



The Art of Defense Diplomacy: How New Forms of Diplomacy are Shaping International Relations

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Abstract

Defense diplomacy has further developed into a new form of diplomacy in international relations, which is supported by various forms of technology and also the development of social media. This research study aims to explore how this new form of diplomacy shapes international relations more broadly, as well as to determine whether defense diplomacy effectively promotes cooperation and stability among states in the context of security and defense. Then find the challenges and opportunities of defense diplomacy in the modern era. The research used mixed methods research by analyzing 244 scientific articles based on the Scopus database, Google Scholar, and Web of Science. In addition, this research also analyzed the data obtained from the VOSviewer tool. This study reveals that defense diplomacy has emerged in various forms of diplomacy, also defense diplomacy affects interactions of international relations and influences the construction of norms, identities, and interests in the international system. In terms of norms, defense diplomacy can help promote international norms related to security and defense, such as human rights and international law. In terms of identity, defense diplomacy can shape national identity in terms of defense and security. In terms of interests, defense diplomacy can influence national interests and security through cooperation in defense and reaching regional and international security agreements. Defense diplomacy brings changes in the form of building cooperation, reducing tensions, improving defense capabilities, and promoting human rights principles and international law. Through defense diplomacy, countries can strengthen international cooperation in security and defense and build strong relationships between countries. In the long run, this can help reduce tensions between countries and promote stability around the world.

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INTRODUCTION

Recently, more implementations and concepts of diplomacy are emerging, one of which is defense diplomacy (Medcalf, 2014). Defense diplomacy has also caught the attention of multiple countries. They also take part in it because this concerns the country's defense and security (Sandoval, 2016). Defense diplomacy also develops into total diplomacy or the concept of diplomacy, where defense diplomacy overshadows various diplomatic ideas (Natarajan, 2014).

Several previous studies explain the concept and implementation of defense diplomacy. Wu (2022) explains that public diplomacy is part of defense diplomacy because it is carried out by actors rather than defense diplomacy even though holding an unofficial or official meeting or event. If it concerns security, then it becomes part of defense diplomacy. There is another example, namely warship diplomacy (gunboat), where the actual implementation coincides in the South China Sea, where Indonesia militarized the outermost islands to maintain the stability and security of its country's region, and that also includes defense diplomacy with the application of hard power in it (Sudirman, Mooy, Maluft, & Ramadhan. Rizki Ananda, 2019). Defense diplomacy is developing and has moved into overall diplomacy, implementing joint training activities bilaterally or multilaterally with various other countries and superpowers (Inkiwang, 2020). Additional research by Chang & Jenne (2020) explains that the activities carried out are collaborative to create strategic and moralistic trust among countries and to form an environmental circle that can positively contribute to the making of foreign policy itself (Y. J. Chang & Jenne, 2020). But on the other hand, he rebutted his statement that defense diplomacy could lead to competition for military power, undermining moral trust and trust between countries (Chang & Jenne, 2020).

Recently, we have seen a lot of conflicts and wars arising from the region's instability, both regionally and internationally. Therefore, a country needs a concept of developing diplomacy that focuses on a country's defense sector (Alessa et al., 2021). Where is defense diplomacy covers all aspects required to maintain the country's position so that it is in a reasonably safe place? Many graduates from defense science and international relations have jointly studied what defense diplomacy is (Arduino & Shuja, 2021). The most important thing is to explain what diplomacy is, which can also be understood as applying foreign policy within a country. If interpreted further, defense diplomacy is a policy that includes foreign diplomatic relations in the field that contains a country's defense. If a country has a universal defense system, all components within that country must fight for the security of the country itself, nationally, regionally, and internationally (Sankaran & Fetter, 2022).

In the implementation, defense diplomacy expands the scope of fields within the defense itself, namely in defense equipment, territory, public, maritime, and joint exercises, to total diplomacy (Budiana, Fedryansnyah, Djuyandi, & Pancasilawan, 2019). However, the drawback of this diplomacy is the component itself which is incomplete or lacks enthusiasm or motivation from the element. It can also lead to a perception that triggers bilateral or multilateral tensions because they feel a threat from a process and implementation of defense diplomacy.

Some of the previous literature explains that research discussing defense diplomacy is widely discussed because it concerns state security. In an era where many media are full of propaganda and conflict triggers, defense diplomacy is needed for the region's stability and for countries that apply the concept and implementation of defense diplomacy. The idea and implementation of defense diplomacy must be used correctly. Although it certainly has many drawbacks, defense diplomacy has the advantage that it can cover all areas of diplomacy itself. One of them is public diplomacy which also includes part of defense diplomacy. In the implementation of public diplomacy that is carried out by the Defense Department, even though it is unofficial, the point is the discussion about what is related to defense also includes part of defense diplomacy (Wu, 2022). There is also diplomacy that is part of defense diplomacy, namely gunboat diplomacy. Sudirman et al. (2019) state the concept of warship diplomacy, which refers to and is part of defense diplomacy in its application. It can be said to be soft power which leads to hard power or militarization because there is intervention and leads to action that can be seen in the South China Sea conflict where Indonesia militarizes the outermost islands. The point is to demonstrate legal deterrence and defense. It can also be considered as warship diplomacy responsive to South China Sea security uncertainties. According to Constantinou et al. (2021), diplomatic implementation can be used productively to develop or review the implementation theory itself.

The development of defense diplomacy has moved into overall diplomacy, the implementation of which is bilateral or multilateral joint training activities with various major countries (Inkiriwang, 2020). It requires a large military budget, such as the United States, which spends heavily on its country's military capabilities and is estimated to spend nearly 40 percent of the entire world budgeting for the military (Leshoele, 2021). Furthermore, in the implementation of combatant involvement which has been embraced in the last few decades and is intended as a tool for strategic management, in the Asia-Pacific, including Australia, which has implemented this practice as an instrument of state administration for superior results or can be said to be able to reduce tensions, reducing the existence of nasty shocks, and forming a state behavior towards each individual (Baldino & Carr, 2016). Australian policymakers state that implementing defense diplomacy is a mechanism to help shape diplomatic cooperation regionally and build trust to eliminate potential flashpoints in the regional area (Carr & Baldino, 2015).

Subsequent research explains a paradox that arises, where the activities carried out are collaborative to build strategic and moralistic trust between fellow countries to form an environmental circle that can positively contribute to the making of foreign policy itself (Chang & Jenne, 2020). However, on the other hand, defense diplomacy can also lead to competition and competition for military power, the application of which can also be carried out through demonstrations or military marches, which can undermine moral trust and trust between countries (Chang & Jenne, 2020). Banerjee & Mackay (2020) also states that countries exchange attaches or uniformed foreigners who spread intelligence in the territory of interstate power, which is used for developing

military implementation and building institutional legitimacy for each attache. The importance of military-diplomatic representatives in defense diplomacy considering that the international framework on developing trends will continue to evolve, where all diplomacy cannot function without competent military advice (Grina, 2017). Wolfley (2021) also argues that after the end of the Cold War, many major countries conducted joint exercises with countries that were not allies. It continues that they do this to manage a threat itself so as not to threaten the use of military organizations and use various other military state tools to reduce danger and weaken each other in a competitive international system. Military exercises also aim to facilitate the involvement of multilateral relations with more extensive international partnerships (Inkiriwang, 2021). Relationships built through military exercises whose implementation extends from global and regional to individual connections (people to people) must be stronger than the relations between the Indonesian state and China (Laksmiana, 2021). Applied military communication is expected to shape behavior, the international environment, and the expectations of enemies or other potential allies (Thomas & Kline, 2021).

Based on the research results conducted over ten years, the concept of defense diplomacy and implementation of defense diplomacy has been presented and created a new research framework. The importance of defense diplomacy, which has become total diplomacy, contains various diplomatic concepts. Diplomacy cannot work without competent and wise military advice, why is it that diplomacy certainly involves a state's sovereignty and is also part of a defense concept? In its implementation, defense diplomacy indeed implements the concept of defense of a country, which consists of military and non-military starting from regional joint exercises, intelligence dissemination to various countries, and exchange of defense attaches to anything that concerns national defense. Naturally, this defense diplomacy has deficiencies and obstacles that can affect the process of the study of defense diplomacy. The drawback of this diplomacy is that it comes from the Human Resources itself, which is incomplete or lacks enthusiasm and motivation from these components, and the obstacles experienced are that it can lead to a wrong perception trigger bilateral or multilateral tensions because they feel a threat from a process and implementation of defense diplomacy. Previous research did not discuss reducing tensions, so there was a wrong perception of the beginning of the conflict that arose from a process and implementation rather than defense diplomacy. Banerjee & Mackay (2020) have assessed defense diplomacy with a flawed perception that there will be a danger by regional countries that do not take part in it or by countries that are considered fragile so thoughts arise that defense diplomacy carried out in regional and international countries intends to invade or carry out hard power.

Therefore this study was conducted to find out about the concept and practice of defense diplomacy in international relations; to explore the various new forms of diplomacy that have emerged in defense diplomacy and to answer how these new forms affect international relations; and to find out whether defense diplomacy is effective in promoting cooperation and stability among countries in the context of security and

defense. This study uses mixed method research by using literature studies to analyze the concept of defense diplomacy in international relations, then case study analysis to analyze how defense diplomacy practices in international relations. Bibliometric analysis is also used in mapping defense diplomacy trends to find out how often defense diplomacy is used so that it can be seen whether the diplomacy is effective or not. VOSviewer is also used as a tool for data processing. This research provides a very meaningful contribution to the development of science, especially to defense science, the rules of diplomacy, international relations, and international security studies as well as other sciences related to the development of the theory and implementation of state defense policy. The study aims to find out how new forms of diplomacy in which there is a framework of defense diplomacy can affect international relations.

METHODS

This research uses a combined type of quantitative and qualitative research or mixed method research to provide a more thorough understanding of the topic to be studied. In this combined research, the data collected will be analyzed using various quantitative and qualitative techniques (McKim, 2016). The data collection technique used is by retrieving data based on related themes sourced from the Scopus database, Google Scholar, and Web of Science. Data analysis techniques used are literature studies to analyze the concept of defense diplomacy in international relations, and case studies to analyze the practice of defense diplomacy in international relations. The last is bibliometrics analysis which is part of quantitative research in mapping the trend of defense diplomacy to find out how often defense diplomacy is used so that it is known whether or not this diplomacy is effective, to analyze the results of the research objectives.

The theoretical framework of constructivism is used to explain how new forms of diplomacy affect international relations more broadly and the theory of defense diplomacy is to analyze the results of the research objectives. Defense diplomacy theory is used to analyze the concept and practice of defense diplomacy in international relations. This would make it easier for future researchers to use previous research articles as reference data. The data obtained from Scopus also be used in this study by processing it using an additional application, VOSviewer. It is supported by supporting data sourced from the Scopus database, where the validity of the data can be accounted for.

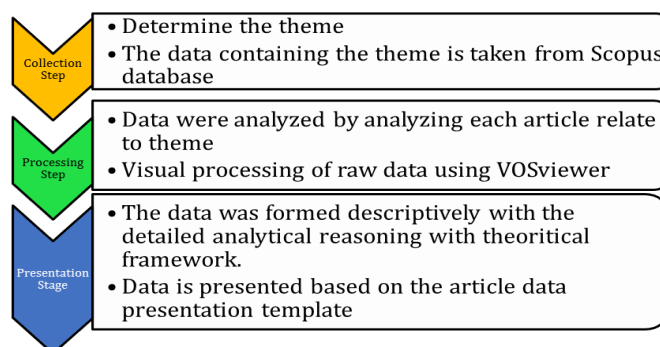


Figure 1. Research Methods

The stages of the research, which contain data collection, processing, and presentation of data, include the results of research analysis which are part of data processing. The data was taken through the Scopus database, then data was taken for the last ten years, and then 244 articles were obtained. Retrieval of data sourced from the Scopus database can be proven and assessed as a level of Q1 journal articles, whose validity is beyond doubt. The use of filters with the last ten years is intended so that the visual data obtained has a lot of raw data that can be processed, even though from 10 years, not all data can be retrieved because it adjusts to what theme the writer takes. Then the next step is manually filtering the data by separating the unneeded data. It is done to get only the journal article as the data that will be used in this study. Filters are needed for easier research to understand the new data. They have assisted with additional applications such as VOSviewer and Mendeley as tools for processing data. VOSviewer also could make data processing more varied with visuals.

Before the data is presented, the researchers analyze it carefully and descriptively with a theoretical framework. Mendeley and VOSviewer applications are used as a tool to create citations and process data to know the trend of defense diplomacy using a bibliometrics analysis and to link the attachment of data that includes the scope of the theme. Visual data collection is made with the help of the VOSviewer application so that it is more attractive and innovative. After that, all the information is arranged based on a predetermined data presentation template. Research is expected to provide benefits and contributions as sustainable research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data from several articles were sourced from the Scopus database, totaling 244 articles, and processed with several applications, creating visually stunning, dense, and explanatory results. VOSviewer is used to display a visualization to make it easier to classify the raw data collected and processed.

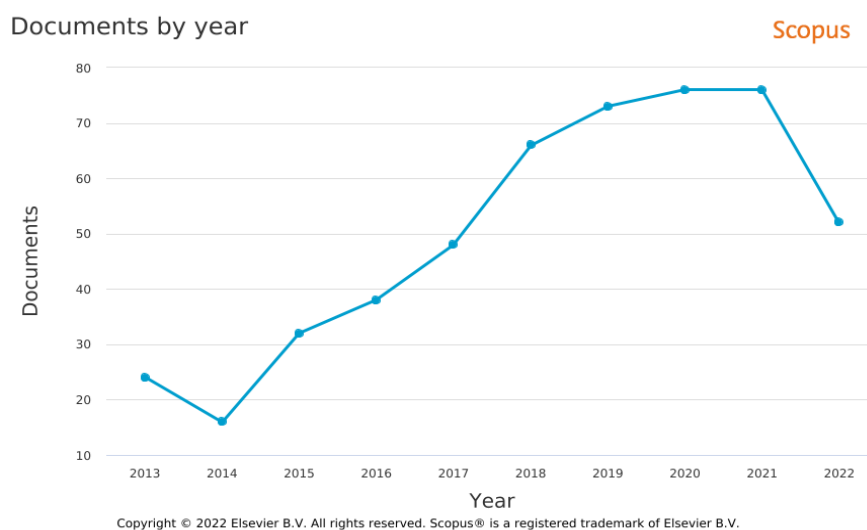


Figure 2. Scopus Document Chart by Year (Scopus, 2022)

Based on the results of the data retrieved by the Scopus database with a 10-year filter, it shows a dynamic where there is a decrease and increase in the discussion of the topic of defense diplomacy. From 2013 to 2014, the debate on defense diplomacy showed a significant decline, even though in 2013, the level was not too high, but if it decreased in 2014, then what happened was a drop. There was a decrease in 2014 because that year, there was more discussion about conflicts, and conflicts were more resolved with public diplomacy. There was also discussion about war prevention which was more directed at counseling about defense equipment and socialization of ending the war. In the following year, from 2015 to 2018, there was a higher increase than in 2013-2014. The year 2015-2018 also had a gradual increase and no decrease.

In 2019 the increase from 2018 was not very significant, unlike in 2015-2019, the increase occurred only slightly. This could be happened because, since 2015, there has been an ongoing discussion of defense diplomacy, which has occurred because of the increasing number of conflicts and the security of each territory of each country has begun to be disrupted. From year to year, defense diplomacy forms are also quite diverse, starting from exchanges of attaches, exchanges of intelligence information, joint exercises between regional countries, etc. In 2020 there was an equal number until 2021 because, in that time, there has been a lot of military cooperation. Defense diplomacy has been implemented in various new forms, such as gunboat diplomacy, maritime diplomacy, etc. However, in 2022 there was a very significant decline. This is due to the lack of discussion on defense diplomacy and prioritizing discussions on public diplomacy, increasing military defense equipment, regional security, and case studies on war preparations. This year many conflicts led to wars, such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the South China Sea tensions, etc. Where if a war has occurred, defense diplomacy will be useless and tends only to heat up and make the situation tenser with various forms of ramifications rather than defense diplomacies itself, such as examples of joint exercises which are part of defense diplomacy if applied to places such as the SCS or the South China Sea. It will only cause regional tensions that don't know the purpose of the joint exercise and make the surrounding countries also alert. So, defense diplomacy in 2022 is less discussed.

Based on research data taken from Scopus and manually filtered by researchers, it is shown that several countries often discuss related topics or themes. The United States ranks first, with a large number of articles, namely 95 articles over ten years. The United States is well-known as a war-winning country. The influence of great power is still powerful. The hegemony of the United States can easily influence other countries to become followers or support the United States as a superpower country. Referring to Figure 3, the United States ranks first as the country that most often discusses defense diplomacy. There have been many studies of the United States usually taking part in conflict or war propaganda, which shows that the United States is also a patron in various foreign policies and defense diplomacy. As can be seen in Figure 3, the countries that appear often experience conflict or tension in the region. Researchers from each country also discuss ways of military diplomacy or defense in their way, but the United States remains their patron.

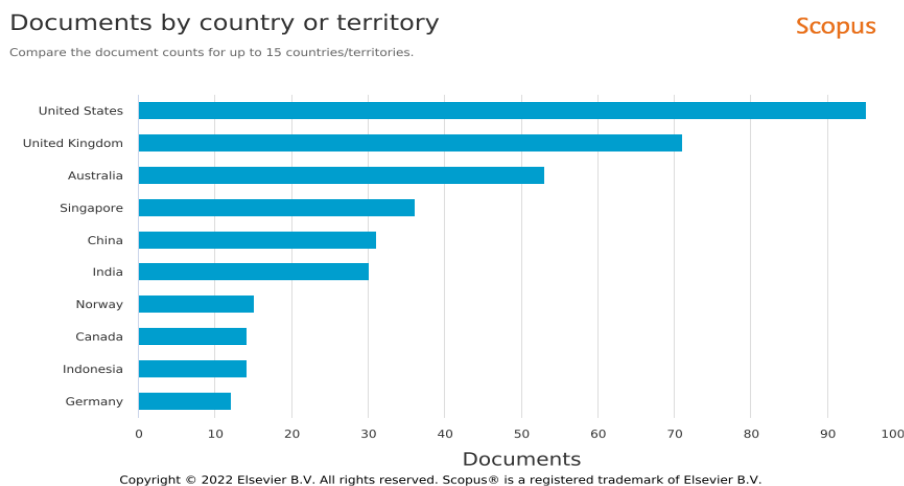


Figure 3. Scopus Document Chart by Country (Scopus, 2022)

In the bottom 3, they are Canada, Indonesia, and Germany that only discuss no more than 15 articles in the last ten years. This could be due to the lack of conflict or tension faced by the three countries. The conflict that occurred must have been the same conflict from several years before and there were only a few different forms of conflict that occurred in it. The lack of researchers who research the topic is also a factor why there are not more than 15 articles from the three countries.

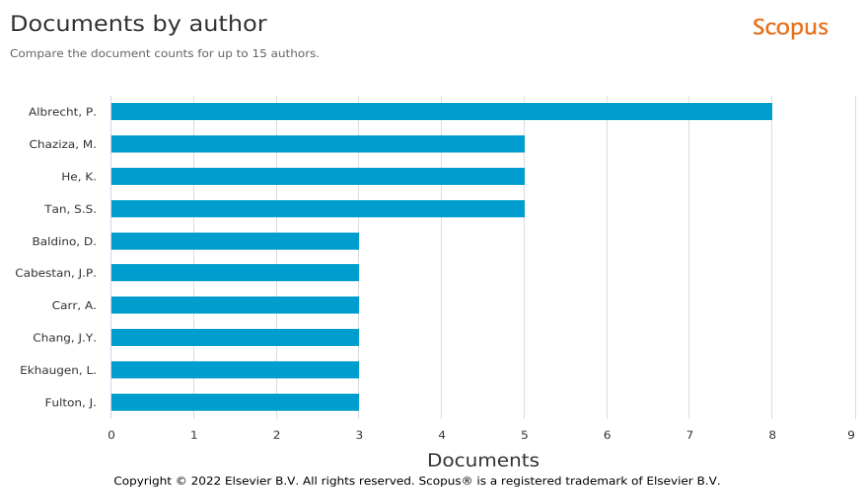


Figure 4. Scopus Chart by Author (Scopus, 2022)

The data chart in Figure 4 shows that out of 10 researchers who discuss defense diplomacy, only one researcher discusses up to 8 articles, and the remaining only five articles, even under five pieces. The ten researchers have the same research focus on defense diplomacy but with different case studies. The researchers above researched the topic of this discussion independently, and some collaborated with other researchers and writers. In research written by Clausen & Albrecht (2021) which discusses government development to the implementation of security stability that has occurred since the cold war era, Albrecht, here as the author of most articles, also collaborates with other writers.

Table 1. Cluster Division

Cluster	Items	Totals
1	Action, actor, case study, consequence, crisis, debate, decision, effect, effort, emergence, evidence, force, implementation, interaction, the international community, intervention, member state, party, past, perception, period, practice, process, reason, security policy, theory, understanding.	27
2	Ally, argument, balance, capability, claim, cold war, conflict, dispute, fact, international system, peace, risk, south china sea, southeast Asia, sovereignty, support, threat, war.	18
3	Asia Pacific, association, basis, competition, great power, idea, indo pacific, nation, stability, tension.	10
4	Economic development, economy, extent, field, future, initiative, investment, partnership, project, trade.	10
5	Arctic, area, evolution, focus, international relation, respect, scope, space.	8

Before explaining Table 1, please note that some color points do not have information which means the color description at that point has a small amount so it cannot be displayed on the visualization, but it will still be listed in the cluster as can be seen in Table 1. The data distribution on clusters summarized in Table 1 shows five clusters. Groups in yellow, in cluster 4 whose contents are initiatives, partnerships, projects, etc., indicate that before collaboration, there must be an initiation from one of the countries to build a sustainable project. Later this will have an impact on future economic development in the field. Then if we look at the clusters with the most numbers, the red color in cluster 1 is filled with action, interaction, the international community, member states, and others, which means that the act requires interaction between the international community carried out by member countries to realize defense diplomacy or other policies. The next color is green in cluster 2 which contains points about allies, balance, capability, conflict, war, international system, sovereignty, support, and others. This means that a country needs friends and allies to balance its capabilities in the event of conflict and war, and even when it enters the international system, if it is related to the sovereignty of a nation, then they need the full support of friendly or allied countries to help them. In the blue color, there are 10 points in cluster 3, including association, competition, great power, nation, stability, tension, and others. This means that in associations between countries, there must be competition to fight over power, which will cause tension between regions. Still, it can be overcome with the idea of building cooperation to create stability. The last color is purple, in cluster 5 which contains area, focus, scope, international relations, respect, and others. This means that a regional or international site requires focus depending on the needs of each country. It is necessary to have international relations to increase mutual respect between nations and governments so that diplomacy continues to run smoothly.



Figure 6. Visual Aspect of the Theme

Based on the data above, it is analyzed that defense diplomacy has many points that are interrelated to one another. The word "Practice" is defined as a form of defense diplomacy which means the practice can mean inter-regional, international training, and this is part of the implementation of defense diplomacy. In the implementation process, a security policy is needed to avoid pressure or intervention from anywhere, which can lead to tension and ignite the fire of war. The initiative points are the most prominent in the discussion on defense diplomacy. It is because forming a diplomatic relationship certainly requires initiating a transparent and sustainable project for relations between the two parties.

The initiative has 55 words that show a dominant position, among other words, in the data that the researcher has obtained. Indeed, this is related to the discussion of defense diplomacy, as evidenced by the topic that is brought up, which has a comprehensive scope and covers all the points in the visualization. To explain the relationship between these points and the issues raised, the concept of defense diplomacy includes in its implementation also has the topics included in the table above with evidence that in the performance of defense diplomacy, there is a need for initiative and process, and so that defense diplomacy can run well. Initiation is needed to bring about interaction between the two parties, and the actors involved are, of course, part of the state. The international system also regulates these activities. It is concluded that all the points in the visualization above show that they are interrelated and relate to the research topic raised as an aspect that needs to be researched and reviewed with different models in the analysis.

The Concept and Practice of Defense Diplomacy in International Relations

In an era filled with turmoil of war, each of the nations or countries wants peace. But peace will not be realized if there is no war in the process (*si vis pacem parabellum*),

where if we want peace, then be prepared for war. Conflicts and wars arise because of regional instability, both regionally and internationally. A country needs a concept of developing diplomacy that focuses on its defense sector, which covers all aspects required to maintain its position so that it is in a situation that is entirely safe for them.

If this is interpreted further, defense diplomacy is a policy that includes foreign diplomatic relations in the field, which consists of the defense of a country. When the country has a universal defense system, all its components must take part if the state needs it to defend and become a universal defense system in fighting for state sovereignty. Wu (2022) explains that even public diplomacy is part of defense diplomacy. It can be said that in applying the concept of public diplomacy carried out by the Defense Department, even though it is not official or official and talks about the defense of a country, it includes part of defense diplomacy. Just like public diplomacy, gunboat diplomacy is also part of the concept of defense diplomacy. In practice, it can be said to be soft power to hard power or militarisation because of intervention and resulting action. The theory of defense diplomacy was popularized by Roger Kanet. Kanet states that the concept and practice of defense diplomacy in the sphere of international relations which is a form of military diplomacy that focuses on collaboration between countries in terms of security and defense. The concept of defense diplomacy is then applied in many countries or international organizations as their foreign policies (Winger, 2014).

The development of defense diplomacy has begun to move into diplomacy as a whole, the implementation of which is joint training activities or military cooperation bilaterally or multilaterally with various major countries (Inkiriwang, 2020). The concept of defense diplomacy is important because it has become a complete and comprehensive diplomacy that contains various diplomatic ideas. In practice, defense diplomacy expands the scope of fields within the defense itself, namely in the lots of defense equipment, territory, public, maritime, and joint exercises, and total diplomacy. This diplomacy has an impact on interactions between countries, with two possibilities, namely causing tension and the other is creating conditions of familiarity. Perceptions arising from bilateral and regional tensions can cause conflict and war because countries threatened by the impact of the practice of defense diplomacy will feel that there is intervention from the exercise. The implementation of defense diplomacy itself towards interactions between countries is that in the international community. There are certainly member states that take part in defense diplomacy, which includes activities such as the exchange of attaches, the exchange of intelligence information, or anything related to military, or diplomatic representatives (Banerjee & Mackay, 2020).

The Asia-Pacific region has implemented this practice as a state administration instrument for superior results or can be said to defuse tensions, reduce hostility shocks, and shape better state behavior towards each individual (Baldino & Carr, 2016). Friendly and warm diplomatic relations will be created with intense interaction between countries. Implementing defense diplomacy is a way to assist regional diplomatic cooperation and build trust to eliminate potential conflicts in international relations (Carr & Baldino, 2015). Activities carried out by interactions between

countries are cooperative activities so that strategic, diplomatic, and moralistic trust is awakened between countries to form an environmental circle that can positively contribute to making foreign policy itself (Chang & Jenne, 2020). As if taking a case study in Southeast Asia, especially ASEAN, there is a form of cooperation between defense ministers to deal with terrorism, namely the ASEAN Our Eyes Initiative (Winarto & Sudirman, 2021), which is a form of international cooperation that is practically implemented in defense diplomacy.

On the other hand, defense diplomacy can also lead to competition and competition for military power, the application of which can also be carried out with a military demonstration which can undermine moral trust and trust between countries (Chang & Jenne, 2020). Another practice Banerjee & Mackay (2020) explains is that countries exchange attaches or uniformed foreigners who spread intelligence in the territory of interstate power, which is used for developing military implementation and exchanging information, and building institutional legitimacy for each attache. Then the importance of military-diplomatic representatives in defense diplomacy, considering that the international framework regarding trends currently developing will continue to evolve, where later, all diplomacy cannot function without competent military advice (Grina, 2017). In other words, the implementation of defense diplomacy is essential. It must pay attention to several aspects to maintain interaction between countries because it is feared that they will have a wrong perception or not follow the intent of the practice of diplomacy itself, which will cause tension in interactions between countries, and disrupt international relations.

Explore How Various New Forms that Have Emerged in Defense Diplomacy Affect International Relations?

Based on the concept of defense diplomacy, which is a variety of diplomatic initiatives to strengthen and maintain national security by cooperating in the field of defense or security with other countries (Winger, 2014). Various new forms of diplomacy implement the concept of defense diplomacy in it. One of them is gunboat diplomacy. Gunboat diplomacy is an effort to militarize the outer islands by building and strengthening marine military bases that are useful for avoiding the domino effect of a sea conflict and responding to uncertain international security (Sudirman et al., 2019). Then mentioned, that it aims to defend the islands by changing the strategy from regional orientation to air and sea warfare (Sudirman et al., 2019). This diplomacy is also used by the United States to avoid excessive maritime claims (Chang, 2020). Furthermore, there is maritime diplomacy, if interpreted further, it is an effort to negotiate or be diplomatic to build maritime cooperation which includes maintaining maritime security (Jha & Hue, 2021). It is hard to state that diplomacy can be said as a new form of defense diplomacy because there is an element to protect the territory of the country that implements this maritime diplomacy, namely the maritime area, to create maritime security and maintain its defense.

The discussion went further, it explores a new form of diplomacy, namely cyber diplomacy. Cyber diplomacy involves cooperation between countries regarding cyber

security and strengthening cyber security and defense and avoiding and overcoming increasingly complex and growing threats (Kasper, Osula, & Molnar, 2021). As previously mentioned, cyber diplomacy is a new form of defense diplomacy in the field of cyber security. There is also technological diplomacy, which involves cooperation in the development of scientific technology that is useful for national and international interests, including the development of sharing technology in terms of defense to spacecraft technology (Zaskya, 2019). This happens to overcome global security challenges and maintain stability which is getting bigger and more complex.

So how do new forms of diplomacy affect international relations? When viewed from the constructivism approach, the approach focuses on seeing the role of social or historical constructions, and the norm is society, in shaping the behavior and interactions between actors in international relations (Permata, 2019). According to constructivists, the state does not have a national interest because the state itself is constrained by a normative social structure. On the other side, the constructivists argue, that the state, does not have a fixed main interest. This could be due to the influence of various social factors, history, culture, and norms. The state behavior also can change depending on the influence of the various factors mentioned (Permata, 2019). This new form of diplomacy is the result of the influence of these various factors, where interests in international relations experience changes over time and increasingly complex times, so various new forms of diplomacy emerge to adjust international relations in various interactions between actors. This means that international reality is not fixed objectively and naturally, but is reconstructed by a group of interests, or individuals in social interaction.

What is its effect on international relations? As stated earlier, the emergence of this new diplomacy can create a shift in values and various basic norms in international relations. That has an impact on changing the way they interact with each other between actors. For example, changes in foreign policy. Public engagement in public and digital diplomacy can influence a country's foreign policies. The global public now has greater access to follow and influence defense diplomacy through social media and other digital platforms. This can lead the changes in foreign policy that are more pro-people. Therefore, the constructivist view is that the emergence of new forms of diplomacy can change and influence the construction of norms, identities, and interests in the international system, which in turn changes the way states interact or communicate with each other.

How Effective is the Defense Diplomacy in Promoting Cooperation and Stability in the Field of Security and Defense?

Based on the results data above, how effective defense diplomacy is to promote cooperation and stability in the field of security and defense could be analyzed by using bibliometrics analysis. It could be done by analyzing the trend of how defense diplomacy is used from year to year. It will appear that the higher the trend, the more defense diplomacy is often used as a tool to promote security and defense cooperation, and stability.

Defense diplomacy can be an effective tool for promoting cooperation and stability in the security and defense spheres, especially when used in a comprehensive and well-coordinated manner. Defense diplomacy encompasses a wide range of actions undertaken by military and civilian actors to build relationships with others, both at home and abroad, to achieve national defense objectives. Defense diplomacy can promote cooperation and stability in the security and defense spheres by building strong relationships between the armed forces and other defense institutions of different countries can help build trust and reduce tensions between countries with political or ideological differences (Capie, 2020). The exchange of information and experiences between militaries and other governments on best practices in defense can help strengthen countries' defense capabilities and improve the quality of weaponry and defense strategies (Banerjee & Mackay, 2020). Collaboration between nations during military exercises and training can assist strengthen military capabilities and develop stronger relationships between the armed forces of the participating nations (Lakshmana, 2021). Defense diplomacy also be used to resolve disputes and lessen hostility between nations with divergent viewpoints or interests. Countries can come to beneficial accords and prevent conflict escalation through conversation and negotiation. Defense diplomacy can also advance international law and human rights norms, improving international collaboration and less violence and conflict on a global scale (Oyewole & Duyile, 2021).

From 2014 to 2021 there was a very significant increase and then a decrease in 2022. It is because defense diplomacy does not always succeed in its objectives though. The different interests and priorities of the participating countries, as well as issues like cultural and political differences, also another element like language can make defense diplomacy difficult. Furthermore, defense diplomacy is limited in its ability to address all security and defense-related issues and occasionally calls for a more coordinated and all-encompassing strategy.

Challenges and Opportunities of Defense Diplomacy in the Modern Era

Defense diplomacy faces several challenges as well as opportunities in the modern world. The challenges dealing with contemporary defense diplomacy include conflict complexity. Today's conflicts are extremely complicated and frequently involve numerous governments, non-state organizations, and opposing interests. The existence of rapid developments in technology also further complicates the potential for existing conflicts, additional technological advancements like drones, nuclear weapons, and cyber warfare present additional difficulties for defense diplomacy since they allow for attacks that do not require crossing borders or that are hard to detect (Bugos & Reif, 2021). Furthermore, resources are being depleted and defense expenditures are being put under strain in many nations (Bechtol Jr, 2012). They may be unable to engage in defense diplomacy as a result.

Meanwhile, the opportunities of modern defense diplomacy are like international collaboration. Modern defense diplomacy offers opportunities to cooperate with other countries in addressing global security challenges such as terrorism, climate change, and

pandemics (Cai, 2016). This cooperation can provide great benefits in terms of security and stability. Then a military partnership is a part of defense diplomacy opportunity cause, defense diplomacy can facilitate military partnerships between countries that share strategic interests (Wachholtz & Soeters, 2022). These partnerships can enhance the defense capabilities of these countries and allow them to learn from each other and share technology. Innovation and defense diplomacy can also promote innovation in security and defense, such as new technology and more potent and effective defensive tactics (Jaffe, Garretson, Bar-Cohen, Nesheiwat, & Mankins, 2016). Overall, defense diplomacy in the modern era offers significant challenges, but also great opportunities to work together to address global security challenges and improve countries' defense capabilities.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

The concept of defense diplomacy means diplomatic relations or relations between countries militarily by discussing the defense of a country. The concept of defense diplomacy, which contains various diplomatic concepts, is considered essential because the concepts of diplomacy are interrelated, for example, maritime diplomacy related to gunboat diplomacy. Defense diplomacy is considered important because it is considered total and comprehensive diplomacy. Defense diplomacy among countries has been implemented by activities such as joint exercises, military cooperation, and then the exchange of attaches and dissemination of intelligence in each region to exchange information and build institutional legitimacy. This implementation also impacts interactions between countries, which can cause tension related to military parades or joint exercises between countries, which will cause flashpoints to appear in the regional areas of the countries concerned. However, this can be prevented by intense interaction between governments, creating familiarity and warm diplomatic relations. Implementing defense diplomacy is one way to help build regional diplomatic cooperation and trust to eliminate potential conflicts. It was concluded that the concept and implementation of defense diplomacy greatly influence relations between state interactions, depending on the concept applied in the implementation. And each country also has a different perception from one another.

Then various new diplomacy emerged that applied the framework of the concept of defense diplomacy that affected international relations. The effect of this new diplomacy is a change in the way international relations actors interact and also, can change the construction of norms, identities, and interests in the international system. How effective is defense diplomacy to promote cooperation and stability, in the scope of security and defense, based on the data, and the discussion that has been discussed, the use of defense diplomacy is very effective and only experienced a downward trend once from 2014 to 2022 when viewed from the number of uses of defense diplomacy. The challenges for defense diplomacy in the modern era are the complexity of conflicts, technology, and the problem of lack of adequate resources. Meanwhile, the opportunities are to open up international collaboration, as well as military cooperation,

and the development of innovation in various fields, especially weapons, and the military.

This research contributes to developing knowledge in defense science, diplomacy, and international relations studies. The scientific focus discussed is the interaction between countries in defense diplomacy related to the sovereignty of a nation. This research is expected to facilitate further research about keywords and related scientific focus. The limits of researchers in processing data for all articles are also a drawback due to limitations in exploration in terms of searching data. The method of data analysis, which only comes from Scopus, Google Scholar, and Web of Science and not from field data, makes the translated data less actual so that further research can overcome the shortcomings of this research. It is expected that researchers who want to research with different case studies but with a similar method can search and use data from more than one source.

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