

THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC OF COVID-19 AS A NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT IN INDONESIA

Rendi Prayuda¹, Fitriasia Munir², Riezki Adma Jayandi³,
Dini Tiara Sasmi⁴, Cifebrima Suyastri⁵, Rio Sundari⁶

^{1,2,3,6} International Relation Studies, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

⁴ Political Science, Binghamton University, United States of America

⁵ School of Sociology, Eotovos Lorand University, Hungaria

ARTICLE INFORMATION

SUBMISSION TRACK

Received: 12-03-2023

Final Revision: 12-07-2023

Available Online: 31-07-2023

KEYWORD

Global Pandemic; Non-Traditional Security; Indonesia and Security Threats

KATA KUNCI

Pandemic global; keamanan non tradisional, Indonesia dan ancaman keamanan.

CORRESPONDENCE

Phone: 085264118185

Email: rendiprayuda@soc.uir.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The current transformation of international security studies has experienced a transition from traditional security threats to non-traditional security. Traditional security threats that initially focused

ABSTRAK

Transformasi kajian keamanan internasional saat ini telah mengalami transisi dari ancaman keamanan tradisional menuju keamanan non tradisional. Ancaman keamanan

on war and military issues will change to non-traditional security threats that are oriented towards human security. One form of this non-traditional security threat phenomenon is the spread of infectious diseases, one of which is the Covid 19 Global Pandemic. The Covid-19 global pandemic is not only a threat to national security aspects but also has a major impact on human security. This research uses the concept of non-traditional security as the main theory in the research and is supported by the concept of human security. This research method is a qualitative approach. The results of this study show that the Covid-19 global pandemic has provided various forms of threats to sectors that are non-traditional security issues in Indonesia. The Covid 19 global pandemic also has an impact on various sectors of life such as the health security sector, social security sector, cultural security sector, political security sector.

tradisional yang awalnya fokus pada isu perang dan militer maka akan berubah pada ancaman keamanan non tradisional yang berorientasi pada keamanan manusia. Salah satu bentuk fenomena ancaman keamanan non tradisional ini adalah penyebaran

penyakit menular, salah satunya adalah Pandemi Global Covid 19. Pandemi global Covid-19 tidak hanya menjadi ancaman bagi aspek keamanan nasional tetapi juga berdampak besar terhadap keamanan manusia. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep keamanan non-tradisional sebagai teori utama dalam penelitian dan didukung oleh konsep keamanan manusia. Metode penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif. Hasil penelitian

Introduction

This study is a study on security that tries to analyze a form of threat (the global Covid-19 pandemic) as a problem faced by every country in the international world. Regarding the study of threats to state security, security can be interpreted as the condition of the nation which consists of various sectors of life that are integrated and contains the ability to increase national strength to face and resolve various types of threats and disturbances from outside the national and international scale. Threats are defined as activities or actions that threaten the sovereignty, security, and unity of a country.

The concept of security consists of two types of approaches, namely the military (traditional) approach and the non-military (non-traditional) approach. The development of studies that occur on issues and actors from international security has resulted in a shift in the focus of studies or security issues from initially focused on state security towards security for humans. In the

menunjukkan bahwa pandemi global Covid-19 telah memberikan berbagai bentuk ancaman terhadap sektor-sektor yang menjadi isu keamanan non tradisional di Indonesia. Pandemi global Covid 19 juga berdampak pada berbagai bidang sektor kehidupan seperti sektor keamanan kesehatan, sektor keamanan sosial, sektor keamanan budaya, sektor keamanan politik.

study of state security science, threats are divided into two, namely traditional security threats, namely conditions where threats occur using regular military force and equipment (military forces) and can endanger the sovereignty of a country including the security and safety of the nation. Non-traditional security threats are like the opposite of military threats,

National defense is one of the main elements of a country because it concerns the interests of protecting its citizens, territory and political system from threats from other countries. The situation in the country cannot be categorized as an armed conflict, but rather can be categorized as chaos, tension, or domestic disturbances.

Non-military threats are essentially threats that use non-military factors that are considered to have the ability to endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the state, and the safety of the entire nation. If there is no serious handling of this non-military security threat, this condition will develop into a permanent condition which will

certainly pose a major threat to national security.¹

As mentioned, the definition of military and security threats has evolved considerably today, especially after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The changes in the post-cold war security environment have six dimensions. First, the shift in threat sources from the external environment to the domestic environment. Second, the change in the nature of the threat from military to non-military. Third, the change in response from military to non-military. Fourth, the change in security responsibility from state to collective. Fifth, changes in core security values from state to individual, and from national to global security. And sixth, the development policy of military instruments towards a security policy that focuses on sustainable human development.²

Threats to national security can be understood or defined as an act or series of events that can pose a threat in two dimensions at once, namely directly or indirectly endangering people's lives; and to limit government policy options.³ On that basis, threat analysis can be carried out through

two methods, namely (1) threat-based assessment, or analysis of the calculation of threats faced; and (2) capability-based assessment, or analysis of the calculation of the ability to carry out a military action.⁴

Maqbool Tehmina explained that non-traditional security threats are different from traditional security threats that use weapons and politics, but these non-traditional security threats affect the sustainability of humanity such as threats caused by narcotics starting from the production chain, processing to narcotics trafficking which resulted in many human populations dying as happened in several Asian and African countries.⁵ And in the next article, Dabova analyzes non-traditional security threats in the border region explained that one of the biggest threats to state governments in the Southeast Asian Region is transnational organized crime groups actors who control lines of communication, jeopardize access to the country's strategic resources, control the country's military defense and and damage the environment and the theory of regime hegemony stability has "limits" and is unable to describe non-traditional threats.⁶

¹ J. Indrawan, "Ancaman Non-Militer Terhadap Keamanan Nasional di Papua," *J. Ilm. Hub. Int.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 159, 2017

² B. H. Bangun, "Konsep dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Perbatasan Negara: Perspektif Hukum Internasional," *Tanjungpura Law J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 52–63, 2017

³ Y. Cao and Y. Zhang, "The fractal structure of the Ming Great Wall Military Defense System: A revised horizon over the relationship between the Great Wall and the military defense settlements," *J. Cult. Herit.*, vol. 33, no. 2017, pp. 159–169, 2018.

⁴ A. A'raf, "Dinamika Keamanan Nasional," *J. Keamanan Nas.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 27–40, 2015.

⁵ A. Alfajri, A. Setiawan, and H. Wahyudi, "Sinergitas Pembangunan Tata Ruang Pertahanan Daerah dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Non-Militer di Indonesia," *J. Glob. Strateg.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 103, 2019

⁶ U. Franke, "War by non-military means," no. March, 2015.

According to the Organization for Global Development formed by the United Nations (UNDP), threats to the concept of human security are threats to the foundations of the state and the values that exist in society. Security threats to human security can originate from 7 dimensions, namely economic, food, environmental, health, political, personal, and social dimensions. This study will use some of these threat dimensions as research analysis units, namely the dimensions of Economic, Health, Personal, and Community.

So far, infectious diseases have only been studied in health and natural sciences, however, with the development of the scope of the study, disease outbreaks have become a study of several other disciplines such as politics and international relations studies. According to Fidle 1998, The increasing transmission of disease to various regions on a global scale will disrupt the stability of several sectors of people's lives and the continuity of government, aspects such as the economy, social, and even national security will also be affected by disease outbreaks.⁷ A globalized infectious virus requires a way to anticipate and international cooperation to solve it.

This problem phenomenon will certainly raise initial research questions, namely "How can an

infectious disease pandemic, which was originally a health threat, shift into a security threat?" the answer is to use the Securitization Concept.

Securitization is an extreme form of political endeavor. Securitization is a phenomenon that changes an issue that was not originally a security issue, but because the issue is truly threatening and is seen as a threat, the issue becomes a security issue. There has been a shift in security studies from traditional security to non-traditional security with the pioneers of thought being Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and several other thinkers. Barry Buzan, Waever, and Jaap De Wilde's book "Security: A New Framework of Analysis". there are three stages for an issue to be securitized, namely:

- (1) Non-political, that is, the issue has not become a concern of the government and has only become a topic of conversation in society.
- (2) Political, namely the stage where the issue has been included in the making of public policy by the government and there are additional policies on the issue.
- (3) Securitized, stating that the issue being securitized is seen as a real security threat and requires action from the state.⁸

After an issue is securitized, the state will issue emergency policies

⁷Fidel, DP (1998). Microbialpolitics: Infectious Disease and International Relations. American University International Law Review, 14(1), 1-53.

⁸ Buzan, B., Wæver, O., Wæver, O., & De Wilde, J. (1998). Security: A new framework for analysis. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

on that issue. An issue is said to be a threat when the state makes statements and policies regarding the issue is a threat, then it is also strengthened by figures (public) who agree with the problem.

At the end of 2019, the world faced a rare phenomenon in the form of the emergence of the Coronavirus in Wuhan City, China. Coronavirus is a virus that can be transmitted to animals and humans, this virus attacks the respiratory tract and can easily be transmitted to other individuals through fluids from the mouth or nose of an infected individual when interacting with other individuals or when coughing or sneezing.

The variety of issues that develop in security studies has led to the development of response forms to deal with these threats. An example is that currently, the world is facing a form of non-traditional security threat in the form of the Covid 19 pandemic. The pandemic that has occurred has not only threatened human life but has disrupted the economic, political, military, and so on. Countries in the world cannot respond to a pandemic by using military weapons, but countries are required to work together to create a vaccine that aims to stop the spread so that other sectors affected by the pandemic can recover.

Developments in world technology and globalization have reduced the territorial boundaries of a country's sovereignty, and interconnection and ease of travel and visits between citizens are one of the

reasons for the development of the spread of the Coronavirus. So the pandemic that occurred is no longer just a threat to China but has threatened and attacked the entire world. This is reinforced by data that the United States is now the country with the most cases of Covid-19 infection with 48.1 million cases (777 thousand deaths), followed by India with 34.6 million cases (471 thousand deaths), Brazil with 22.1 million cases (615 thousand deaths), Great Britain with 10.4 million cases (145 thousand deaths), and Russia with 9.57 million cases (273 thousand deaths) (4 December 2021).

Based on the statement of the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020, Since March 11, 2020, the new Corona Virus (COVID-19) is a Global Pandemic.⁹ Until the time this research was conducted (May 2022), the Covid-19 virus had infected 514 million people and caused death for 6.24 million individuals worldwide. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, there are 6 million confirmed cases and 150 thousand deaths caused by the pandemic.

Table 1. Provinces with the Highest Covid-19 Cases in Indonesia

NO	Province	Confirmed Amount	Die
1	DKI Jakarta	858,831	13,601
2	West Java	705,319	14,745
3	Central Java	481,449	30,250
4	Central Java	398,503	29,715
5	East	157,316	5,451

⁹ WHO. (2020, March 11). Retrieved from WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020.

	Kalimantan		
6	DIY Yogyakarta	156,616	5,265
7	Banten	132,295	2,690
8	Riau	128,000	4,110
9	Bali	114,122	4,050
10	South Sulawesi	109,572	2,240
	Total	3,242,023	114,818

Source: Indonesian Government Official Website for Covid-19, <https://covid19.go.id>

The Coronavirus first entered and was identified in Indonesia in March 2020 in the city of Depok, West Java. After this appearance, it was followed by a spike in cases sometime later due to the lack of public attention and the spread of the Coronavirus which was very easy and fast. From the table attached, it can be seen that the DKI Jakarta area is the area with the highest number of cases in Indonesia. Until this writing and research were conducted (April 2022), the total number of confirmed Covid-19 in Indonesia was 6 million cases, with 150 thousand cases of death (Indonesian Government Official Website for Covid-19).¹⁰

So that this phenomenon becomes a dangerous threat to Indonesia, various aspects of human life, and social and political dynamics Indonesia, and international politics became chaotic. There has been a setback in the development of the country's sectors and there has been a weakening of state security. The

¹⁰ Center for Data and Information of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, "Indonesian Health Profile 2020", <https://pusdatin.kemkes.go.id/folder/view/01/structure-publikasi-pusdatin-profil-kesehatan.html> accessed on 19 March 2022

phenomenon of the global Covid-19 pandemic is no longer seen as a mere health threat but has become more complex and a threat to the country more precisely the global pandemic Covid-19 has become a non-traditional security threat to the state and people. So the Indonesian government issued several policies and regulations to limit and reduce the impact and spread of the virus that occurred.

Research conducted by Biriyani Djalante, Lealy Nurhidayah, Hoang Van Minh, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phuong, Yodi Mahendradhata, Angelo Trias, Jonatan Lassa, Michelle Ann Miller with the title "Covid-19 and ASEAN Response: Comparative Policyanalytic" in the journal found the results of the discussion that during the 2020 covid pandemic period, there was an economic decline throughout the Southeast Asia region compared to before the Covid-19 Pandemic, this was in line with the decline in public comfort, safety, and health.¹¹ Southeast Asia is a region that is currently experiencing good development in various sectors such as industry, urbanization, and people's welfare, which have had to experience setbacks due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

¹¹ Djalante, R., Nurhidayah, L., Minh, H. Van, Thi, N., Phuong, N., Mahendradhata, Y., Trias, A., Lassa, J., & Ann, M. (2020). Progress in Disaster Science COVID-19 and ASEAN responses: Comparative policy analysis. *Progress in Disaster Science*, 8, 100129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100129>

Research from Daniel Mangrum and Paul Nickamp ("JUE Insight: College Student Travel Contributed to Local Covid-19 Spread" is also relevant to the discussion in this journal because the increasing threat of the spread of the Covid-19 virus poses a threat to health and safety people, and community mobility and can disrupt economic aspects and various other aspects of people's lives in a country, this is in line with the concept of non-traditional threats that are more concerned with security for humans or human security.¹²

Then there are the results of research by Sarva Mangala Praveena and Ahmad Zaharin Aris who raised the title "The Impacts of Covid-19 on the Environmental Sustainability: a Perspective From The Southeast Asia Region" where the link with this research is the policies implemented by countries in the Southeast Asia region, creating a new problem for the environment, even though changes in air population levels are getting better, but creating problems new for humans and the environment, one of which is the drastic increase in plastic waste and medical waste which can pollute and damage the environment which can interfere with human health and

comfort.¹³ One of them is the drastic increase in plastic waste and medical waste which can pollute and damage the environment which can interfere with human health and comfort. one of them is the drastic increase in plastic waste and medical waste which can pollute and damage the environment which can interfere with human health and comfort.

Furthermore, research entitled "COVID-19: Threat and Fear in Indonesia" by Irwan Abdullah provide information about how people experience mental health problems due to death, unemployment, and self-isolation have caused psychological trauma, boredom, fear, and even anxiety that threaten the physical and psychological well-being of the Indonesian people.¹⁴ This paper also provides at least 4 types of trauma experienced by Indonesian people, namely individual trauma, "hysteria" trauma, psychological trauma, and "collective violence" trauma. And finally from the literature review in this study is research from Arry Bainus and Junita Budi Rachman with the title "Infectious Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) in International Relations is related to the research that I did where the Covid-19 Pandemic (infectious disease outbreak) has become a problem not only in the field of only

¹² Praveena, S., Aris, A. (2021) "The impacts of Covid-19 on the environmental sustainability: a perspective from the Southeast Asian region" *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*(2021) 28:63829–63836

¹³ Mangrum, D., & Nickamp, P. (2021). JUE Insight: College student travel contributed to local COVID-19 spread☆. November 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2020.10331>

¹⁴ Abdullah. I. (2020). American Psychological Association. Covid-19: Threat and Fear in Indonesia

health and science but has become a national security issue. The Covid-19 pandemic has helped close the gap between science groups in dealing with the phenomenon of infectious diseases. This journal provides additional perspectives and references to this journal.

The author uses the concept of non traditional security. The study of international relations is dynamic and is not only focused on discussing international politics, but can discuss other increasingly complex sectors of international relations, so there is a modification of the perspective used to respond to or analyze a new problem. One of them is the problem of Human Security (human security) which is overlooked by the Realist perspective. So that there was a shift in security studies after the cold war and entering the era of globalization, where non-traditional security became an issue that was widely discussed in security studies in international relations studies.

The concept of human security emerged and was introduced by UNDP (United Nations Development Program) in 1994. The UNDP report explained that the concept of Human Security includes food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, and community security. Simply put, in interpreting human security, it can be seen in the absence of threats to human core values

Community security here focuses more on human security with

actual possible threats. Then the researcher also uses several concepts such as the concept of securitization and the concept of non-traditional security as a tool to strengthen the theoretical basis. The concept of securitization is a variation of security theory that is more developed than traditional security.¹⁵ Securitization tries to pave the way for security to become part of political theory. In a book written by Barry Buzan & Lenen Hansen. *The Evolution of International Security Studies*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press explained that security studies are no longer only focused on state and military issues, but have also included other dimensions such as economic, political, social, environmental, etc.¹⁶

Simply put, securitization is a process in which there is a change in point of view on an issue that is believed to be a security problem. In essence, securitization is a view that understands or treats current issues as dangerous and accompanied by threats beyond the existing reasonable limits. While Non-Traditional security developed in the 1980s, this thought arose from several thinkers, one of whom was Barry Buzan. Buzan's thinking explains that the existence of a new typology of threats described by Buzan requires a response in the form of a change in the basic thinking of

¹⁵ Hartono, B. (2018). Copenhagen School Securitization

¹⁶ Editorial: infectious disease pandemic (covid-19) international relations. (2020). 4(2), 111–123. <https://doi.org/10.24198/intermestic.v4n2>.

security studies that departs from the existing limitations of traditional security studies.

The concept of non-traditional security views the state as not being the only actor in security studies but security must also consider human aspects or human security in it. non-traditional security threats have a non-military scope but still pose a threat to human security and can even threaten the sustainability of a country.

The following are the dimensions of security from a Non-Traditional view:

- Origin of Threats: Threats come from within the country (domestic) and abroad
- Nature of Threats: Threats are without the use of military force attributes
- Response: Without the use of military attributes, but using legal, economic, social, and diplomatic approaches
- Responsible party: Security actors are seen in the cooperation of individuals, organizations, and the state.
- Core values: economy, environment, social life, and human security.

This research will describe several forms and types of threats that occur as a result of the global Covid-19 pandemic on non-traditional security issues in Indonesia, such as in the following sectors:

1. Public Health Sector
2. Economic Security Sector

3. State Security and Defense Sector
4. Resource Availability Sector
Socio-Cultural Sector

Research Methods

The research method in conducting research is descriptive qualitative. Where the author emphasizes the analysis of literature. Qualitative methods are more adaptable to many shared influences and the pattern of values encountered. By using a qualitative research approach, researchers can recognize subjects and feel what they experience in everyday life. Qualitative research emphasizes the ongoing process that occurs rather than focusing on results.

This study uses data collection techniques in the form of literature studies. The data from this study were selected and processed from various literature such as scientific journals, books, magazines, newspapers, and visits to internet websites and other sources that support research.

Result and Discussion

Securitization is an event where an issue that was not originally a security issue was carried out through several processes so that in the end the issue is considered and believed to be a security issue. In general, securitization is a way of looking at issues that develop as real dangers accompanied by a high level of threat beyond reason.

One proof that the Global Covid-19 Pandemic has become a

securitized issue in Indonesia is the existence of a legal basis in the form of laws and several national policies/stipulations of government regulations presented by the Indonesian state which are related to defense efforts and one of the ways to overcome the impact and threats emanating from the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. So far in matters of handling the Global Covid-19 Pandemic that occurred, Indonesia has established several legal instruments that are useful as preventive measures against the further spread of virus outbreaks that occur, while some of them are based on the Indonesian Government's Official Website for Regulation Database:¹⁷

- Republic of Indonesia Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning the establishment of a public health emergency against Corona Virus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019.
- Government Regulation instead of Law (Perppu) No. 1 of 2020 concerning Financial Policy for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and/or in the

Context of Facing Threats Endangering the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability

- Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Stability Financial System.

Based on the several policies and regulations above, the Indonesian state has made the global Covid-19 pandemic an issue that threatens the security of society and the state and has become a securitized issue. After confirming that the Global Covid-19 Pandemic is a securitized issue in Indonesia, the authors will describe the results and discussion of the research.

1. Forms of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic Threat to Non-Traditional Security Issues in Indonesia

a. The Threat of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic to the Indonesian Health Security Sector

Security is a condition free from all forms of threats and frightening conditions, while health is defined as a good condition physically, mentally, and socially

¹⁷ Indonesian Government Official Website for Regulation Database (<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id>)

which makes it possible for individuals to live productively both economically and socially. So that health security is a condition free from the threat of infectious disease outbreaks. Or more precisely health security is a security guarantee against disease and an unhealthy lifestyle. A pandemic, which is the transmission of disease outbreaks, is part of the threat to health security.

In line with the title of this research, the focus of the discussion that will be examined is the aspect of threats to non-traditional security in Indonesia which was affected by the global Covid pandemic that occurred. The global Covid-19 pandemic has caused the Indonesian nation to experience a dilemma in choosing strategies and policies for dealing with this pandemic.

Human security in Indonesia experiences various implications depending on the sectors, such as the public health and safety security sector which will be affected by the increasing death rate due to the Coronavirus pandemic that has occurred, even now the potential threats still exist and can threaten the safety of the people in Indonesia. Then the very complex economic security sector was also badly affected by the pandemic that occurred, increasing unemployment which caused an economic slowdown that ultimately resulted in many additional poor people in Indonesia becoming unavoidable in Indonesia. The danger of negative movements in Indonesia's

economic growth is very threatening if not addressed immediately, this is because the occurrence of an economic crisis can collapse the function of a country and disrupt other sectors.

The global Covid-19 pandemic also played an indirect role in the spike in crime in Indonesia as a result of the need to fulfill basic human needs that have not been met due to a pandemic that has destroyed the economic sector so that some people choose to commit criminal acts such as theft, pickpocketing, etc. This occurs due to pressure on society to fulfill basic human needs or needs. Changes to socio-cultural interaction in Indonesia have also experienced a phenomenon that has never been faced before, changes in the sector that has occurred due to the global Covid-19 pandemic and has been named the New Normal. Therefore this research tries to describe the threats and impacts that attack human security in Indonesia due to the global Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred. human security is an aspect that must be properly considered by the government because society is one component that is useful for the nation to get its national interests. This research also seeks to explain that the global covid-19 pandemic has not only had an impact on the international world and the national level but has also attacked and affected human security, especially in Indonesia.

The first thing that threatens a pandemic that occurs will certainly

have an impact on the health sector. This is because a pandemic is a disease outbreak that infects society globally and simultaneously covers a large geographical area. Society is required to face the virus outbreak that occurs and must survive in conditions as long as the pandemic is not over.

According to Fauzi, M., & Paiman, the Global Covid-19 Pandemic is increasing very quickly which has caused many countries to be less prepared in preparing and adapting to anticipate this phenomenon.¹⁸ After WHO declared a Corona Virus Disease Outbreak and WHO had also suggested focusing the government's attention by implementing regional isolation and avoiding crowds, several countries ignored this because they doubted that the Covid-19 Global Pandemic would take place at the right time. long. Several aspects of health are under threat from the Global Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred, as follows:

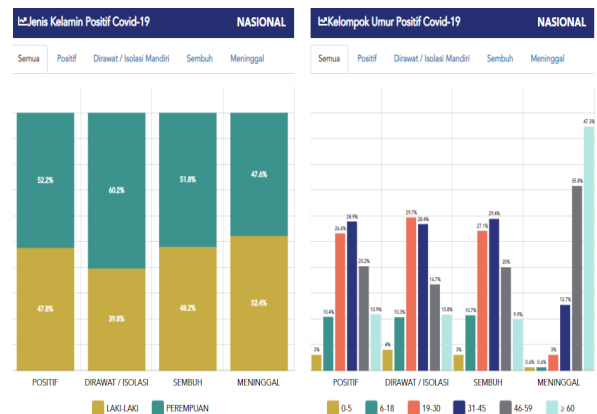
b. Increasing Potential Threats to Public Health in Indonesia with Low Immunity

The first threat posed by the Global Covid-19 Pandemic to health problems is of course the possibility that the Indonesian people will experience the worst scenario of the global Covid-19 pandemic in the form

of death if infected by the virus. So that the form of direct threat from the Global Covid-19 Pandemic to the health sector is the total number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 and the number of lost lives caused by the outbreak of the Coronavirus disease that occurred.

The threat from the Covid-19 Global Pandemic is not too dangerous for people who have healthy and strong immune systems. However, for people who have poor immune systems or those who have congenital or comorbid diseases, the Coronavirus has the potential to cause death. The following is data on deaths from the Coronavirus by age and gender.¹⁹

Figure 1 Graph of Deaths Due to Corona Virus by Gender and Age of the Patient



Source: <https://covid19.go.id> accessed on 07 December 2022.

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that patients with an age range of 46 years to over 60 years

¹⁸ Fauzi, MA, & Paiman, N. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic in Southeast Asia: Intervention and Mitigation Efforts. *Asian Education and Development Studies*, 10(2), 176–184. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AEDS-04-2020-0064>

¹⁹ Pusara Digital Indonesian Health Workers "ReportCovid19", <https://nakes.laporcovid19.org/statistik>, Accessed March 19, 2022

have a mortality rate of 83.1%. This high percentage is of course proof that elderly people who certainly have decreased body immunity are very much at risk if they are infected with the Corona 19 virus. Based on the same source as the table above, it is stated that more than 50% of elderly patients who died had a history of various hereditary diseases such as diabetes, obesity, coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, asthma, etc.

So that the authors get the results of the analysis that the pandemic that occurred did have a very fast spread rate in Indonesia, This is partly due to the low level of awareness among the Indonesian people to comply with the applicable health protocols. However, the Corona Virus which attacks individuals without comorbidities and has high immunity will not cause critical conditions for these patients.

One of the important instruments in the development and defense of a country's health is Human Resources in the health sector. These health resources seek to create awareness, will, and the ability to live healthily for everyone so that optimal health status can be realized and in line with national health development goals. Based on Law No. 36 of 2014, health workers are everyone who devotes themselves to the health sector and also has knowledge and skills after studying health.

Indonesia has a very large population, so the death of health

workers, of course, will hinder or slow down the healing process or the process of treating patients with confirmed Coronavirus so it will have a domino effect if it continues. The following is data on Indonesian health workers who died while on duty:²⁰

Table 2. Number of Health Workers Who Died in Indonesia During the Global Covid-19 Pandemic

No	Profession	Number of Deaths
1	Doctor	751
2	Nurse	670
3	Midwife	398
4	Etc	80
5	Medical Laboratory Technologist	51
6	Pharmacist	48
7	Dentist	46
8	Radiology Records	12
9	Dental Therapist	8
10	Sanitarian	7
11	Pharmacy Staff	5
12	Ambulance Officer	4
13	Electromedical	3
14	Epidemiologist	2
15	Health Entomologist	1
16	Medical Physicist	1
Total		2087

Source: <https://covid19.go.id/> accessed on 07 December 2022.

Based on the data from the table above, researchers see that

²⁰ Center for Data and Information of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, "Indonesian Health Profile 2020", <https://pusdatin.kemkes.go.id/folder/view/01/structure-publikasi-pusdatin-profil-kesehatan.html> accessed on 19 March 2022

Indonesia suffered enormous losses with the deaths of health workers during the global Covid-19 pandemic which occurred because during this ongoing pandemic, the role of doctors and health workers was of course irreplaceable. The author also believes that the doctors who have died will certainly not be easily replaced, especially if those who have died are senior doctors who have a lot of experience and knowledge in the field that new doctors do not have.

The author also feels that strengthening the protection of Indonesian health workers is urgently needed to overcome incidents like this so that the number of health workers who die does not increase. Losing such a large asset with the death of thousands of health workers.

2. The Threat of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic Against the Economic Security Sector

The economic sector is one of the important fields in the concept of human security. Especially at the end of the cold war, world countries were not fixated on having a focus on increasing military power but were more focused on improving aspects of the country's economy and countries began to compete in the economic sector. Economic security, when viewed from a traditional point of view, is about the manipulation of state governments that play economic instruments that can influence policy-making, threats to traditional economic security stem from the large

economic dependence that occurs between countries.

However, there is a change in concept where economic security changes definition and meaning, namely a situation where individuals have a stable source of income and enable these individuals to maintain standards of the fulfillment of their lives (basic human needs) shortly so that disparities will be avoided in society. So that in general, Economic Security means a condition that is free from poverty and individuals also have guarantees for the fulfillment of basic or basic human needs.

The high level of uncertainty that has occurred due to the global Covid-19 pandemic has caused many obstacles. This can be seen from the difference (deviation) that occurred in the growth projects planned by various parties that did not go according to expectations and their realization was hampered, especially during the early days of the pandemic entering Indonesia. This shows that it is very difficult to make estimates or predictions because the global Covid-19 pandemic is very different from other threats, such as its source from the health aspect. The various and complex impacts on social and economic aspects, so that there is a reaction in the form of dynamic policies to respond to situations that can change quickly.

One of the factors that have caused Indonesia to experience economic losses due to the global Covid-19 pandemic is the wide and

very fast spread of the Coronavirus in Indonesia, causing a reaction from the government by making policies in the form of limiting mobility and interaction. public. Before the author discusses the threat posed by the global Covid-19 pandemic to the economic sector in Indonesia, the author will provide several regulations imposed by the Indonesian government which have indirectly been the cause of the economic slowdown and rising unemployment rates in Indonesia. The following are some policies from the Government of Indonesia in overcoming the global Covid-19 pandemic (Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021, Concerning the Imposition of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19):

- Large-Scale Social Restrictions
- Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities
- PPKM Emergency
- PPKM Level²¹

The effect of implementing several of the policies above has caused a lot of companies and traders to close their shops and businesses to prevent transmission of the global pandemic that occurred. this caused huge losses in the Indonesian economic sector. Economic growth, which previously had a stable and

positive movement that had been attempted by various parties involved in recent years, was forced to face the threat of chaos due to the global Covid-19 pandemic and the policies implemented to anticipate the pandemic.

The existence of a real and complex threat as a result of the global Covid-19 pandemic is supported by data from records regarding Indonesia's economic growth rate which cannot avoid a negative economic growth crisis. According to the Central Statistics Agency, in the second quarter of 2020, Indonesia's economic growth experienced a negative level of economic growth, namely as much as 5.3%.

One of the reasons for this negative movement in Indonesia's economic growth is the increase in the number of unemployed people in Indonesia. This unemployment stems from the phenomenon of high cases of Termination of Employment (PHK) that occur to workers. Based on an interview with the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo on the CNN Indonesia online news page, stated that Indonesia will face an increase in the number of unemployed during the pandemic.²² In addition, the Indonesian president also said that Indonesia also has a hard job in the form of opening up and trying to create jobs for the workforce in need

²¹ Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021, Concerning the Imposition of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19)

²² The official website of the Indonesian government specifically for news and data on Covid-19 2021, Source:<https://covid19.go.id/> accessed on 07 December 2021.

of work. And the growth in the number of unemployed at the start of the Coronavirus pandemic in Indonesia increased by 2.67 million in August 2020 so the total number of Indonesian unemployed in August 2020 was 9.77 million.

3. The Threat of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic Against the Social Security Sector

The concept of Social Security in general can be interpreted as a condition of social welfare that exists in society, the concept of social security is a very broad concept, the concept of social security also includes the condition of the community's economy, health conditions, security conditions, educational conditions, etc. Therefore, social security has a link with other sectors in its continuity which concerns the welfare and security of society. The concept of social security is one of the derivatives of the concept of human security which is intensively campaigned by the United Nations (UN) in its organization, namely UNDP (United Nations Development Program).

Social problems are conditions that are not expected to occur in the survival of society because they can disturb the comfort and peace of society. Some forms of social problems are:

- The increased risk of people living below the poverty line is a condition that occurs when a person's inability to meet basic human needs such as food,

clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty is a common problem in many countries, one of which is Indonesia. Poverty is included in the problems in the economic sector and social sectors. The global Covid-19 pandemic has posed a threat to the social sector in Indonesia by creating a risk of increasing the poverty rate in Indonesia. One of the indicators that this pandemic threatens to increase the poverty rate is in line with the threat received by the economic sector, namely the existence of a very large number of Termination of Employment (PHK),

- The potential for increased crime rates, crime is seen as behavior that is contrary to social norms and contrary to human morality and criminal law. Crime is detrimental to other communities. Accompanied by the phenomenon of mass layoffs, then the increase in the unemployment rate causes the poverty rate to become even greater. Demands that must be fulfilled and conditions that make it difficult to get a job because government policies cause criminal acts to be the path chosen by some criminals. Indonesia also issued a policy that was considered controversial by releasing

thousands of prisoners on the grounds of reducing the potential for the spread of the Coronavirus in prison cells.

The decline in the level of public education, this factor can be caused by a person's lack of access to education or lack of equity in education. The next threat of a pandemic to the social sector is a problem that also concerns the education sector in Indonesia. The social threat concerning the education sector in Indonesia here is due to the policy of social restrictions on the teaching-learning process which requires it to be done online or online. It is these educational policies and strategies that cause concern about the increasing number of children dropping out of school, especially for children who come from families of lower economic class. Learning processes like this cause new problems in the world of education. According to data from KPAI there are approximately 40,000 schools in Indonesia that do not yet have an internet connection.

Conclusion

The global Covid-19 pandemic which is still ongoing in the world, especially in Indonesia, poses a greater threat and impact than previously imagined. This pandemic has presented challenges to almost all sectors in the sustainability and sovereignty of the Indonesian nation. Not only does it pose a threat and impact on the national security of the

Indonesian nation, but the Global Covid-19 Pandemic has also had a massive impact on the human security sector in Indonesia.

Researcher notes that the threats and impacts received by human security in Indonesia have not received sufficient attention from the Indonesian government. The author sees that the Indonesian government seems to be moving slowly and is currently still focused on national security rather than human security in Indonesia. The researcher also saw that there was some indecisiveness and confusion in the policies used by the Indonesian government for the global Covid-19 pandemic, for example, the government's wishy-washy attitude in determining joint leave holidays at the start of the pandemic in Indonesia. This is of course very unfortunate because human security is one of the foundations of national security.

References

- A. A'raf, "Dinamika Keamanan Nasional," *J. Keamanan Nas.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 27-40, 2015.
- A. Alfajri, A. Setiawan, and H. Wahyudi, "Sinergitas Pembangunan Tata Ruang Pertahanan Daerah dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Non-Militer di Indonesia," *J. Glob. Strateg.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 103, 2019
- Abdullah. I. (2020). American Psychological Association.

- Covid-19: Threat and Fear in Indonesia [100129.https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100129](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100129)
- Barry Buzan & Lenen Hansen. 2009. *The Evolution of International Security Studies*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- B. H. Bangun, "Konsepsi dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Perbatasan Negara: Perspektif Hukum Internasional," *Tanjungpura Law J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 52–63, 2017
- Buzan, B., Wæver, O., Wæver, O., & De Wilde, J. (1998). *Security: A new framework for analysis*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Center for Data and Information of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, "Indonesian Health Profile 2020", <https://pusdatin.kemkes.go.id/folder/view/01/structure-publikasi-pusdatin-profil-kesehatan.html> accessed on 19 March 2022
- CNN Indonesia, 2020, "Corona, Crime and Various Social Impacts", <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200424151758-12-496997/corona-kriminalitas-dan-ragam-imbasi-social-community> accessed on 28 March 2022.
- Djalante, R., Nurhidayah, L., Minh, H. Van, Thi, N., Phuong, N., Mahendradhata, Y., Trias, A., Lassa, J., & Ann, M. (2020). Progress in Disaster Science COVID-19 and ASEAN responses: Comparative policy analysis. *Progress in Disaster Science*, 8,
- Editorial: infectious disease pandemic (covid-19) international relations*. (2020). 4(2), 111–123. <https://doi.org/10.24198/international.v4n2.1>
- Fauzi, MA, & Paiman, N. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic in Southeast Asia: Intervention and Mitigation Efforts. *Asian Education and Development Studies*, 10(2), 176–184. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AEDS-04-2020-0064>
- Fidel, DP (1998). *Microbialpolitics: Infectious Disease and International Relations*. American University International Law Review, 14(1), 1-53.
- Hartono, B. (2018). *Copenhagen School Securitization*.
- Indonesian Government Official Website for Regulation Database (<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id>)
- Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021, Concerning the Imposition of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19)
- Interview with the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Budi Gunadi Sadikin on CNN Indonesia, July 2021, "Minister of Health Reveals Shortage of 3,000 Doctors to Overcome Covid-19 Increase", <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20210712150757-20-666586/menkes->

- [juangan-3000-dokter-atasi-lonjakan-covid-19](#) accessed April 2022
- J. Indrawan, “Ancaman Non-Militer Terhadap Keamanan Nasional di Papua,” *J. Ilm. Hub. Int.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 159, 2017
- Mangrum, D., & Niekamp, P. (2021). JUE Insight: College student travel contributed to local COVID-19 spread ☆. November 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2020.103311>
- Praveena, S., Aris, A. (2021) "The impacts of Covid-19 on the environmental sustainability: a perspective from the Southeast Asian region" *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*(2021) 28:63829–63836
- Pusara Digital Indonesian Health Workers "Report Covid-19", <https://nakes.laporcovid19.org/statistik> , Accessed March 19, 2022
- The official website of the Indonesian government specifically for news and data on Covid-19 2021,
Source: <https://covid19.go.id> accessed on 07 December 2021
- U. Franke, “War by non-military means,” no. March, 2015.
- WHO. (2020, March 11). Retrieved from WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020.
- Y. Cao and Y. Zhang, “The fractal structure of the Ming Great Wall Military Defense System: A revised horizon over the relationship between the Great Wall and the military defense settlements,” *J. Cult. Herit.*, vol. 33, no. 2017, pp. 159–169, 2018.
- Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS) Vol. No