

## RESEARCH, WRITING AND PUBLICATION IN MARITIME JOURNALS AS AN ACADEMIC ENDEAVOR

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### Abstract

Research, writing and publication in the maritime discipline play a vital role in enriching academic knowledge while providing guidance for the practice of the maritime industry globally. Maritime journals, as one of the main mediums for academic publication, serve not only as references for scientific research but also as platforms for delivering in-depth analyses of relevant maritime issues, including safety, technology, international trade, and maritime law. This article focuses on the status of maritime journals as legitimate and important academic references, while also examining key issues in writing and publishing in maritime journals. The methodology used in this research is content analysis of various leading maritime journals, followed by case studies on the impact of maritime research on policy and industry practices. The key findings from this writing demonstrate that maritime journals play a significant role in linking theory with practice, fostering critical thinking, and providing a platform for innovation in the maritime field. Writing for maritime journals requires an objective, evidence-based approach and involves rigorous hypothesis testing. This research also emphasizes the importance of reliable references and the peer-review process in ensuring the accuracy and credibility of maritime research findings.

**Keywords:** Maritime journals, academic research, maritime safety, scholarly publishing, research methodology.

### Introduction

Maritime journals refer to scholarly publications that serve as the primary platform for presenting research findings, academic writing, and critical discussions on various

maritime-related aspects. These journals aim to foster a deeper understanding of maritime issues, including safety, economics, technology, law, and maritime cultural heritage. Writing in maritime journals is typically authored by researchers, academics, and industry practitioners who are experts in their respective fields. Generally, maritime journals can be defined as publications containing articles or studies related to marine sciences, maritime trade, waterway safety, and developments in maritime technology. These journals are essential in providing up-to-date information that can be utilized by policymakers, academics, and stakeholders within the maritime sector (Smith, 2020). They also serve as platforms for presenting current research and discussing the challenges and opportunities in the maritime industry. Maritime journals play a critical role in contributing to the advancement of knowledge and understanding of maritime issues. Through the publication of scholarly articles, these journals act as a medium for presenting research and proposing solutions to the challenges within the maritime sector. As a result, they are not only beneficial to the academic community but also to policymakers and the global maritime industry. Writing in the maritime field encompasses various forms, each playing a crucial role in conveying knowledge and enriching our understanding of the maritime industry. The main forms of writing in this field include books, journals, monographs, articles, research reports, and encyclopedias. Each offers a unique perspective on specific aspects of maritime, whether in historical, economic, technical, or safety contexts. Books are a more comprehensive form of writing and are often used to explore larger maritime topics. They may cover a wide range of dimensions, from the history of maritime trade, maritime exploration, to the development of navigation technology. The first book that introduced in-depth maritime studies may be difficult to pinpoint, but many early figures, such as Sir Francis Drake, renowned for his maritime adventures, made significant contributions in writing about maritime experiences and the seas during their era. Journals, on the other hand, are a medium for delivering the latest research findings in the maritime field.

With its academic nature, journals contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the aspects of navigation safety, marine economy, and maritime technology. The first formal maritime journal began to be published around the 19th century, coinciding with the development of the global shipping industry and the expansion of international trade. Early figures in this field included scholars and writers such as Matthew Fontaine Maury, known as the "Father of American Oceanography," who wrote about ocean currents and how they affected navigation. Monographs are another form of writing frequently used in the maritime field, providing an in-depth focus on a particular topic or subject. Typically, longer than journal articles but more focused than books, monographs are often used by academics and researchers to publish the results of their detailed studies, such as research on port history or ship technology.

In terms of the direction of writing in the maritime field, there is now much emphasis on contemporary issues such as maritime safety, climate change, and the blue economy. Writing increasingly stresses the importance of interdisciplinary approaches that involve science, economics, and law, while also considering the social and environmental impacts of maritime activities. For example, modern research on maritime safety, which includes writing about surveillance systems and responses to maritime terrorist threats,

has evolved alongside the publication of journals and books that emphasize both technical knowledge and safety policies. These writings are not only useful for researchers and experts but also important for policymakers and authorities involved in the management of marine resources and maritime regulations. Key references in this field include classic works that have shaped the foundation of maritime studies, as well as contemporary writings that reflect new challenges and opportunities in the global maritime industry. For instance, the book "The History of Maritime Trade" by George A. MacLean provides a comprehensive overview of the history of maritime trade from early times, while journals like "Maritime Policy & Management" offer critical analysis of current issues in the maritime world.

### **Research Methodology**

Writing a maritime journal, like any academic or scholarly work, requires a systematic and detailed approach. It is not merely based on the writer's personal notes or experiences but must be supported by credible references and thorough research. In the maritime field, which involves various aspects such as international trade, maritime safety, navigation technology, and environmental issues, the absence of solid references or evidence can undermine the credibility and accuracy of the writing. Therefore, writing a maritime journal requires citations to ensure factual accuracy and provide a strong foundation for each argument presented. One of the main reasons why writing a maritime journal requires references is to provide the reader with accurate context. For example, if a writer is discussing the development of navigation technology at sea, it is important to reference previous studies or up-to-date data that explain how that technology has evolved over time. Without references, the writing might lack a solid basis and could mislead the reader regarding the validity of the information provided. Additionally, maritime journals are often published in scholarly journals or academic papers that adhere to specific standards concerning factual accuracy and citations. Each article published must undergo a peer-review process to ensure that it meets the criteria for rigor and precision.

This process requires the author to refer to credible and recognized sources in the maritime field. These references not only strengthen the author's argument but also demonstrate that the writer has conducted thorough research and understands the broader context of the field. The use of references also helps prevent plagiarism. In the academic world, plagiarism is a serious offense, where a writer takes someone else's ideas or writing without giving proper credit. By citing original sources, the writer not only respects others' intellectual property but also demonstrates good academic ethics. However, there is room for writers in the maritime field to document their personal experiences or observations in journal articles, particularly in case studies or field reports. However, these personal experiences must still be supported by data and verifiable facts. This type of writing focuses more on phenomena or issues encountered in the field but still requires references to ensure that the facts presented are accurate and relevant. Furthermore, maritime studies also involve understanding safety policies, legislation, and the management of marine resources, often in connection with international regulations.

Therefore, writing maritime journals must refer to legal sources, national policies, and international conventions such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention or the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Without referring to these sources, the writing will lose credibility and fail to meet the established academic standards. Maritime history is a branch of history that focuses on human interactions with the sea throughout the ages. It encompasses various aspects of human life, including trade, warfare, migration, culture, and exploration. Research in maritime history helps to understand how the oceans have shaped civilizations, influenced interactions between nations, and contributed to the development of global technology and economies. One of the main fields in maritime history is maritime trade, which examines how sea routes have been used to transport goods and ideas between societies. The oceans have played a crucial role in shaping the global economy, as evidenced by the Spice Routes in Southeast Asia and the Maritime Silk Road.

Methodology also distinguishes the two types of journals. In maritime journals, researchers often use an interdisciplinary approach involving history, archaeology, and anthropology. For instance, Carter et al. (2019) show that studies of shipwrecks often combine historical analysis with underwater archaeological research. Meanwhile, marine journals emphasize the use of scientific data and advanced technology, such as genomic studies to examine endangered marine species or satellite monitoring to detect ocean temperature changes. The findings in maritime and marine journals also differ in terms of their application. Findings in maritime journals often have implications for the teaching of history, cultural heritage management, and the development of maritime policies. For example, Johnson (2017) notes that studies of ancient maritime migration have helped explain human migration patterns and cultural interactions in the Pacific region. In contrast, findings in marine journals tend to contribute to scientific understanding and technological innovation, such as the development of artificial reefs to restore damaged ecosystems.

## **Literature Review**

According to Smith (2020), maritime trade during the pre-modern era contributed to the economic and cultural development in various parts of the world, including Greek, Roman, and Southeast Asian civilizations. Naval warfare is another important field that explores strategies, technologies, and the impact of conflicts at sea. Studies on naval warfare often focus on how naval powers, such as the British Navy or the Spanish Armada, utilized technology and tactics to dominate the oceans. Carter et al. (2019) states that naval supremacy often determined the outcome of major wars, such as World War II, where battles in the Atlantic Ocean played a crucial role in determining logistical supply lines. The field of maritime migration examines the movement of people across the seas for exploration, colonization, or escape. The sea has been a primary route for human migration since ancient times, from the Polynesian explorations to the mass migrations of the 19th century. Johnson (2017) shows that maritime migration not only changed demographic structures but also led to cultural encounters that influenced art, language, and religion. Maritime culture is a field that studies the life, traditions, and symbolism associated with the sea. The sea is often seen as a symbol of power and

mystery, reflected in art, literature, and myths. Brown (2018) notes that maritime culture along the coasts of Europe and Southeast Asia demonstrates a deep connection between local communities and the sea, including beliefs in sea gods and maritime customs.

Maritime exploration is another important field focused on sea voyages to discover trade routes, new lands, or scientific knowledge. Explorations by sailors such as Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, and Zheng He brought about major changes in world history. Nguyen (2021) emphasizes that maritime exploration helped expand understanding of world geography, drove advancements in navigation technology, and opened the door to global trade. Maritime history also includes studies on the development of maritime technologies, including ship design, innovations in navigation, and port development. These technologies have enabled humans to exploit sea resources and expand their influence globally. Smith (2020) mentions that innovations like the magnetic compass and sailing ships provided strategic advantages in trade and warfare. In conclusion, maritime history is a broad and complex field that encompasses various aspects of human interaction with the sea. From trade and warfare to culture and exploration, this study helps us understand the vital role the oceans have played in shaping human history. Research in this field not only enriches historical knowledge but also provides new perspectives on the relationship between humans and the marine environment.

Maritime journals and marine journals are often considered similar because both relate to the sea. However, there are fundamental differences in focus, direction of writing, methodology used, and the types of findings presented. Understanding these differences is important for researchers to select the appropriate reference for their field of study. Maritime journals typically focus on historical, cultural, economic, and social aspects related to the sea and navigation. Examples of maritime journals include *The Mariner's Mirror* and *Journal of Maritime Research*, which often examine the history of navigation, maritime trade, and the life of coastal communities. Writing in these journals tends to take a qualitative approach, utilizing primary sources such as old manuscripts, sailing logs, and historical maps. According to Smith (2020), maritime journals are more focused on historical narratives and social analysis aimed at understanding how the sea influenced the development of human civilization. In contrast, marine journals such as *Marine Biology* or *Journal of Marine Science* concentrate on scientific studies of marine ecosystems, marine biology, and environmental science. Articles in these journals are typically based on quantitative research and field experiments. Nguyen (2021) notes that marine journals use tools like underwater sensors, genetic analysis, and ecological mapping to study marine biodiversity, climate change, and ocean pollution. The focus is on understanding ecological dynamics and supporting sustainable management of marine resources.

Regarding the direction of writing, maritime journals tend to blend historical narratives with reflections on contemporary issues such as maritime safety and maritime law. Brown (2018) explains that these journals often attempt to link the past with current challenges, such as the protection of maritime cultural heritage and coastal resource management. Conversely, marine journals focus more on the development of new

technologies and scientific approaches to address marine ecosystem issues, such as habitat loss or microplastic pollution. In conclusion, maritime journals and marine journals offer different yet complementary perspectives on the sea. By understanding the differences in focus, methodology, and findings, researchers can leverage both types of journals to address complex questions about the sea and its role in human life. Overall, writing maritime journals should not rely solely on recorded facts or personal experiences. Each article should be based on thorough research and supported by credible references. These references not only enhance the credibility of the writing but also help readers understand maritime issues in a broader context. Therefore, writing maritime journals requires a professional and academic approach, involving data collection, relevant source references, and a deep understanding of the issues being discussed.

### **Discussion and Research Findings**

Maritime journals play a crucial role in strengthening academic knowledge by providing a platform for researchers to share their findings, innovations, and critical perspectives related to the maritime field. This role has become increasingly relevant with global challenges involving maritime security, climate change, and the development of the blue economy. In the academic context, maritime journals help bridge knowledge gaps, support policymaking, and drive innovation in various maritime-related fields. Maritime journals provide access to up-to-date research that is essential for the development of both theory and practical applications. For example, research on green technology in shipping has contributed to the reduction of carbon emissions in the sector. Additionally, these journals help students, academics, and industry practitioners understand current trends and future challenges. Published articles often include in-depth analysis of issues such as modern piracy, maritime law regulations, and port management strategies, all of which have a direct impact on policymakers and practitioners in the field.

In the field of marine science and conservation, maritime journals serve as a primary reference for studies on marine biodiversity, deep-sea ecosystems, and the impacts of climate change on the world's waters. The research published is often used by international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Hydrographic Organization to develop global policies. Furthermore, maritime journals foster collaboration between researchers from various countries, producing innovations that can be adapted globally. The history of maritime journal publication reflects humanity's effort to understand and document their relationship with the sea. Examples of the earliest maritime journals in the world not only provide insights into the early development of maritime knowledge but also form the foundation for research and teaching in this field today. The names of these journals, along with their content and significance, underscore the important role that academic publishing plays in supporting the discipline of maritime history.

One of the earliest maritime journals is *The Nautical Magazine*, which began publication in 1832 in the United Kingdom. This journal included reports on voyages, discussions on ship technology developments, and navigation guides for sailors. According to Brown (2018), *The Nautical Magazine* became a key reference for sailors and maritime industry

practitioners in the 19th century, particularly in understanding the challenges of navigation and safety at sea. Its content reflected the practical needs of the maritime community at the time and helped disseminate relevant technical knowledge. Another important journal is *Annales Hydrographiques*, first published in France in 1848. This journal focused on cartography and hydrography, including the production of sea maps, current studies, and detailed water depth information. Smith (2020) notes that this journal became an important tool for the French navy in planning maritime operations and colonial exploration. *Annales Hydrographiques* also provided a platform for researchers to share their findings on the marine environment and global waters.

In Germany, *Zeitschrift für Seewesen*, published since 1858, has become one of the important maritime journals in the study of naval architecture and naval history. This journal includes articles on warship design, maritime warfare strategies, and analyses of significant naval battles. According to Johnson (2017), this journal has helped expand understanding of how Germany's naval power shaped the political and economic landscape in Europe. Maritime journals also play a crucial role in supporting research on social and cultural changes related to the sea. For example, *The Mariner's Mirror*, published by the Society for Nautical Research in Britain since 1911, focuses on maritime history with an emphasis on cultural, social, and technological aspects. Carter et al. (2019) state that this journal has become a key reference in modern maritime history studies, including research on ports, coastal communities, and historical ships.

The significance of these early maritime journals lies in their contribution to building a knowledge base about the sea and human interaction with it. These journals not only help document important events in maritime history but also serve as a medium for the dissemination of knowledge and innovation. By offering deep insights into maritime technology, culture, and politics, these journals continue to influence research and teaching in the field of maritime history. Today, there are several leading maritime journals worldwide, including *Maritime Policy & Management*, which focuses on policy, management, and maritime economics. This journal has become a primary reference for researchers seeking to understand the relationship between global trade and maritime transport. *Journal of Maritime Research* is renowned for its technical and scientific analysis of ship design, port technology, and maritime safety. *Ocean Development & International Law* provides in-depth discussions on maritime law, including issues such as exclusive economic zones and international shipping regulations. Additionally, *Marine Pollution Bulletin* is frequently cited in studies on marine pollution and its impact on marine ecosystems.

In conclusion, maritime journals are an essential component of academic knowledge because they contribute to the development of understanding, support evidence-based policymaking, and drive innovation in the maritime sector. With their rich and diverse content, these journals help shape a better understanding of global challenges and support efforts towards sustainable development in the maritime field. The writing of maritime journals has a long and rich history, reflecting the importance of the sea in human life since ancient times. The early history of maritime journals began when maritime activities such as trade, exploration, and naval warfare became significant

topics among societies and researchers. These early journals were typically published by institutions related to shipping, ports, and navies to document discoveries and developments in the maritime field. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the development of printing technology and the influence of the Scientific Revolution led to the publication of journals related to science and technology, including maritime topics.

One of the earliest journals was *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, which began publication in 1665. Although not exclusively focused on maritime topics, this journal often included articles on navigation, oceanography, and ship technology (Smith, 2020). In the 19th century, more specialized maritime journals began to emerge. For example, *The Nautical Magazine*, first published in 1832 in Britain, became an important reference for ship officers and maritime researchers. This journal contained information on nautical charts, weather reports, and the latest ship technologies (Brown, 2018). These journals played a significant role in disseminating technical and scientific knowledge about the sea. For example, *The Nautical Magazine* helped improve navigation by providing up-to-date information on charts and currents. *The Naval Chronicle*, on the other hand, focused on military maritime aspects, contributing to an understanding of naval warfare strategies (Carter et al., 2019). The tradition of maritime journal writing continues today through modern publications such as the *Journal of Maritime Research* and *Maritime Policy & Management*. Although the format and content have evolved, the primary purpose of maritime journals remains the same: to disseminate knowledge and strengthen understanding of sea-related issues.

The early history of maritime journals demonstrates how writing and research in this field evolved alongside the growing importance of the sea in human life. With its rich early documentation, these journals not only contributed to the advancement of knowledge but also laid the foundation for modern maritime studies. Maritime journals play a crucial role in advancing the understanding of maritime history, a discipline that continues to evolve in response to current challenges and opportunities. Through the publication of research-based articles, these journals provide a platform for uniting diverse perspectives and findings, which in turn enrich the discourse in the field of maritime history. The significance of maritime journals lies in their ability to contribute to a deeper understanding of the human relationship with the sea and the role of the sea in shaping global history. As a medium for disseminating knowledge, maritime journals offer access to research that addresses various issues related to maritime history, such as trade, warfare, culture, and technology. The writing in these journals often draws on primary sources such as old manuscripts, maps, and ship logs to provide comprehensive analysis.

Smith (2020) notes that maritime journals help spread studies that are not only relevant to history but also support the development of disciplines such as maritime archaeology and maritime law. In this way, maritime journals serve as a bridge between academic theory and practical application. In the context of globalization, maritime journals are also essential in understanding how maritime connections shape interactions between civilizations and the global economy. Brown (2018) emphasizes that publications like *Journal of Maritime Research* and *Maritime Policy & Management* have played a



significant role in introducing new perspectives on global interactions, including spice trade, mass migrations, and geographical exploration. Articles published in these journals enrich the teaching and research of maritime history by providing in-depth analyses that link the past with contemporary issues.

Maritime journals also provide a space to discuss the challenges faced by researchers in understanding maritime history, particularly from cultural and social perspectives. For example, Johnson (2017) shows how the study of maritime migration has helped explore more complex social dynamics, including cultural encounters, assimilation, and the creation of maritime identities. Studies like these are not only relevant to history but also impact other disciplines such as anthropology and sociology. Additionally, maritime journals play an important role in supporting research on the development of maritime technology and its impact on human civilizations. Carter et al. (2019) suggest that technical studies on ships, navigation, and port infrastructure often serve as the foundation for a broader understanding of how societies use the sea for economic and military purposes. By disseminating this technical knowledge, maritime journals help shape policies and strategies relevant to modern challenges. In conclusion, maritime journals are an essential instrument in understanding and deepening the study of contemporary maritime history. By connecting various aspects of history, society, culture, and technology, these journals provide a holistic and relevant view of the role of the sea in human history. By supporting teaching, research, and policymaking, maritime journals continue to strengthen this discipline as a key element in the study of global history.

Maritime journal writing faces various key issues and questions that reflect the complexity of this discipline. As a field of research connecting history, geography, and social sciences, maritime journals often grapple with methodological challenges, source interpretation, and the relevance of studies to contemporary issues. Articles in maritime journals aim not only to document historical facts but also to analyze the relationship between humans and the sea in a more holistic manner. One of the main issues in maritime journal writing is access to primary sources, such as manuscripts, old maps, and ship logs. Smith (2020) points out that many of these sources have been lost, damaged, or scattered across various archives around the world, making research efforts more difficult. This situation often limits maritime historical analysis to certain sources, which may present a skewed view of specific events or phenomena. Another recurring issue is how to balance the traditional narrative centered around major maritime powers such as Britain and Portugal with narratives from the perspective of local communities. Brown (2018) emphasizes that maritime history studies often overlook the role of coastal societies or ordinary sailors in shaping maritime dynamics.

The lack of micro-studies focusing on these communities can lead to biased research or fail to reflect the diversity of maritime experiences. Additionally, maritime journal writing faces challenges in connecting maritime history with contemporary issues such as climate change, marine conservation, and maritime security. Nguyen (2021) notes that while maritime history studies can provide important context for understanding modern problems, many journals fail to establish a clear connection between historical analysis

and contemporary challenges. This creates a gap between academic research and practical needs in marine resource management. Methodology is another key question in maritime journal writing. The use of diverse approaches, including oral history, archaeology, and technological analysis, is often necessary to produce a comprehensive view. However, Carter et al. (2019) state that integrating these methodologies often requires interdisciplinary collaboration, which is not always easy to implement. Conflicts between historical and scientific perspectives can also affect consensus in data interpretation. Ethical issues are also relevant in maritime journal writing, especially when dealing with studies of underwater cultural heritage. Johnson (2017) argues that the discovery of maritime artifacts, such as shipwrecks or treasure, often leads to debates about ownership and preservation. Maritime journals must address these issues carefully to ensure that their writings adhere to high ethical standards.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the key issues and challenges in maritime journal writing reflect the difficulties faced by researchers in this discipline. From access to sources to methodological and ethical concerns, each issue requires a careful approach and collaboration among various parties. High-quality maritime journal writing not only enriches the knowledge of maritime history but also contributes to solving contemporary problems related to the sea. Maritime journals play a crucial role in recording history, analyzing change, and offering guidance for the future of human-sea relationships. In today's world, where challenges such as climate change, maritime security, and globalization are becoming more pressing, the future of maritime journals will remain relevant, with an expanding focus on addressing these issues. In the context of climate change, maritime journals have significant potential to become a platform for interdisciplinary research. Nguyen (2021) notes that rising sea temperatures, rising sea levels, and increasing tropical storm occurrences require an integrated approach that combines historical, economic, and ecological studies. Maritime journals can link past studies with future perspectives to form better policies in coastal and fisheries management.

Furthermore, economic globalization and trade require maritime journals to reassess the dynamics of global supply chains and the role of ports in the modern economy. Smith (2020) suggests that changes in shipping technology and maritime transport require in-depth analysis of their social and economic implications. By studying the history of maritime trade, these journals can help policymakers understand trade patterns and guide future innovations. Maritime security is another area expected to be a major focus of maritime journals in the future. Brown (2018) emphasizes that issues such as modern piracy, conflicts in strategic maritime routes, and marine resource management require cooperation between academia, security authorities, and the private sector. By providing in-depth analysis of historical maritime conflicts, maritime journals can offer broader perspectives to address current conflicts. In terms of methodology, the future of maritime journals also depends on the adoption of new technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence.

Carter et al. (2019) suggest that big data analysis can be used to understand patterns of maritime migration and trade from a historical perspective, while artificial intelligence can help identify patterns in large and complex historical data. These technologies can also accelerate the research process, making publications more responsive to current issues. In terms of dissemination and access, maritime journals are expected to leverage digital platforms to reach a wider audience. Johnson (2017) states that open access to journals can increase public engagement with maritime knowledge, making research findings more relevant and applicable. Digital dissemination also enhances international collaboration, accelerates data sharing, and builds a global network of researchers. In conclusion, the future of maritime journals lies in their ability to adapt to the needs and challenges of the contemporary world. By combining interdisciplinary approaches, advanced technologies, and innovative dissemination models, maritime journals will continue to be an essential resource for understanding and addressing the complex relationship between humans and the sea.

The writing and publication of maritime journals play a crucial role in the development of knowledge and research in the maritime field. As a highly dynamic academic branch, maritime journals provide a platform for publishing studies that are relevant to current issues, offering a deeper understanding of maritime phenomena, maritime law, international trade, as well as technology and innovations in the maritime industry. By focusing on evidence-based research and thorough analysis, maritime journals reflect an academic philosophy that values the pursuit of truth and objectivity. The main philosophy behind the publication of maritime journals within academia is to contribute to the development of knowledge that can be translated into best practices in the maritime industry, while also having a positive impact on the global community.

Maritime journals aim to foster ongoing intellectual discussions, involving not only researchers and academics but also industry practitioners, policymakers, and authorities involved in maritime management and safety. They serve as a medium to connect theory with practice, ensuring that maritime policies are based on credible and authoritative knowledge. Writing maritime journals is not only aimed at collecting data or information but also at creating a space where new ideas can be explored, debated, and accepted or rejected based on the quality and strength of the arguments and evidence presented. Thus, maritime journals function as a vital tool in the academic and intellectual development of the maritime field, supporting continuous research processes and progress in this critical sector. In the academic context, maritime journals not only serve as a platform for publishing research findings but also as a space to foster critical thinking, interdisciplinary collaboration, and innovation in addressing global challenges related to the world's oceans and waters.

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