positive 2% (Haneesh & Venkateshwar, 2021).

Behind the colossal difficulties brought about by COVID-19, there is a chance for nearer collaboration with the Middle East district in alleviating COVID-19 as well as defeating the effect of the financial slump through post-pandemic monetary recuperation (Fogg, 2018). In 2020, the district's financial development will confront serious difficulties, with three principal factors setting off the Covid-19 pandemic: decreased oil costs and oil creation. Subsequently, Middle Eastern nations are supposed to record lower GDP, by around 0.5-2%, than recently assessed. This is firmly connected with the decrease in oil and gas GDP, where oil and gas incomes diminished by around \$40 billion, contrasted with 2019. Then again, the financial shortfall continued to reach 4.7% of GDP, from 2.1% in 2019 (Hoesterey, 2013). The

developing deficiency this increment will empower nations in the Middle East to relax their money-related approaches.

Potential problems in the Middle East Region

Possibilities and Problems, by and large, Indonesia has firmly followed improvements in the Middle East locale that could obstruct Indonesia's inclinations. Internal struggles and nationwide conflicts in a few nations like Syria and Yemen; the political emergency in Lebanon; and flimsiness in Iraq (Burton, 2021). Conflicts between nations in the district stretch out to different areas, like the Palestinian-Israeli struggle, the issue of the Sunni-Shia struggle, struggle in Yemen and Libya. International security like illegal intimidation; the peculiarity of Islamic State-IS with unfamiliar fear-monger contenders selected from different nations; and transnational wrongdoings, for example, sneaking and illegal exploitation, which frequently includes Indonesian residents. Protection of Indonesian residents, particularly Indonesian Migrant Workers, and bringing home Indonesian residents from struggling nations and bringing home of Indonesian residents because of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Porter et al., 2011).

Perceiving the significance and critical significance of the Middle East, the Middle East Directorate, as one of the points of foreign relations, is expected to have the option to adjust rapidly and answer elements by thinking about the desperation of expanding participation and dissecting the necessities of Indonesia's strategy later on, including (Legrenzi, 2015). The elements of homegrown governmental issues in each Middle Eastern nation are exceptionally high, so it requires escalated nonstop and far-located commitment. The elements and difficulties in overseeing reciprocal relations and collaboration with nations in the locale are extreme and affect Indonesia's international concerns and discretion accomplishments. Geo-financially, the idea of participation between nations in the Middle East is unique in different areas, with the enthusiastic closeness that exists and requires personal closeness to have the option to fabricate trust between the two gatherings (Sarhan, 2017). Ensure and keep up with Indonesia's monetary advantages and add to local solidness through respective components, particularly with the Joint Commission Session, Establishment of Business Forums, and foundation of financial arrangements.

Conduct extraordinary participation with central parts in the Middle East locale and significant accomplices for Indonesia in local and multilateral gatherings, particularly in drawing in other Middle Eastern nations (Chomsky et al., 2015). During the pandemic, make the most of the multitude of chances and open doors in Middle Eastern nations centered around well-being strategy; and raise new developments in the execution of reciprocal relations to

assist with defeating the Covid-19 pandemic. For this situation, it has been noticed that participation in the acquisition of Covid-19 immunizations and Covid-19 test packs with PEA is an advancement in the well-being area. Furthermore, the pandemic center around collaboration in monetary tact and raises new developments in the execution of two-sided relations to empower financial recuperation. For this situation, the Travel Corridor Agreement with PEA has been kept as development in advancing monetary recuperation; investigation of limit building collaboration with Palestine and Libya in exchange, oil and gas and business (Charountaki, 2010).

Standards and Underpinnings of International Policy

Indonesia plays many parts in the worldwide world. From the Non-Aligned Movement to the Asia-Africa Conference, Indonesia effectively seeks discretion to accomplish world harmony. Indonesia's accomplishments are connected with the idea of international strategy embraced (Umar, 2016). Beforehand, what was Indonesia's international strategy? The meaning of Indonesia's international strategy is contained in Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. International strategy is the arrangements, mentalities, and steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in managing different nations, worldwide associations, and different subjects of global regulation about managing global issues to accomplish public objectives. By and large, international strategy is remembered for the idea of worldwide relations alongside foreign relations and global governance issues to keep up with the autonomy of the country and keep up with the well-being of the state (Soepriyanti, 2014).

Self-Produced

Advance global harmony increment the fraternity of all countries Indonesian Foreign Policy. Standards of Indonesian Foreign Policy. Indonesia sticks to the standard of a free and dynamic international strategy. A free and dynamic international strategy is an international strategy that is allowed to decide mentalities and approaches towards worldwide issues and is not bound to one specific power. This standard of international strategy effectively contributes, as contemplations and active cooperation in settling clashes, to acknowledging world requests in light of opportunity, everlasting harmony, and civil rights. Mohammad Hatta first conveyed this guideline in quite a while discourse entitled Rowing Between Two Corals on September 2, 1948, at the Central Indonesian National Committee meeting (Hutabarat, 2014).

The Foundation of Indonesia's Foreign Policy. International strategy requires solid groundwork to help its approaches (Parameswaran, 2014). Indonesia has three starting points for its international strategy: the ideal, protected, and functional establishments. The ideal underpinning of Indonesia's international strategy is Pancasila as the premise of the state. Pancasila is the premise of the state, as a manual for the country's existence, and as the wellspring of all regulations and constitutions that apply in Indonesia. Sacred Establishment, The sacred reason for executing a free and dynamic international strategy depends on the essential regulation, specifically the 1945 Constitution (Baldino & Carr, 2016). As a sacred premise, the country's public objectives are also expressed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the fourth passage concerning the standards and objectives of the country to take an interest in achieving world harmony.

Functional Platform rather than the ideal and sacred premise, the functional premise is unique following the times. The function is still up in the air through the strategies of every administration around then. In any case, fundamentally, the functional premise of Indonesia's international strategy alludes to the Outlines of State Policy or GBHN. The GBHN is an execution establishment that accentuates the premise, nature, and rules for the battle to accomplish the public objectives of the Indonesian country. That is the grasping, reason, standard, and underpinning of Indonesia's international strategy. By sticking to the guideline of being accessible and dynamic, Indonesia assumes an active part in worldwide relations to make world harmony (Andika, 2016).

Indonesian Foreign Policy System

Each nation needs an international strategy to layout excellent relations with different nations. What is Indonesia's international strategy framework? (Agung, 2018). This international strategy means keeping up with the country's freedom and keeping up the nation's security, advancing global harmony, and incrementing fellowship among countries cited from the Pancasila and Citizenship Education E-Module aggregated by the Pancasila Ministry of Education and Culture. Not just that, international strategy can likewise assist a country with getting the merchandise it needs from abroad to meet its homegrown requirements and thrive, which means Indonesian Foreign Policy. Indonesia's international strategy has been controlled in Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. This standard covers the execution of foreign relations and international strategy (McRae, 2014).

To these principles, international strategy is the approaches, perspectives, and steps taken by the public authority of the Republic of Indonesia in directing relations with different

nations, worldwide associations, and different subjects of global regulation about managing worldwide issues to accomplish public objectives. Indonesian Foreign Policy System (Murphy, 2012). Indonesia's international strategy framework is free and dynamic, propagated for the public interest. The framework depends on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the Outlines of State Policy (GBHN). Indonesia's international strategy framework is executed through imaginative, dynamic, and expectant discretion, not simply standard and receptive, firm in standards and position, and reasonable and adaptable approach. The president can assign his clout in relations and international strategy to the clergyman (Thies & Sari, 2018).

Furthermore, he can likewise select authorities other than the Minister of Foreign Affairs, government authorities, or others to keep up with relations. Further made sense in Law 37/1999, the execution of Indonesia's international strategy should be an impression of the country's philosophy (Tan, 2014). As the philosophy of the Indonesian country, Pancasila is the best establishment that impacts and enlivens the international strategy of the Republic of Indonesia. Sending off the site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the standards hid in Indonesia's international strategy were first advanced by the then VP, Mohammad Hatta, on September 2, 1948, in Yogyakarta. In the functioning gathering meeting of the Central Indonesian National Committee as the herald of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Vice President Hatta, who was simultaneously Prime Endlessly clergyman of Defense of the Republic, made sense of the public authority's position on different homegrown and worldwide issues. Indeed, Indonesia's international strategy framework (Robbins, 2012). As a rule, the framework alludes to a fair, established, and functional premise.

Jokowi is an International Strategy Style

For the fifth time, President Jokowi was missing from the UN General Assembly and relegated to Vice President Jusuf Kalla as earlier years (Simorangkir & Pamungkas, 2017). The public authority contends that the president's nonattendance from the global gathering is because of the homegrown circumstance that has as of late grabbed the eye of the general population and the public authority, for example, the Papua issue, the correction of a few regulations that have started far and wide contention locally, and backwoods and land fires. Aside from that, the shortfall of the president in a worldwide discussion of the type of the UN General Assembly is awful because the president is an image of the state, so his nonappearance can be deciphered as Indonesia's absence of an obligation to worldwide issues (Warburton, 2016). This is likewise amusing to think that Indonesia is a non-extremely durable individual from the UN Security Council for the 2019-2020 period. The primary and most delegate organ

for decision-production at the United Nations, Indonesia's investment in the General Assembly will exhibit how the public authority's "free-dynamic" international strategy is run.

Individual Factors

One of the most conceivable purposes behind President Jokowi's nonappearance from the UN General Assembly since he got down to business in 2014 is his abhorrence for multilateral gatherings. Rather than his ancestors, Jokowi cares very little about global issues (Budiono & Purba, 2020). In the investigation of international strategy examination, the pioneer's character factor extraordinarily impacts state conduct worldwide. Pioneer character attributes, including convictions, intentions, and administration style in going with choices, assume a vital part behind state conduct (Hermann, 1980). President Jokowi is a lawmaker with a logical view. His experience as a business person shapes an attitude that will generally be situated towards benefit and misfortune contemplations. For his purposes, the international strategy should help Indonesia. While going to the 2014 G20 Summit in Brisbane, Jokowi expressed that befriending numerous nations should be helpful in Indonesia. All in all, the quest for benefit ought to be the rule of foreign relations. This point of view has suggestions for Jokowi's political style, which lean toward a separate way of dealing with multilateralism (Santikajaya, 2016).

For example, in numerous multilateral gatherings, the G20, APEC, East Asian Summit, IORA, Jokowi is exceptionally excited about holding reciprocal gatherings with delegates. This was done to investigate collaboration to create an arrangement that benefits Indonesia (Manurung, 2014). At the G20 Summit in Osaka, Japan, Jokowi held 16 reciprocal gatherings last June. At the ASEAN Summit in Thailand, Jokowi held two-sided gatherings with five ASEAN nations. The issues discussed in these respective gatherings changed, yet the most prevailing were financial issues. Using multilateral discussions to investigate two-sided collaboration is typical in global relations. Taylor et al., (2013) expressed a cozy connection between multilateral and two-sided discussions where most nations utilize multilateral gatherings as an extension between appointments to reinforce relations (Indrayani, 2016). This implies that multilateral discussions are treated as facilitators of participation between two nations. Thus, when a nation goes to a multilateral discussion, its fundamental need is not to add to the gathering yet to construct vital associations with the agents.

More Active

This logical tact style recommends an egocentric and internal-looking international strategy character (Tapsell, 2015). Even though it is right on a basic level, the conciliatory style that follows the president's preferences can debilitate Indonesia's status and notoriety worldwide. Up to this point, the explanation is that Indonesia has been perceived as a worldwide player who is very dynamic in adding to taking care of worldwide issues. Indonesia is even perceived as a "standardizing force" (Acharya, 2014) that is dynamic in advancing standards of worldwide relations, both locally and internationally. It is not necessarily the case that under the Jokowi organization, Indonesia's international strategy is inactive. Indonesia has reliably assumed a functioning and productive part, particularly in global clash issues, as shown by Indonesia on account of the Iran-Saudi Arabia struggle in 2016, the contention in Myanmar connected with the Rohingya issue, and working with harmony in Afghanistan through the Indonesia-Afghanistan-Pakistan three-dimensional discussion in 2018. Later, Indonesia started the Indo-Pacific thought for ASEAN to take on (Zeng & Zhang, 2021).

This dynamic should be valued from one perspective. Then again, President Jokowi's colossal individual impact on Indonesia's international strategy plan could have real ramifications for Indonesia's possibility of turning into a politically influential nation (Alam et al., 2021). President Jokowi's practicality can debilitate Indonesia's conciliatory stance since maybe the president misjudges multilateral gatherings. As a matter of fact, through multilateral discussions, Indonesia can realize itself as a standardizing force. As Mahubani, (2013) expressed, multilateral discussions are significant because they address the interests of the more extensive global local area or the parliament of man, the battle for human qualities, is a gathering for figuring out worldwide standards, and arrange different worldwide collaborations. This job cannot be helped out through gatherings that focus on essential issues between the two nations (Mulyaman et al., 2021).

Since it is an impression of character, President Jokowi's realistic mentality is hard to change. Therefore, Indonesia's international strategy has not changed much from the past time frame in the following five years (Dorigné-Thomson, 2021). We can peruse this sign, for instance, in Jokowi's announcement of triumph as president-elect on July 14. Of the five focuses on Jokowi's strategic plan in the second term of his organization, not a solitary one of them noticed international strategy. Worldwide intricacy is not just a practical perspective situated in the homegrown circle. Also, Indonesia's active job worldwide is expected to take part in endeavors to acknowledge the global request. To turn into a worldwide power, Indonesia needs fortifying at the homegrown level, yet in addition, necessities to increment active

cooperation in endeavors to tackle worldwide issues. During the primary time of Jokowi's organization, Indonesia has zeroed in on fortifying the stance of public power with the rule that international strategy starts at home. This is the ideal opportunity for the public authority to do international strategy with the guideline of international strategy from home to the world (Turner et al., 2022).

Conclusion

Finally, we can conclude from a series of data exposures on research findings that aim to predict Indonesia's international relations after Jokowi's leadership, a study of international political literacy. Findings from a study of various literature sources have led this research the conclusion that Indonesia's international relations from the post-independence period to the present still adhere to a free, active, and flexible political policy system that avoids any interstate blocs but emphasizes participating in world peace. as stated in the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Although there are many different opinions and impressions between one decade of presidents and other presidential leadership, Indonesia adheres to free and active politics where policies follow government regulations from other units. One big difference cannot be found—the style characteristic of each country.

In particular, Jokowi's leadership period has little focus on domestic leadership. The beauty of the Jokowi era emphasizes domestic development, but this is a characteristic of the patient himself, who prefers to run a program that rotates to domestic interests. For future predictions after President Jokowi, based on data from Indonesia, which is a country that adheres to free and active politics, of course, with the condition of the government, which is the largest Muslim population in the world, course, it is colored by identity politics. Today's reminder Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population globally. Of course, this will color the position of leadership and international policy.

This is very reasonable when viewed from the leadership of each president, such as during the Soeharto era, we are more inclined to leadership towards nationalism when the change is produced in the future in 2024, we believe that there will be a political policy in which Indonesia will become one of the strongest countries in Southeast Asia and will also become countries that lead other Islamic countries and this is a difference between each of the first president Jokowi president nationalism. The conclusion is that based on evidence and facts, field studies prove that Indonesia is still one of the most influential Muslim countries in the world and will undoubtedly provide a vehicle for political and foreign policy arenas where there will be a change of leadership that leads to identity politics. However, from various

historical evidence, leadership certainly has different characteristics but will still adhere to regulations, namely free, active and flexible politics.

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