

Human and State Security: Case Studies of Indonesian Community in Dealing with The Covid-19 Pandemic

Stanislaus Riyanta¹, Riska Sri Handayani²

¹ School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia. Email: stanislaus@ui.ac.id.

² School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia. Email: riska.sri@ui.ac.id.

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Abstract: *The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) identified seven components of human security, namely security, economy, food, health, environment, individual, community, and political aspects. Human security aimed to safeguard individuals against various threats to their well-being and was a crucial aspect of state protection in providing a sense of security to citizens. This study delved into the discussion of human security in Indonesia as a protective mechanism encompassing both personal and communal security and its direct influence on national resilience, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The handling of the pandemic revealed the considerable strength of human security within the Indonesian community, facilitating the transition from a pandemic to an endemic phase of COVID-19 while upholding national resilience. Therefore, exploring the potential of human security was imperative, as it aimed to support national resilience beyond the scope of state security alone. This qualitative study concluded that a strong level of human security generally contributed to enhancing national resilience. Therefore, government approaches to implementing human security were expected to address local communities' cultural backgrounds and customs. Human security was also considered a significant and grave concern for the state, particularly in safeguarding national resilience during severe threats to the country.*

Introduction

COVID-19 is an extraordinary event that was completely unforeseen by all countries worldwide. Since its discovery in Wuhan in late 2019, the negative impact of the pandemic has been felt by both developed and developing nations. SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for COVID-19, quickly spread worldwide, resulting in over 178 million confirmed cases and 3.9 million deaths by June 2021 (Yip & Perasso, 2021). This high mortality rate can be partly attributed to the underestimation of the mild symptoms, leading to delayed and inadequate treatment.

In addition to the disregard for mild symptoms, the ability of the virus to survive in the open air through tiny respiratory droplets played a significant role in its rapid transmission during the early stages (INFEKSIEMERGING, 2020). This characteristic explains the high number of fatalities in crowded places and gatherings. Consequently, almost all countries implemented policies, such as lockdowns and social restrictions, to break the chain of transmission.

The highly contagious nature of COVID-19, coupled with the potential for asymptomatic transmission, has caused substantial disruptions across all aspects of life, particularly the economic sector. Globally, the pandemic worsened the economic conditions of numerous countries, resulting in halted economic activities and increased unemployment rates. For instance, China experienced a negative economic growth rate of 6.80% in the first quarter of 2020 (Kementerian Keuangan, 2023). Several European and Asian countries also reported negative economic growth,

shifting global economic sentiment from optimism to pessimism. Indonesia faced similar challenges, with the pandemic's impact as of June 2023 revealing 6,811,330 confirmed cases, 6,640,002 recoveries, and 161,848 deaths (Sucipto, 2023). The struggling economy was further compounded by various restrictions that hindered economic growth and mobility, resulting in negative economic growth of up to 5.00% (Pratiwi, 2022).

Despite the difficult circumstances, Indonesia has exhibited relatively greater resilience than other countries in managing the pandemic. According to data from the Ministry of Health, Indonesia showed the most controlled increase in COVID-19 cases among five other Asian countries: India, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand (Rokom, 2022). Economically, data from the Fiscal Policy of the Indonesian Ministry of Finance showed that the Indonesian economy achieved a growth rate of 3.69% in 2021 (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika, 2022). This surpassed the average economic growth of other ASEAN countries, which stood at 2.9% in the same year. The two indicators in the health and economic fields showed the ability of the Indonesian community to endure and adapt in the face of disaster situations.

Global infectious diseases, with a specific focus on health, were emphasized from the perspective of Human Security (Fuentes, 2016). Health, as a component of human security, directly correlates with state security. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic underscored the importance of effective public health management in ensuring the continuity of state security. The state has a crucial role in safeguarding the well-being of its citizen as part of its responsibility and commitment to maintain their health (Padmi & Fitri, 2015). Moreover, humans are integral to nation-building, ultimately contributing to State Security. This correlation shows the reciprocal relationship between Human and State Security.

The emergence of community-driven initiatives during the pandemic, such as cooperation and concern for fellow individuals, indicates strength within the community. An example of such community concern can be observed in the Jogo Tonggo program implemented in Central Java Province. This government initiative actively involved community participation in addressing the pandemic (Portal et al., 2022). The simple and essential task of the community members was to ensure the patients undergoing self-isolation at home had access to essential supplies and other necessities, preventing them from being stranded.

The various situations experienced also showed that the Indonesian community had a relatively good level of human security, directly impacting national resilience. This observation required further exploration, particularly as Indonesia managed to navigate through the challenges of the pandemic amidst a backdrop of negative global economic growth, relying on human security. Therefore, this study aims to examine the effectiveness of human security within the community in mitigating the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving adequate state security. The following research questions were addressed: What are the impacts of COVID-19 on the Indonesian community? How did human security perform when the Indonesian community faced the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic? What is the effect of human security on the Indonesian community regarding state security?

This study primarily aimed to examine the effectiveness of human security in mitigating the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and its contribution to achieving strong state security. By establishing a robust state security framework, national development initiatives to enhance citizen welfare can be effectively and efficiently implemented, even amidst economic contraction caused by the pandemic. In this situation, the concepts of COVID-19 and human and state security will be briefly elucidated in the discussion section to provide adequate understanding.

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a type of coronavirus, first discovered in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China (Kendal Tanggap Covid-19, 2023; Apriani & Azizah, 2022). Over time, the virus spread across the rest of the world, undergoing various mutations and producing several new variants, some of which proved to be initially lethal. It was

undeniable that specific variants became deadly, which caught the world off guard. Generally, the virus is characterized by transmission through droplets produced when an infected individual, whether symptomatic or asymptomatic, sneezes or coughs (Apriani & Azizah, 2022). These droplets subsequently adhere to contaminated surfaces, becoming carriers of the COVID-19 virus, capable of infecting others upon contact. Common symptoms exhibited by the victims include (1) fever, (2) dry cough, (3) sore throat, (4) headache, (5) fatigue, (6) diarrhea, (7) nausea, (8) loss of appetite, (9) loss of taste and smell, and (10) shortness of breath (Apriani & Azizah, 2022).

The characteristics above of the virus have contributed to its development into a pandemic, not only at the regional level in China but globally. Its highly contagious nature through droplets and contaminated surfaces has caused widespread panic, as people were ill-prepared for a disease that specifically targets the respiratory system, essential for daily life activities. The rapid transmission prompted the World Health Organization (WHO) to officially declare a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 (DeWit et al., 2020). Within approximately two months of its designation as a global pandemic, there were already 3.4 million confirmed cases by May 15, 2020. The complex situation caused by the transmission compelled almost all governments worldwide to implement containment policies to prevent further spread. Some of these policies include (1) implementation of online learning, (2) reduction of outdoor activities, (3) limitation of gatherings, (4) restriction of opening hours or closure of crowded places, and (5) wearing of masks in public spaces (Dharma, 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic restricted community members' access to economic activities, met their livelihood needs, and achieved improved welfare. The people still had to sustain themselves amidst these challenges, placing the government in a difficult position. This situation became even more complex since domestic consumption is a pillar of a country's economy. Therefore, urgent decisions were necessary to ensure the economy's functionality and the community members' sustenance.

Fundamentally, human security can be defined as the "absence of threats and disruptions to security," such as freedom from fear (fear of physical, sexual, or psychological persecution; fear of violence, persecution, or death) and the freedom to pursue one's choices or desires (meaningful work, access to food, and good health) (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007). It also involves protective actions by the state and institutions, assuming significant responsibility and oversight through the empowerment of strategies to enhance the capacities of individuals and communities (Pan American Health Organization, 2012). This approach can help foster resilience and security among individuals and communities.

The above definitions imply that human security is closely related to human rights, as it necessitates freedom from fear and disruptions to security and the freedom to pursue personal goals. Individuals and communities also work in synergy with the state through community empowerment to foster resilience. This construct is evident in daily social activities, where community members strive to meet their basic needs and, in turn, seek to achieve their desired well-being. However, this freedom is contingent upon three aspects that shape the interpretation of human security, namely safety (protection from threats, such as armed conflicts jeopardizing the lives of communities), societal conditions (elimination of poverty and developmental disparities), and dignity (respecting human values and rights) (Nishikawa, 2010). Human security and public health are closely intertwined, as the absence of health protection directly impacts the freedom to live without fear, a crucial aspect of individual and community safety.

One of the threats to the realization of human security is events or a series of events that result in lasting trauma. Previous studies confirmed that events with the potential to cause trauma, such as warfare, natural disasters, or economic crises, often had detrimental psychological impacts (Kimhi, 2014). In this context, COVID-19 undeniably disrupted the economic activities of communities and led to negative growth or a contraction of up to 5.00% below the average

threshold at the national level (Pratiwi, 2022). These concerns have the potential to cause trauma, as the pandemic has severely restricted community mobility for economic activities to fulfill their livelihood needs while striving to survive amidst the onslaught. The government, as the institution managing funds and regulating community mobility, particularly in economic activities, played a crucial role in addressing this situation (Crelinsten, 2021). Therefore, policies were essential in regulating community economic mobility, specifically preventing COVID-19 transmission, ensuring community health, and maintaining economic activities.

Based on the dynamics, policies in the fields of health and economy certainly support the realization of human security within the community. Therefore, policies in both fields significantly facilitated the creation of a conducive environment for human security. This enabled the community to continuously engage in activities, particularly in meeting their livelihood needs and enhancing their well-being, with adequate health measures as a form of self-protection against COVID-19 transmission. Various successful practices implemented to ensure the safety and security of humans during the pandemic exemplified how the concept of state protection and community empowerment strategies by strengthening community capacity was practical. This indicates that the level of community consumption can be maintained to support the national economy through appropriate policy formulation.

State security is the ultimate manifestation of human security within a country's community. It is defined as the social contract the state should fulfill to establish a just and prosperous society (Nishikawa, 2010). This definition emphasizes that the state's role is not to control the community as objects of power but rather to empower the community. The concept of human security serves as a foundation for state security. Hence, human solid security can lead to a vital state. To achieve this objective, individual, community, and national resilience should be considered (Kimhi, 2014). Individual resilience refers to a person's ability to maintain a stable level of performance after a traumatic event and represents the trajectory of their health performance over time. On the other hand, community resilience pertains to the ability to prioritize, engage in, and sustain positive relationships while withstanding and recovering from life pressures and social isolation. National resilience encompasses the strength and sustainability of the community in the face of various challenges.

To achieve robust state security, the following stages should be navigated: (1) Stage One, involving planning, training, preparation, and pre-incident prevention; (2) Stage Two, encompassing the "initial response" or short-term activities focused on rescue and emergency assistance; (3) Stage Three, involving the "second response" or medium-term activities that include recovery and rebuilding efforts; and (4) Stage Four, entailing the "third response" or long-term activities aimed at restoring a region to standard conditions (Clavadetscher, 2009). Although these stages are more closely related to physical development efforts, this approach can still be applied to assess the impacts of a pandemic on various aspects of community life, particularly in health and the economy. The restrictions imposed and the efforts to adapt and survive due to the pandemic present a new situation for communities. This situation is further complicated by the highly contagious nature of Covid-19, transmitted through droplets or contaminated surfaces. This situation necessitates careful planning to ensure that communities are prepared for future similar situations.

Based on the explanations provided above, it is evident that human and state security are two interrelated concepts. Strong human security consequently leads to robust state security, while adequate state security enables optimal human security and the well-being of all citizens. A strong correlation between these two concepts can foster a country with resilient capabilities to face various challenges, particularly the impacts of COVID-19. Therefore, stakeholders need to understand this correlation to ensure their policies through appropriate policy formulation have a broad impact on human security and state security, ultimately realizing a just, prosperous, and

prosperous country.

Method

This qualitative study used a literature review as the primary data collection method to provide a profound understanding of specific social phenomena (Creswell, 2014). The examined phenomenon encompassed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on human and state security. Specifically, this study aimed to examine how the pandemic prompted communities to strengthen their human security through community empowerment and collaboration, ultimately contributing to the realization of solid-state security. The data collection technique involved conducting a thorough literature review, encompassing the search and organization of relevant literature sources about the research problem (Creswell, 2014). These secondary data were obtained from textbooks, journal articles, online media articles, and other scholarly works (Creswell, 2014). The data were explicitly focused on examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on human and state security. Consequently, this study aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the significance of human and state security within Indonesia's national development framework.

Result and Discussion

This section focused on the formulated questions that served as the main points of discussion regarding the efforts of the Indonesian community. This seeks to foster solidarity and unity in addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic from human and state security perspectives. The discussion will be organized into three subsections: (1) Covid-19 and Its Impacts on the Indonesian Community, (2) Human Security of the Indonesian Community in Confronting Covid-19, and (3) The Impact of Human Security of the Indonesian Community on State Security.

Covid-19 and Its Impacts on the Indonesian Community

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a stagnation of the national economy in Indonesia, leading to negative impacts on the country's short-, medium-, and long-term development. These challenges were inevitable, considering that the pandemic was entirely new to the Indonesian community, and the treatment was still ongoing. As a preventive and mitigating measure against the spread of the virus, the public was required to adhere to health protocols and actively participate in a comprehensive vaccination program, which involved receiving two doses of the regular vaccine. The government also implemented various policies to maximize public protection. For instance, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) was transformed into the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (ECAR) (SMERU Research Institute, 2023).

While these self-protection efforts and restrictive policies aimed to safeguard the public from the COVID-19 pandemic, they had become counterproductive by limiting the mobility of the community, particularly those with lower to middle-income levels, in conducting economic activities to meet their daily survival needs. These protective initiatives also impacted community resilience in the health sector. The pandemic and the accompanying restrictive policies led to three main issues: (1) a decrease in healthcare services coverage due to the rising number of positive cases and deaths, (2) changes in the demand and supply structure of goods and services as economic growth slowed down, and (3) an increase in poverty rates in areas with a high number of vulnerable and nearly low-income families (Aeni, 2021). These challenges were deeply concerning as they placed the public in a desperate predicament and pushed more individuals into poverty since many were unprepared for the sudden loss of their primary sources of income, such as jobs and entrepreneurship (Sembiring, 2020). The negative contraction of the national economic growth by up to 5% during the COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated this condition (Pratiwi, 2022).

The pressures faced by the public due to uncertain economic conditions and limitations in

collectively providing healthcare services significantly "crippled" their resilience to meet survival needs. The limited mobility resulting from these challenges, in turn, hampered their access to improved well-being and better quality of life. At the same time, these issues had the potential to increase poverty rates as a substantial number of middle-class and upper-class individuals had suddenly lost their income. Their lack of preparedness to cope with and adapt to the pandemic forced them to rely on existing assets for survival, potentially trapping them in poverty. Furthermore, individuals who were already living below the poverty line faced increasingly difficult living conditions, leading to a significant rise in the population of people experiencing poverty. This situation is called the middle-income trap, where Indonesia attains a middle-income level but struggles to progress to an advanced income level (Pratama, 2021). The poverty gap continuously widened due to adverse economic growth. Failure to adequately address this situation could transform Indonesia into a failed state in the long term.

Human Security of the Indonesian Community in Facing Covid-19

The contraction of the national economic growth by minus 5.00% posed a significant burden for the community. This challenging situation was further compounded by the lack of income sources and inadequate access to health services. From a human security perspective, this scenario threatened the human rights and freedom of the Indonesian community. It also had the potential to cause lasting trauma, as economic crises were known to threaten the establishment of sufficient human security. This assertion was in line with the 1998 Monetary Crisis that occurred after the collapse of the Soeharto government, causing significant economic and security disturbances for a considerable period. During this period, the Indonesian economy contracted by up to 13%, and the inflation rate reached 75% (Rachmalia, 2021). The current contraction in economic growth reminded the community of the economic conditions during the 1998 monetary crisis. The fears of an uncertain future and the feeling of powerlessness to achieve prosperity severely undermined the human security of the Indonesian community. Psychologically, this sense of helplessness can lead to heightened mental distress, causing individuals to resign themselves to their circumstances and fate.

Interestingly, despite these challenging circumstances, Indonesians were known for their strong altruism. In simple terms, altruism refers to the attitudes and actions taken to help others experiencing difficulties, and this spirit has emerged as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to erode the human security of the Indonesian community (Nugraha, 2020). Moreover, this behavior aligns with one of the essential characteristics of Human Security, as stated by the UNDP, which highlights the interdependence of humans (Aravena, 2012). Human Security, in essence, involves protecting communities from significant threats and critical situations, ensuring their survival, and shielding them from harm (Commission On Human Security, 2003). The interdependent nature of human beings and the application of local cultural practices, where communities supported one another, were implemented to confront the pandemic. Whether consciously or not, individuals and communities can translate and apply these principles in real-life situations through active participation in community empowerment efforts. This ultimately aligned with the UN Secretary's statement in the 2010 report, which emphasized the need for a comprehensive and preventive human-centered response designed to the context.

Turning to the early stages of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, two main events exemplified the emergence of altruism within the community. Firstly, students from a state university took the initiative to introduce their screening tool for detecting individuals with COVID-19 (Astutik, 2021). Secondly, students from another public university initiated an honest work lecture group (KKN) project to transform patchwork waste into cloth masks for self-protection (Prasetya & Hastuti, 2021). This altruistic attitude was also evident within the broader community and recognized as an aspect that could be maximized in handling the pandemic. One example of such an initiative was the Jogo Tonggo program the Government of Central Java

initiated. This program represented an innovative approach to pandemic management at the regional level, with the community playing a central role in its implementation (Zuraya, 2022).

The legal basis for the implementation of Jogo Tonggo was the Instruction of the Governor of Central Java as the Head of the Covid-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force in Central Java Province Number 1 of 2020, which empowered communities to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 at the neighborhood association (RW) level. The instruction emphasized the systematic and structured efforts of residents within each neighborhood association area to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 while considering (1) the health of residents, (2) environmental conduciveness and prevention of conflicts among residents to maintain unity, (3) the economic conditions of the community, (4) ensuring access to food and basic needs, and (5) utilizing local wisdom and the potential of the local geographic environment (Governor of Central Java, 2020). These points naturally stimulated altruism within the community, prompting people to help one another address the pandemic's shared impacts. This community spirit had a broad impact and helped alleviate the burdens faced by the community as they collectively navigated the consequences of the pandemic.

The strategy of community protection through the empowerment of local communities and their wisdom directly impacted human security. By emphasizing social empowerment, individuals and communities can actively participate in ensuring their safety as well as the safety of others. While the state, represented by the government, played a driving force through the programs created, in this case, protecting human security in the face of a pandemic threat to security and safety was a dynamic framework that involved the community as the solution and utilized local wisdom. With the strengthening of altruistic attitudes and actions, the communities synergized and supported one another, ultimately regaining optimism in confronting the resulting challenges. This optimism fostered the enhancement of human security, providing the communities with resilience to continue mitigating the impacts of COVID-19, particularly in the fields of economy and health.

The Human Security Impact of the Indonesian Community on State Security

As previously emphasized, strong human security caused strong state security, and vice versa, fostering significant improvements in overall human security. This situation can be called Stage I or the first response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Altruistic attitudes and actions that supported human security in confronting the pandemic also contributed to restoring community optimism. Community members helped one another to overcome the impacts caused by the pandemic. Implementing Jogo Tonggo in the Central Java Province region provided a valuable lesson that effective and efficient collaboration between citizens and the government was crucial in handling the pandemic. The government seized this opportunity by issuing several policies facilitating the community's involvement in economic activities, particularly in consumption. These policies recognized that domestic consumption activities played a significant role in national economic recovery and the achievement of national resilience weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic (DeWit et al., 2020).

Various government policies were issued to allow flexibility for the gradual resumption of activities, enabling individuals to meet their daily needs. This situation corresponded to Stage II, involving short-term activities to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. One of the initial policies implemented to enhance human security was the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions or PPKM (KOMINFO Jatim, 2021; SMERU Research Institute, 2023). While the main objective of this policy was to limit social activities and prevent the spread of COVID-19, it classified PPKM into different levels, ranging from Level I (least restrictive, classified as "Green") to Level IV (most stringent, classified as "Black"). Cooperation and collaboration among community members were essential for lowering restrictions. This collaboration, particularly at the community level, ultimately improved the residential areas to a better level of PPKM.

The increasing number of areas with green status due to community collaboration significantly impacted human and state security, thereby contributing to national security. This development corresponded to Stage III, which entailed medium-term recovery activities from the pandemic. The achievements in Stage III prompted the government to issue policies that further eased restrictions, such as the policy on the use of public transportation. This policy was outlined in the Ministry of Transportation Circular Letter Number 54, 55, 56, and 57 of 2022 for land, sea, air, and railway transportation, respectively (Ministry of Transportation, 2022). Easing restrictions resulted in an increased number of passengers and ticket purchases, contributing to the state's revenue from travel activities conducted by the public. The enhanced mobility of the community also contributed to revitalizing the national economy, as it promoted business travel and the transportation of goods, particularly within the domestic market.

The situation following the implementation of Stage III can be categorized as Stage V, involving long-term activities to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The pinnacle of these activities was reflected in government policies that strengthened both human and state security in the face of the pandemic. A notable example was the government's decision to allow 100% capacity for the traditional homecoming (*mudik*) during certain occasions (Narendra, 2023; Iswara, 2023). This decision, although bold, reflected Indonesia's national resilience against the pandemic, supported by strong human and state security. The implementation of 100% capacity for homecoming resulted from the community members' altruism, as demonstrated in community programs, such as *Jogo Tonggo*, which ensured the needs of all residents were met, fostering resilience in the face of the pandemic. Vaccination played a crucial role in strengthening the protection of community members against the virus. However, it was essential to recognize the importance of human security in strengthening state security and achieving national resilience. A common thread running through all these policies was the collaboration between community members and the government, which maximized efforts to handle COVID-19 and effectively addressed its impacts.

Another achievement of these policies was the revival of the national economy, as the relaxations implemented by the government encouraged increased domestic consumption activities. Domestic consumption had been a critical element supporting the national economy even before COVID-19. Therefore, the contribution of domestic consumption activities to national economic recovery could not be overlooked, as the policies implemented played a significant role in strengthening efforts toward national economic recovery. Indonesia can overcome and ultimately control the pandemic and its impact with a successful recovery. This was evidenced by lifting the PPKM policy (Rokom, 2022) and the transition from a COVID-19 pandemic to an endemic phase (Astuti, 2023). The transition was expected to accelerate the national economic engine further, allowing for the resumption of national development and the restoration of community well-being, considering the severe impact of COVID-19 on welfare.

Conclusion

In conclusion, discussing the dynamics between the COVID-19 pandemic, human security, and state security led to several noteworthy findings. Firstly, the pandemic imposed constraints on the movement and activities of the community, which increased pressure on individuals. This pressure was particularly felt in two aspects, namely health and the economy. The communities were expected to prioritize their health and protect themselves from the impacts of COVID-19, even though many faced economic challenges and struggled to meet their basic needs or access healthcare services. This situation could potentially increase poverty rates, posing challenges to Indonesia. Secondly, the Indonesian community showed strong human security, enabling them to withstand the impacts of the pandemic. The strength of human security lies in the altruistic attitudes and actions that encourage individuals to share and support one another in

facing the resulting challenges. The government recognized this strength as an opportunity to maximize the region-based handling of COVID-19 through various programs and initiatives. Thirdly, the strength of human security in the Indonesian community, in turn, contributed to state security and the achievement of national solid resilience in the face of COVID-19 and its impacts. This was evident in the power of human security within the Indonesian community, compelling the government to implement policies that provided greater freedom of movement for the community. Ultimately, these relaxations enabled the community to break free from the grip of the pandemic, as the government lifted the implementation of PPKM and declared the transition to the endemic phase. These relaxations also had the potential to boost domestic consumption, which played a vital role in national economic recovery. National economic recovery proceeded effectively and supported the implementation of national development in creating prosperity for the community. Protecting human security by applying a normative framework through the empowerment of local communities effectively safeguarded human safety in the face of the widespread outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. As a result, protection against health and economic threats was achieved as a critical element of human security.

Acknowledgments

Author: Stanislaus Riyanta and Riska Sri Handayani. Stanislaus Riyanta completed his undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta. He further pursued Master's studies in Intelligence Strategic Studies at the University of Indonesia. He continued doctoral-level studies at the Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia, with a dissertation on preventing terrorism. Currently, Stanislaus Riyanta is conducting intense studies related to terrorism and exploring issues of governance and collaboration, human security, and national resilience. Some of the published studies include: "Shortcut to Terrorism: Self-Radicalization and Lone-Wolf Terror Acts: A Case Study of Indonesia," "Collaborative Governance in Terrorist Rehabilitation Program in Indonesia," and "The Role of Non-State Actors in Deradicalization Program as Part of Collaboration in Terrorism Mitigation in Indonesia." Stanislaus Riyanta presently works as a lecturer at the School of Strategic and Global Studies at the University of Indonesia.

Riska Sri Handayani holds a bachelor's degree in International Relations from the Yogyakarta "Veteran" National Development University and a master's degree in Culture of Peace, Conflicts, Education, and Human Rights at Universidad de Córdoba, Spain. She further pursued a doctorate in the social and legal sciences program at the same university in Spain. During my Master's degree studies, I participated in a collaboration book-writing project involving four universities in Spain. Currently, there are several publications and studies by Riska Sri Handayani published in Editorial Synthesis, S.A. Madrid; Journal Ámbitos "Revista de Estudios de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades"; and Cuadernos de la Paz, Ctedra Unesco, Universidad de Córdoba. Some of the works focus on immigration and refugee issues and ASEAN cooperation. With teaching experience in the field of International Relations, Riska Sri Handayani currently works as a teacher at the School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia.

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