Globalization and Non-Traditional Security Challenges in Developing Countries: The Indonesian Case

Shelvia Arnie Putri[1*], Timbul Dompak[2], Lubna Salsabila[3], Etika Khairina[4]
[1-4] Department of Public Administration, Universitas Putera Batam, Batam, Indonesia
Corresponding author: pb221010009@upbatam.ac.id

Abstract: This research examines the impact of globalization on non-traditional security in Indonesia. Using a literature study approach, the research collects secondary data from various sources, including scientific journals, government reports, and publications from international institutions. Globalization has introduced several new challenges to Indonesia's non-traditional security, such as terrorism, transnational crime, environmental degradation, food and energy security, and cyber threats. This study explores different dimensions of non-traditional security risks, evaluates the effectiveness of current policy responses, and identifies potential strategies to strengthen Indonesia's national resilience in addressing contemporary security challenges. The research finds that globalization accelerates cross-border mobility, enhances extremist groups' access to the internet, and intensifies environmental damage. In response, the Indonesian government has implemented measures such as strengthening anti-terrorism laws, promoting deradicalization programs, enhancing border controls, fostering ASEAN regional cooperation, imposing a moratorium on land clearing, and supporting the REDD+ program. However, challenges remain, including limited resources, coordination issues between institutions, and low levels of digital literacy among the public, which hinder progress in improving non-traditional security in Indonesia.

Keywords: Globalization, Indonesia, Terrorism, Cybersecurity.

1. INTRODUCTION

As we enter the 21st century, the phenomenon of globalization has brought about profound transformations in the contemporary world order. The increasingly intensive process of global integration has not only opened opportunities for development and progress but has also created new challenges in various aspects of security, particularly for developing countries like Indonesia. The shift in security paradigms from traditional approaches focused on military and territorial threats to more complex, multidimensional, non-traditional security concerns has become evident. Indonesia, as the largest developing country in Southeast Asia, faces a growing urgency to examine the impact of globalization on non-traditional security threats.

Geographically, Indonesia's strategic position as the world's largest archipelagic nation, with over 17,000 islands and vast maritime territory, makes it vulnerable to various non-traditional security threats. This is further complicated by Indonesia's status as the fourth most populous country in the world, with over 270 million people, presenting a myriad of development and security challenges. Globalization, characterized by increasing interconnectedness and interdependence, has accelerated the emergence of non-traditional security threats in Indonesia, including organized transnational crime, terrorism, human

trafficking, drug smuggling, environmental degradation, food and energy security concerns, and health pandemics.

The COVID-19 pandemic that has spread globally since 2020 serves as a tangible example of how global health threats can quickly transform into multidimensional crises that affect social, economic, and national security dimensions. As digital technologies continue to permeate all aspects of life, cybersecurity threats have expanded as another critical dimension of non-traditional security. With internet penetration reaching 73.7% of the total population in 2023, Indonesia faces significant challenges related to cybercrime, misinformation, and threats to vital digital infrastructure. The National Cyber and Encryption Agency (BSSN) reported a substantial increase in cyberattacks, with over 1.4 billion anomalies detected in 2022, underscoring the urgency of addressing cybersecurity as an integral part of national security. Environmental concerns also play a crucial role in Indonesia's non-traditional security landscape. As one of the world's largest tropical forest nations, Indonesia faces severe challenges in deforestation, forest fires, and climate change. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia lost approximately 115,459 hectares of forest in 2020, although this represented a decline compared to previous years. Global climate change threatens not only ecosystems but also food security, water availability, and the social-economic stability of communities.

Regionally, Indonesia's position as the largest ASEAN country places it in both a strategic and vulnerable position regarding regional security dynamics. Issues such as human trafficking, drug trade, and terrorism often have cross-border dimensions that require collaborative regional approaches. Indonesia has demonstrated leadership in various regional initiatives to address non-traditional security threats, including through frameworks such as the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) and the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP).

Food and energy security are also vital aspects of Indonesia's non-traditional security concerns. As a country with a large population, Indonesia faces challenges in ensuring sustainable food availability and access. Global food price volatility and supply chain disruptions due to international crises highlight the importance of a comprehensive national food security strategy. Meanwhile, the global transition to renewable energy creates new security challenges, as Indonesia remains heavily dependent on fossil fuels.

The complexity of non-traditional security threats is further exacerbated by their interconnected and transnational nature. Environmental degradation, for example, can lead to social conflict and mass migration, while poverty and social inequality may act as catalysts for

radicalization and organized crime. This demands a holistic security approach that involves multiple stakeholders and transcends the traditional military-focused security model.

Indonesia's response to non-traditional security challenges has significantly evolved over the past decade. The government has adopted various policies and strategies that reflect a comprehensive understanding of national security, including the establishment of specialized agencies and strengthening legal frameworks to address non-traditional threats. However, the effectiveness of these responses still faces several challenges, including limited institutional capacity, inter-agency coordination, and resource constraints.

This study aims to analyze in depth how globalization influences the dynamics of non-traditional security in Indonesia. Using a case study approach, the research will explore the various dimensions of non-traditional security threats, assess the effectiveness of current policy responses, and identify potential strategies to strengthen Indonesia's national resilience in confronting contemporary security challenges. A comprehensive understanding of the relationship between globalization and non-traditional security is crucial for formulating effective and sustainable policies, particularly in the context of Indonesia as a dynamic developing nation

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Globalization is a process of increasing interconnection between nations, involving the flow of information, capital, technology, people, and goods on a global scale. According to Giddens (1990), globalization is defined as the intensification of social relations worldwide, linking events in one location to those in another. In developing countries, globalization often presents unique challenges, particularly in the economic, social, and cultural realms (Held & McGrew, 2007). In Indonesia, globalization manifests through foreign investments, technological advancements, access to information, and the spread of global culture. While globalization offers potential for economic growth, technological progress, and social renewal, its negative impacts, such as economic inequality, cultural degradation, and vulnerability to non-traditional security threats, continue to pose risks to national stability and security. Non-traditional security encompasses various threats that are non-military but have a significant impact on national resilience, such as terrorism, human trafficking, climate change, infectious diseases, and energy security (Caballero-Anthony, 2008). These threats often involve non-state actors and are more difficult to address using traditional military approaches. Buzan (1991) argued that non-traditional security issues have evolved in response to increasing global interdependence and the emergence of diverse threats. In Indonesia, non-traditional security

threats such as terrorism, narcotics, human trafficking, and climate change have posed significant challenges to the government in maintaining social and economic stability.

Globalization has a profound impact on non-traditional security in developing countries, including Indonesia, by introducing new challenges. First, the rapid flow of information due to technological advancements has created new vulnerabilities in the form of cyber-attacks, which threaten sectors such as finance and government. Second, globalization has increased human mobility across borders, which has also spurred transnational crimes such as human trafficking and illegal migration, with Indonesia acting as both a transit and source country. Third, transnational terrorism has become more easily disseminated with the aid of digital technology, allowing radical ideologies to reach a wider audience, thereby escalating security threats in Indonesia. Finally, the acceleration of industrialization, driven by globalization, has exacerbated environmental degradation and climate change, presenting challenges in maintaining ecosystem balance and social and economic stability in Indonesia.

The studies reviewed in this section provide valuable insights into the relationship between globalization and non-traditional security threats in Indonesia. Elyta's study (2020) titled "Narcotics Smuggling at the Entikong Border of Indonesia and Malaysia" examines the persistent issue of narcotics trafficking at the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, a region characterized by cross-border criminal activities. Using a qualitative-descriptive approach and drawing on the theory of transnational organized crime, Elyta identifies key factors enabling the continuation of narcotics smuggling despite law enforcement efforts. She highlights the persistence of criminal syndicates even when some members are incarcerated, as well as inadequate surveillance mechanisms and weak enforcement of laws in the border region, which allow the trafficking activities to thrive. Her study emphasizes the need for improved border control infrastructure and enhanced coordination among law enforcement agencies to combat this issue effectively.

In another significant study, Sutra and Haryanto (2023) analyze Indonesia's cybersecurity efforts in "Enhancing Indonesia's Cybersecurity by the National Cyber and Encryption Agency (BSSN) from 2017-2020." Their research evaluates the strategies implemented by the National Cyber and Encryption Agency (BSSN) in strengthening the country's cybersecurity infrastructure. The authors utilize the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) as a benchmark to assess Indonesia's progress in enhancing cybersecurity across five main pillars: legal frameworks, technical capabilities, organizational structures, capacity-building, and international cooperation. Sutra and Haryanto argue that BSSN's approach has significantly contributed to improving the nation's readiness to address cyber threats, although

challenges remain, particularly in public awareness and resource allocation. Their study highlights the importance of a comprehensive, integrated approach to cybersecurity in the face of evolving digital threats.

Caballero-Anthony's (2008) work on non-traditional security threats provides a broader theoretical framework for understanding the dynamics at play in Indonesia. Although not focused specifically on Indonesia, his analysis of transnational threats such as terrorism, human trafficking, climate change, and health security offers critical insights into how globalization has introduced new vulnerabilities to national security. He argues that the increasing interdependence between nations has led to the rise of non-state actors involved in global security issues, making it harder to address these threats using traditional military approaches. Caballero-Anthony's theoretical contributions align with Buzan's (1991) concept of non-traditional security, suggesting that emerging threats such as climate change and cyberattacks require innovative, multi-dimensional responses rather than conventional military tactics.

Together, these studies illustrate how globalization has reshaped the security landscape in Indonesia, particularly in terms of non-traditional threats. Elyta's research underscores the challenges of narcotics smuggling, with globalization facilitating the operations of transnational criminal syndicates. Sutra and Haryanto's study highlights the growing importance of cybersecurity in an increasingly digital world, with Indonesia working to strengthen its defenses against cyberattacks. Meanwhile, Caballero-Anthony's work provides a broader understanding of how non-traditional security threats, such as terrorism, trafficking, and environmental concerns, have become more complex as a result of globalization. These studies underscore the interconnectedness of these threats, as globalization both creates new vulnerabilities and offers new avenues for addressing security challenges through technological innovation and international cooperation.

In conclusion, the reviewed studies emphasize the significant role of globalization in shaping Indonesia's national security, particularly regarding non-traditional threats. The challenges of narcotics trafficking, cybersecurity, and environmental security are compounded by globalization's effects on interdependence and mobility. As these threats evolve, Indonesia must continue to adapt its strategies, focusing on a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach to security that incorporates law enforcement, cybersecurity, and international collaboration to protect national interests in an increasingly interconnected world.

3. METHODS

The research employs a literature review method to analyze the impact of globalization on non-traditional security in Indonesia. This literature review process involves systematically collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing secondary sources such as academic journals, government reports, publications from international organizations, books, and relevant articles related to non-traditional security and globalization in developing countries. The study incorporates an examination of relevant theories, empirical data, and previous research findings to understand the various non-traditional security threats emerging as a result of globalization, including cyberattacks, human trafficking, terrorism, and climate change in Indonesia. The gathered data is analyzed qualitatively to identify and explain the connections between globalization and the non-traditional security challenges faced by Indonesia, providing a comprehensive understanding of the implications for national security in the context of a globalized world.

4. RESULTS

Globalization has significantly altered the operational dynamics of terrorist groups. The increasing use of the internet and social media by terrorist organizations has created new spaces for the spread of propaganda and recruitment. In Indonesia, with its large number of internet users, there is a heightened risk of extremist ideologies influencing youth, especially in areas vulnerable to radicalization due to economic or social limitations. The widespread penetration of the internet makes young populations more susceptible to extremist propaganda, while limited digital literacy in many regions creates gaps that terrorist groups exploit to disseminate their ideologies. Despite the government's efforts to strengthen anti-terrorism laws and adopt deradicalization strategies, these initiatives face challenges related to resource availability and the capacity to monitor social media effectively.

Additionally, globalization has facilitated transnational crimes such as drug trafficking and human smuggling. Indonesia, often serving as a transit and, in some cases, destination country for human trafficking and drug smuggling, faces significant challenges in border regions that suffer from inadequate surveillance and control. Social-economic conditions in border areas, where access to resources, education, and employment is limited, contribute to these issues, with international cartels exploiting these vulnerabilities to involve locals in smuggling activities. One of the major obstacles in combating transnational crime is the limited personnel and technological resources available at border checkpoints, particularly along the Kalimantan-Malaysia border and eastern Indonesia. Strengthening border surveillance and

enhancing cooperation with neighboring countries in combating drug trafficking and human smuggling are crucial. Initiatives such as the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime should be intensified to involve more countries in intelligence sharing and surveillance technology.

Environmental vulnerability and the impact of climate change are also pressing issues exacerbated by globalization. As one of the countries with the largest tropical rainforests, Indonesia faces challenges related to unsustainable resource exploitation and climate change. Global demand for commodities like palm oil has led to widespread deforestation, damaging Indonesia's natural ecosystems. Furthermore, climate change threatens food security, access to clean water, and the socio-economic stability of coastal communities. Deforestation and environmental degradation in Indonesia are driven by high international demand and inadequate land use supervision. Illegal land-clearing fires significantly impact public health, biodiversity loss, and increased carbon emissions, contributing to global climate change. While the government has implemented a moratorium on new land permits and adopted REDD+ to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, a more robust monitoring system and integration with non-governmental organizations and indigenous communities are essential to ensure these efforts' effectiveness. Expanding community-based forest conservation approaches can raise environmental awareness and promote self-reliance in natural resource management.

Food and energy security, key components of non-traditional security, are critical challenges for Indonesia in the face of global crises. Amid global food crises driven by conflicts and climate change, Indonesia seeks to increase local food production and reduce dependency on imports. Another challenge lies in transitioning to renewable energy, as the country remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels for its energy needs. The dependence on imported food and energy makes Indonesia vulnerable to price fluctuations and global supply chain disruptions. Despite government programs to enhance food security, local food production faces obstacles such as inadequate irrigation infrastructure, limited market access for small farmers, and low adoption of modern agricultural technologies. The government can promote food and energy security by investing in advanced agricultural technologies such as modern irrigation systems and pest-resistant seed development. Furthermore, transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind requires private sector investment incentives and regulatory simplifications to expedite nationwide adoption.

In the digital age, cybersecurity has emerged as a crucial non-traditional security threat for Indonesia. With a significant amount of personal data circulating and high dependency on digital technologies, Indonesia faces the risk of cyberattacks that could threaten critical

infrastructure in both the public and private sectors. Disinformation also poses a serious challenge that can destabilize social and political order. According to data from the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN), cyberattacks in Indonesia predominantly target the financial sector and government infrastructure. The low level of digital literacy in society exacerbates the risks posed by rapidly spreading disinformation on social media. The existence of political and social "hoaxes" threatens to spark social tensions that could undermine national stability. To address these cybersecurity threats, the government must enhance the capacity and expertise of cybersecurity professionals. Additionally, improving digital literacy among the public is an urgent necessity to strengthen individuals' ability to identify disinformation. This effort should involve digital education in schools and collaboration with technology companies to provide reliable information on social media platforms.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the influence of globalization on non-traditional security threats in Indonesia is profound and multifaceted. The spread of extremist ideologies through the internet and social media has heightened the risk of radicalization, particularly among vulnerable youth. Transnational crimes, such as drug trafficking and human smuggling, have become more pervasive due to increased border mobility and socio-economic disparities. Additionally, Indonesia's environmental vulnerabilities, exacerbated by global demand for resources and climate change, present significant challenges to both natural ecosystems and local communities. The country's food and energy security are also under pressure, with dependence on imports and the need for a transition to renewable energy. Finally, cybersecurity and the spread of disinformation have emerged as critical concerns in the digital age, threatening national stability. To address these complex and interrelated threats, Indonesia must continue to strengthen its internal policies and enhance regional cooperation, focusing on improving monitoring capabilities, resource management, and public awareness. The role of community-based solutions, technological innovation, and cross-border collaboration will be crucial in mitigating the impacts of these non-traditional security challenges.

LIMITATION

The research on the effectiveness of the E-Court system in enhancing public service quality at the Class 1A District Court of Batam has several limitations. First, the sample size may limit the generalizability of the findings. The study primarily focused on a specific court in Batam, and while the findings provide valuable insights, they may not fully represent the

experiences of all courts in Indonesia. Second, data availability posed a challenge. Some data on system performance, such as case processing times or specific user satisfaction metrics, were not readily accessible due to privacy concerns or incomplete records, which may affect the depth of the analysis. Third, the research relies heavily on subjective feedback from court staff, litigants, and legal professionals. While these insights are valuable, they are based on personal perceptions and experiences, which may be influenced by biases or limited exposure to the system. This can impact the objectivity and comprehensiveness of the findings.

Another limitation is the time frame of the study. The evaluation of the E-Court system is ongoing, and its full impact may not yet be fully realized. The system's long-term effects on judicial efficiency and public service quality will only become evident over time, making it difficult to assess its full potential in the short term. Lastly, the study does not consider the financial and resource constraints that might affect the implementation of the E-Court system across different regions. These factors could significantly influence the system's performance and accessibility in less economically developed areas, which was beyond the scope of this research. These limitations suggest that further studies with larger, more diverse samples, longitudinal data collection, and more objective measures would be valuable in providing a more comprehensive evaluation of the E-Court system's effectiveness in Indonesia's judicial sector.

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