Diplomacy Conceptualization For The Security State On Mineral Resources In Indonesia

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Abstract
Diplomacy is considered for the security state on mineral resources in Indonesia since Indonesia is a law country and has many mining sector possibilities which need to be secured, and created in response to reduce negative impact on mineral illegal mining activities which cause many negative results for Indonesia. Therefore, the Indonesia government needs an alternative effort which lines with the principles concluded by this research. By literatrue reviews employed for the investigation on some international practices published by reputable-indexed journals with the same issue, this research performs an information for the armed forces and the leadership of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. In the absence of a generally accepted definition of "mineral mining activity diplomacy," the state (in this case, Indonesia) attempts to tailor its content to the requirements of the mineral resource security strategy. The study results that diplomacy involving natural resource mining has broad applicability to Indonesia since it encompasses state security policy creation and execution, as well as the establishment of permanent, cooperative international ties in the defense sector. The first step in realizing the concept's potential as a significant instrument is to conceptualize the mineral resource mining activity diplomacy for the security state in Indonesia from illegal mining activities.

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the energy sectors of a country, safeguarded from illegal mining and other activities that do not fulfill the people's needs, is the mineral resource mining industry. Indonesia as a big country has some significant mining reserves which urgently need to be secured form some activities that do not cover the people's needs (Atteridge et al., 2018). As a consequence, it is of the utmost importance that the mining industry sector in Indonesia needs to be guarded by a potential diplomacy

through a law (Rifai-Hasan, 2009), including mineral resource mining activities. It is owing to the complexity of the definitional procedures, as well as the width of the analytical field (Moustafa, 2015), which is particularly relevant to the mineral resource mining setor (The Terrace BSD Consulting, 2014). The concept of regulated diplomacy is often understood analytically in the public discussion (Drab, 2018) for the mineral resource mining business (Mara et al., 2022) which demonstrates the complexity of the issue. Further complicating, the regulated diplomacy significance, for Indonesia's mineral resource mining sector's state security, is such modern arguments that purport to be paradigmatic in the field of international relations which focus on these issues (Muniruzzaman, 2020) surrounding mineral resource mining activities. These subjects, in a broad discussion, explain the effects that this size can have on activities that are tied to the extraction of natural resources through the connection with other international entities. In addition, these issues focus around the larger context in which these relationships take place as well as the method in which their subjectivity is interpreted. These modifications need to have an influence on diplomacy as a vehicle of Indonesian national policy in order to ensure the safety of the mineral resource mining sector and the instruments that are linked with it. This is necessary in order to secure the safety of the mineral resource mining sector and the instruments that are linked with it.

At the very least, some of the concept's most fundamental connotations may be identified when it comes to the use of regulated diplomacy in the context of mineral resource mining security. The earliest and most fundamental interpretation of the term is that of a synonym for national policy (Drab, 2018) or the manner of conducting this (instrumental) policy (Chang & Jenne, 2020). The other primary interpretation of the term is that of a regulatory procedure that is conducted through discussions in international relations (Fetic, 2014) or other measures of a peaceful nature in national situation for the security state (Sumarlan & Dohamid, 2021) on mineral resource mining activities. The third basic meaning is as a team of people employed in national services (Nurmala, 2021). Finally, the term of the security state by regulated diplomacy on mineral resource mining industry specifies with the talents or skills of professional diplomats working to this case.

Due to the pressing need for Indonesian state security in the mineral resource industry, the scope of regulated diplomacy is steadily growing. The regulated diplomacy focuses on trade (arms sales) (Storey, 2021), economic (Winger, 2014), scientific (Sianturi, 2021), and military relations (Fetic, 2014), in addition to strictly national political matters regarding mineral resource mining activities. The primary purpose of this literature review-based study is to investigate the significance of regulated diplomacy conceptualization for the security state on the mineral resource

sector in Indonesia. The researchers have divided their investigation into the process of adopting regulated diplomacy as a law instrument in the state's mineral resource security strategy.

The post-Cold War shift in how people interpret international security and the national security policies that are tied to, it is directly responsible for the increased sense of urgency about the execution of regulated diplomacy in Indonesia for the security state on the mineral resource industry. In the realities of the British law intruments towards the close of the twentieth century, having a strong law intrument was the only way to ensure the successful completion of urgent law intrument objectives, sometimes known as "winning wars." On the other hand, it was ineffective as a tool for policy. Its function had to grow after the Cold War ended in order to keep the peace. Several methods related to the operation of those law intruments, its command structures, or the civilian political component that could oversee them could be used to achieve this goal. After the end of the Cold War, it had to take on additional responsibilities to maintain stability. In particular, it was a response to the urgent need to address the security of the mineral resource sector in Indonesia, which was linked with the potential for strengthening the urgency of regulated diplomacy conceptualization and its specialization as a mechanism of international prevention and shaping international security. Therefore, state security requires regulated diplomacy (Mara et al., 2022) on mineral resource sector in Indonesia is a relatively new term. Its origins are closely tied to the requirement for a new political vocabulary capable of explaining the collaborative efforts of nations and international organizations to protect certain nationally significant facets of their economies (Drab, 2018), particually on mineral resource sector discussed in this research. In addition, the prerequisites for a new political language are tightly related with the origins of the phrase, which were originally used to describe those conditions. In spite of the fact that it is frequently discussed in political debates and in scientific circles, yet there is no one description that can accurately describe it. Various nations make an effort to give it content, which is often stringently tailored to meet the requirements of each nation's unique security strategy. Due to the increasing importance of regulated diplomacy as an instrument for the execution of the national policy of the security state, the meaning of the word "regulated diplomacy" has become fundamentally restricted as a result. This restriction does not in any way contribute to either the aims or the potential of the former. This is because the term "regulated diplomacy" refers to something that is inherently distinct from the former. It makes a substantial contribution to the security state on the mineral resource sector urgency that has been discussed in the declarations that came before this one.

B. METHODS

A reviewing protocol was developed and followed to enact a systematic review employed for this research methodology. The researchers used Scopus- and Sinta-Indexed databases with keywords "Regulated Diplomacy for The Security State" (in-between quotation marks), "Regulated diplomacy for The security state for energy mining", and "Regulated diplomacy for The security state for mineral resource mining activities". Scopus-Indexed database was chosen since it includes International Journal for Regulated diplomacy for the security state for energy mining as a major journal. The authors also decided to utilize Sinta-Indexed database as it includes National Journal for Regulated diplomacy for the security state for mineral resource mining, especially in the context of regulated diplomacy implementation for The security state.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political scientists believe that regulated diplomacy should investigate the sources of regulated diplomacy in order to protect the state's riches (Khamrakulova, 2021) spicified on mineral resource mining sector in Indonesia discussed in this research. In addition, Indonesia as a state also possesses a regulated diplomacy, which may be defined as the participation of representatives in debates about disarmament and the instrument control (Rech, 2014). As a result, when problems arise during the extraction of minerals, regulated diplomacy can be seen as a distinctive set of responsibilities for the representatives, law attaches, and other regulation instruments involved in peace missions, operations, and international diplomatic cooperation. Consequently, it shows that its regulated diplomacy fulfills larger tasks for the security state, particularly on the mineral resource industry as the state's most prized resource. A more comprehensive understanding of regulated diplomacy is required to ensure that the idea remains intact within the scope of the aforementioned concerns and types of work on the security state in the mineral resource business (Venti, 2022). Instead of trying to precisely calculate the concerns, it's probably easier to just figure out what kinds of collaboration are excluded from controlled diplomacy. In actuality, regulated diplomacy is subject to modification to the conditions of actions and issues related to the state (Riyadi & Dewi, 2022), expanding in tandem with the paradigm shift in contemporary international relations, its range of repercussions, and the necessary shapes it has taken.

Regulated diplomacy is regarded for the security state on the mineral resource sector in Indonesia, since Indonesia is a law-abiding nation with a large quantity of mineral resource that has to be protected, and as a reaction to mineral resource illegal mining operations that have many bad consequences for Indonesia. In this instance,

the notion of regulated diplomacy is centered on the security of the state's mineral resource industry. However, in contrast to conventional controlled diplomacy, it defines an equal number of criteria and possibilities. This is made possible by the accomplishments of many civilisations, which make it possible for humans to exchange information and communicate with one another.

The first to attempt to define the notion of regulated diplomacy is bringing it to the "Strategic Diplomacy Review" (Just, 2016). The United Kingdom defines regulated diplomacy as the peaceful use of defences to achieve good results in the development of bilateral and multilateral ties with a particular country / countries (La et al., 2012). Regulated diplomacy does not involve military operations (Sudarsono et al., 2018), but rather promotes forms of cooperation such as the exchange of personnel (Sudarsono et al., 2018), ships (Gumay et al., 2018), and aircraft (Lackenbauer et al., n.d.); high-level visits and senior commanders (Singh, 2021); bilateral meetings and dialogue (Riyadi & Dewi, 2022); training and exercises (Soares, 2021); regional defence forums (Sudarsono et al., 2018); military assistance (Rosado et al., 2022); confidence-building measures (Mustaza & Saidin, 2020); and non-proliferation (Venti, 2022). Thefore, the regulated diplomacy's primary objective is to establish and sustain confidence, as well as to assist in the development of democratic armed forces. It contributes significantly to the prevention and settlement of conflicts.

Regulated diplomacy is also known as the utilization of a law intrument to achieve national objectives (Agung et al., 2022). This attribute relates to a stricter definition of regulated diplomacy that emphasizes "the peaceful utilization of the state's instruments (Agung et al., 2022), particularly in a mineral resource mining security by the state. In its debates, the regulated diplomacy school narrows the scope of this term (Trochowska-Sviderok, 2021). The significance of the law intrument in regulated diplomacy (Riyadi & Dewi, 2022) constitutes its gravitational center. Those may indicate a narrow view of the role and relevance of controlled diplomacy as a weapon of state security policy, or the absence of such a concept altogether. The latter can provide a general definition of the concept. This approach broadens the meaning of the issue by considering the peaceful use of law intrument (Huda et al., 2022), the function of the Department of Law. Some nations went even further on this issue, emphasizing the leadership role of the defense department's administrative staff and the law intrument (Huda et al., 2022). Peaceful cooperation among law instruments is defined as regulated diplomacy, and its goals include bolstering trust, averting crises, and resolving disputes (Nyathi & Risman, 2020). Regulated diplomacy has two functions: pragmatic and transformative (Huda et al., 2022).

Maintaining the status quo of peace and cooperation between two or more countries in a given region is one possible goal of regulated diplomacy (Huda et al.,

2022). Regulated diplomacy can also be redirected to concentrate on resolving the crisis and restoring equilibrium, security, and collaboration (Muniruzzaman, 2020). Therefore, multiple layers of regulated diplomacy should be engaged with mineral resource mining activities in Indonesia.

The first is the participation and personal acts of political leaders, ministries, defence and security staff heads, and headquarters and strategic staffs. The second consists of law schools, instructional, analytical, and research and development centers. The third is composed on civil non-governmental organization representatives.

The papers of the Spanish Ministry of Law provide one of the most current suggestions for the notion of regulated diplomacy (Ambarsari et al., 2021) to achieve military policy and Spanish foreign policy goals through a wide range of international activities centered on communication and collaboration, undertaken bilaterally by the security agency with allies, partners, and other friendly nations. However, the relevance of multilateral connections and the cooperative execution of obligations within international institutions is overlooked in this understanding of the nature and purpose of controlled diplomacy. Therefore, it limits foreign cooperation to only its own defense department, cutting itself off from a potentially huge area. Many countries' security policies would not be possible without the role that regulated diplomacy plays. As a specialized instrument of foreign policy, it has a stable place in the system of cooperation between states and international organizations. The phrase "regulated diplomacy" is most commonly used in the media. This scientific inquiry focuses on how seldom it occurs. Foreign and security policy documents do not make mention of regulated diplomacy. The phrase "regulated diplomacy" is sometimes used interchangeably with this one since both concepts primarily involve the law intrument and the people who serve on diplomatic missions and delegations at the strategic headquarters of various organizations. Researchers in this case may be inspired to look for the notion of regulated diplomacy if they critically evaluate the definition of regulated diplomacy offered by other nations and analyze the activities conducted within this framework. It must take into account not only the international environment and relations with allies and other neighbors, but also the state of the country's defence systems, its budgetary capacity, participation in and implementation of tasks in international organizations, the country's ambitions, and its strategic objectives. Today, however, this is not only "regulated diplomacy plus;" rather, it encompasses a broader range of objectives, a greater variety of operations, ongoing adaptation to new situations, and the historical continuity of some responsibilities.

It also takes into account the potential involvement of law educational and thinktank institutions, as well as research and R&D centers affiliated with the Ministry of Defence. The sharing of law expertise and the exchange of technical know-how and hardware are all within the purview of this framework for cooperation between states. The preceding definition is only a starting point for the ongoing discussion. Considering the issue of continuously growing and updating what may amount to half of the effects of regulated diplomacy, it is not only necessary to study its constituent pieces in depth in terms of value as an instrument of diplomacy, but also to preserve openness

D. CONCLUSION

Mineral resource is one of the energy sectors of a country that is protected from unlawful mining and other activities that do not meet the needs of the people. As a large country, Indonesia has huge mineral resource reserves that must be protected from operations that do not meet the needs of the population. Due to the fact that Indonesia is a law-abiding country with rich mineral resource that must be secured, it is the greatest significance that the mining industry sector in Indonesia, including mineral resource mining activities, be secured by a regulated diplomacy. Through the conceptualization of regulated diplomacy for the security state in the mineral resource sector, many levels of regulated diplomacy should be implemented to Indonesia's mineral resource mining activities. Political leaders, ministries, defense and security leaders, and leadership and strategy team members all fall under the first category, which includes their personal involvement and activities. The second category consists of establishments such as universities that teach law, institutes that conduct teaching, research, and development, and groups affiliated with the Ministry of Defense's think tank. The third is made up of individuals representing civil non-governmental organizations.

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