

Challenges and Concepts of a World of One Family in the Era of Globalization viewed from the perspective of Law 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations

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Abstract

Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations provides a strong legal basis for the implementation of foreign relations, the implementation of foreign policy and the making of international agreements. This legal instrument marks the opening of a new paradigm for Indonesia in conducting foreign relations to meet the demands of this fast-moving era. This research aims to determine the challenges and concept of a world with one family in the era of globalization from the perspective of Law No. 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. By using a statutory and conceptual approach, this paper presents a normative research using the lens of constitutional law and international law. Based on research and discussion, it was concluded that the increasingly dominant role of non-state actors indicates that non-state actors play an important role. The tendency to increase the intensity and extension of these relations, whether bilateral, regional or global, is the result of increasing communication and information technology which has had an impact on the acceleration of globalization in the world community. The logical consequence of the flow of globalization is the emergence of interdependence between countries to carry out relations and cooperation in order to create mutual prosperity and security in a cooperative relationship that is equal, harmonious and mutually respectful of one another with the concept of a world of one family.

Keywords: *challenges, globalization, a world of one family*

I. Introduction

The era of globalization is increasingly rapid and increasingly changing almost every aspect of life. We. It feels like the current advances in technology and information have not been achieved by five to ten years ago.¹ Habits and preferences also come into play have direct influence. Foreign cultures can enter Indonesia at any time and in any

form is a challenge for citizens, especially children young. Challenges in the form of contradictory foreign cultures with Indonesia, as well as diverse cultures which does not exist in Indonesia creates a sense of nationalism among young people, especially in Indonesia increasingly unstable.

Not to mention domestic problems which are felt to be unsatisfying especially for young people. The feeling of love for the homeland and national unity is increasingly eroding. Waters defines globalization as a social process, where geographical boundaries are not important to socio-

¹ Saied, M., & Syafii, A. (2023). Perancangan dan Implementasi Sistem Absensi Berbasis Teknologi Terkini Untuk Meningkatkan Efisiensi Pengelolaan Kehadiran Karyawan dalam Perusahaan. Jurnal Teknik Indonesia, 2(3), 87–92.

cultural conditions, which ultimately manifest into a person's consciousness². According to Giddens. Globalization is the existence of interdependence between one another nation to nation, between one human being and another human being through trade, travel, tourism, culture, information, and interactions that extend beyond national borders becomes increasingly narrow.³

The scope of globalization is very broad. Based on expert opinions, definition of globalization comprehensively is a collection of global flow processes of various types objects that involve every field of human activity, both physical and non-physical, information, ideas, institutions and systems. The set of these flow processes and areas of human activity those involved are increasingly intertwined, interdependent and increasingly complex in nature.⁴

Even more than just the processes above, globalization involves the awareness that This world is a place that belongs to humanity. Therefore, globalization defined as a growing awareness on a global level that this world is a sustainable built environment, or as a social process in where geographical barriers relate to social

arrangements and culture is increasingly receding.⁵

Both as a tool and as an ideology, globalization is a threat and as well as a challenge. First, as a threat. With communication tools such as mobile phones, TV, telephone and internet, we can connect with the outside world. With various progress and sophistication of information, communication and transportation technology, we can feel how the current era is a universal era that knows no spatial boundaries.

Second, challenges. On the other hand, if globalization influences things, values and practices positive, then it should be a challenge for humanity to be able to do it absorb it, especially things that do not clash with local culture or national, especially religious values. To face the challenges of the times and currents globalization, if the religious values contained in religious texts are used as the basis, then surely human life in the world will be able to survive.

Apart from that, what must be done is to maintain moral principles and values existing in society. If these principles and values are alive, then anything changes happens, it will not be able to control society, because it is already embedded within itself those principles and values. Maitreya Buddhism with very high moral values, changes and challenges will be able to be followed without leaving the corridors

² Waters, M. (1995) *Globalization*. Routledge, London, 140.

³ Montag, C., & Reuter, M. (Eds.). (2015). *Internet addiction: Neuroscientific approaches and therapeutical interventions*. Springer Science + Business Media. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-07242-5>

⁴ Bakar, O. (2008). Pengaruh globalisasi terhadap peradaban. *Jurnal Peradaban*, 1(1), 75–97.

⁵ Mudzhar, M. A. (1999). Masyarakat Indonesia Baru dalam Perspektif Global, dalam *jurnal Mukaddimah*, No. 8 Tahun. V

and principles.⁶ Maitreya Buddhism has put the world of one family (DSK) on a very important and strategic position and position in the personal development of his people.

The relationship of love based on religion is the main source of human happiness, thus enabling every human being to develop their personality well and intact. The morality of the world of one family is that even though different countries; teachings and trust; ethnicity and skin color; cultural background, viewpoint, habits, language and the writing is all one family. Everyone poor or rich, lowly or noble, stupid or smart, beautiful or ugly, in fact they are all from one family. All humanity in the world is one family. That religion should not be a barrier for humanity to live in harmony, we should view each person as We are brothers and sisters to each other, regardless of ethnicity, race, nationality and background religion. In Wang Tzu Kuang's view, the 21st century is the century of the world of one family, It is a need for us to work together to create a world of one family.⁷

Indonesian President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) said that Indonesia hopes that the world become one big family that builds each other and has a common goal for create a peaceful life. For this reason, Jokowi said that there are a number of things to realize this goal, including creating Global stability

⁶ Muhtarom, A., Fuad, S., & Latif, T. (2020). Moderasi beragama: konsep, nilai, dan strategi pengembangannya di pesantren. Yayasan Talibuana Nusantara

⁷ Wang Tzu Kuang, (2017). Jalan Kelangsungan Hidup Umat Manusia. Alih bahasa Tim Maitreyawira. Deli Serdang, Sumut: DPP Mapanbumi

is one way to stop war. ⁷ Other things that can be assessed Helping to create a peaceful and prosperous life is by maintaining solidarity between countries. Based on the words above, the Republic of Indonesia must participate carry out a world obligation envisioned by the Indonesian Revolution. In accordance with the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, one of the objectives of the State Government The unity of the Republic of Indonesia is to participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice; Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesia has so far carried out foreign relations with various countries and regional and international organizations; Implementation of foreign relations activities is good regionally or internationally, through bilateral or multilateral forums, enshrined in national interests based on the principle of free and active foreign .⁸

The international world is a group of various countries around the world. With increasing foreign relations and so that the principles of foreign policy are as follows referred to "Challenges and Concepts of a One Family World in the Era of Globalization", then The implementation of foreign relations needs to be regulated in a comprehensive and integrated manner a Law.

⁸ <https://setkab.go.id/presiden-jokowi-dunia-diharapkan-jadi-sebuah-keluarga-dengan-tujuanmenciptakan-kehidupan-yang-damai/>, diakses 15 Januari 2024.

II. Legal Materials and Methods

This research is qualitative in nature with a normative and empirical legal study approach. The approach used is a normative legal studies approach to analysis related laws and regulations, as well as empirical study approaches to obtain participants' understanding of the challenges and concept of One Family World. The research population involved all parties related to the implementation of Law no. 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations. The sample consisted of government officials, diplomats, academics, and the general public who have knowledge and experience related to world problems One family.

III. Result and Discussion

Indonesia's foreign relations with other countries have started since Indonesia proclaimed its independence on August 17 1945. Various institutions, both bilateral, regional and multilateral, it has been designed by Indonesia together Use these countries as friends to establish good relations. In establishing this correlation, Indonesia always promotes forms of community life which upholds the values of mutual respect, not interfering in the affairs of the country other countries, rejecting the use of force and consultation and prioritizing consensus in the decision making process. Currently, Indonesia has established bilateral cooperation uses 162 countries and one specific territory which is a non-self governing territory.

Of the many countries that collaborate with Indonesia, there are reasons why makes every country have to carry out bilateral cooperation to maintain world peace, to meet each other's economic needs, to work together deeply managing immigration, solving global problems together, and achieving cultural progress. Several factors

encourage the emergence of a cooperative relationship Bilateral⁹:

1. The inability of a country to meet all the needs of society country due to limited natural resources which ultimately demands a country collaborates or asks for help and helps each other with other countries.
2. The inability of a country to meet all the needs of society country due to technological limitations and also a lack of human resources quality.
3. The inability of a country to resolve its domestic conflicts, resolving problems that occur within the country will also be obtained if a country carries out bilateral cooperation.
4. A country's desire to create peace with the country involved in bilateral relation A country's desire to increase prosperity and well-being IV. its people.
5. A country's desire to accelerate internal development his country.

Consideration of Law (UU) Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations are: that as the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is independent and sovereign, The implementation of foreign relations is based on the principle of equality, reciprocity respect, do not interfere in each other's internal affairs, as is implicit in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations is based on the idea that organizing foreign relations and implementing foreign policy requires provisions that clearly regulate all aspects relating to facilities and mechanism for implementing these activities. The rationale underlying the Law regarding Foreign

⁹ Candra, G. A. E., Mangku, D. G. S., & Yulianti, N. P. R. (2022). Perspektif Hukum Internasional Mengenai Kerja Sama Bilateral. Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha, 10(3), 269–276

Relations is that the administration of foreign relations and The implementation of foreign policy requires provisions that clearly regulate all aspects relating to the means and mechanisms for implementing these activities.

Policies regulated in Law 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations include:

1. Implementation of foreign relations and implementation of foreign policy, incl means and mechanisms for implementation, coordination at the center and representatives, authority and delegation of authority in the administration of foreign relations and implementation of foreign policy.
2. Basic provisions regarding creation and validation international agreements, which regulate in more detail, including criteria international agreements whose ratification requires Council approval People's Representatives, determined by separate law.
3. Protection of Indonesian citizens, including providing assistance and legal counseling, as well as consular services.

Nori Oktadewi's article, Wahyu (2018) entitled Indonesian Foreign Politics in View From Law No. 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations it says After doing According to the calculation, 90.32% of the content of the Foreign Relations Law is dominated by the state diplomats while 9.68% of the content of the Foreign Relations Law explains about citizen diplomat. From searching for Foreign Relations content, keywords regarding citizens Diplomats are only explained in general using the diction of the words mentioned above, so it can be concluded that actors can carry out foreign policy which is regulated in Law no. 37 of 1999 concerning Indonesian Foreign Relations in part It tends to be more towards state diplomats than citizen diplomats. However, the External Relations Law The state still regulates providing opportunities

for citizens to play a role as an actor in foreign policy.

One of the most relevant alternatives is involving other parties who can represent national economic interests, such as entrepreneurs and the Indonesian diaspora reside outside Indonesia. Apart from also involving other non-government actors related to national socio-cultural issues such as religious or cross-sectoral figures relevant to national political conditions, such as as a facilitator of internal peace various conflicts that have a tendency towards Indonesia's national socio-political culture (Yeni Handayani, et al, 2019).

The article entitled Democratization in Diplomacy?: A Review of Concept and Function of "Citizen Diplomacy" written by Dian Mutmainah, program student study of international relations at Brawijaya University. This article discusses how diplomatic activity was democratized by increasing public participation in inside. The concept of citizen diplomacy is developing as the participation of ordinary citizens increases in diplomatic activities. In reality, citizen diplomacy activities are difficult to separate from public diplomacy activities where the state deliberately involves non-state actors to increase the credibility of government diplomacy. Most definitions of citizen diplomacy also still sees the participation of ordinary citizens as being carried out in order support his country's diplomacy. This article also specifically discusses citizen typology diplomat from Paul Sharp who was very helpful in identifying the inside actors citizen diplomacy and various forms of participation. Through this typology, Sharp offers a broader understanding where citizen diplomacy is seen as participation ordinary citizens in global interactions both international and transnational. In general, citizen diplomacy is a method of organizing international relations has three

characteristics: the participation of ordinary citizens in global interactions; nature complementary to 10 state-based diplomacy; and requires awareness global to the perpetrators.¹⁰ Development of relationship phenomena The current international situation has entered new aspects, where relations The international events that occur in Indonesia do not only examine the country, but also examines the role of non-state actors in the scope of global politics.

The increasingly dominant role of non-state actors indicates that non-state actors plays an important role. Tendency to increase intensity and extensity This relationship, whether bilateral, regional or global, is a result of The increasing increase in communication and information technology has had an impact on acceleration of globalization of world society. The logical consequence of the current globalization is the emergence of interdependence between countries to carry out relations and cooperation in order to create mutual prosperity and security within a country cooperative relations that are equal, harmonious and mutually respectful of each other.

The existence of interdependence between countries and between problems results in the creation a world without borders (borderless world) which seems to have formed a global village for the world community. In line with the globalization process, the actors International relations also expand, not only covering countries (state actors), however has expanded to actors other than states (non-state actors) such as international organizations, in the world concept of one family.

The Foreign Relations Law needs to be amended or changed, because seen from making the law in 1999, the Indonesian Foreign Relations Law has never been enacted Amendment and no change at all. Because it is known that along With the development of globalization, diplomacy and foreign policy can now be carried out by non-government actors. So non-government actors also need to be regulated deeply Foreign Relations Law and on the other hand it is known that foreign policy occurs to achieve national interests, but in the Indonesian Foreign Relations Law itself also does not lead to inward looking, namely the world of one family.

V. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on research and discussion, the conclusion is that Consequences The logic of this globalization flow is the emergence of interdependence between countries for carry out relations and cooperation in order to create prosperity and security together in a cooperative relationship of equality, harmony and mutual respect one with another. There is interdependence between countries and between problems resulting in the creation of a seemingly borderless world has formed a global village for the world community. The role of non-state actors increasingly dominant indicates that non-state actors play an important role.

The tendency to increase the intensity and extension of this relationship, both in nature bilateral, regional and global are the result of increasing technology communication and information which have an impact on the acceleration of globalization world community. The logical consequence of the current globalization is the emergence of mutual dependence between countries to carry out relations and cooperation in order creating mutual prosperity and security in a cooperative relationship equality, harmony

¹⁰ Mutmainah, D. (2014). Demokratisasi dalam Diplomasi?: Sebuah Tinjauan terhadap Konsep dan Fungsi" Citizen Diplomacy". Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional, 10 (2).

and mutual respect for each other with the concept of one world family. the author's suggestion is that the Foreign Relations Law needs to be amended or changed, because seen from the creation of the law in 1999, the Indonesian Foreign Relations Law has never been amended and there have been no changes at all. Because it is known that along with the development of globalization, diplomacy and foreign policy

can now be carried out by non-governmental actors. So non-government actors are also needed regulated in the Foreign Relations Law and on the other hand it is known that foreign policy occurs is to achieve national interests, but in the Foreign Relations Law Indonesia itself is also not moving towards an inward looking world, namely a world of one family.

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