

The Impact of Globalization on Political System and Governance in Indonesia

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Abstract: The background of this research is related to two things, namely: how the impact of globalization on political system and how the impact of globalization on governance in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to analyze The impact of globalization on political system and governance in Indonesia. Talking about the impact of globalization has given a big debate for globalization scholars, some say that globalization has too much negative impact and some argue that globalization has brought many positive impacts. This study uses a qualitative approach by analyzing data and literature sources related to The impact of globalization on political system and governance in Indonesia. The study results show that Positive impact of globalization on the political system in Indonesia is the increase in political participation, while the positive impact of globalization on the government system in Indonesia is the existence of an electronic government system (E-Government).

1 INTRODUCTION

The global era has a wide impact on various aspects of human life. Not only in economic, legal, political, social and cultural aspects but also in governance aspects. In addition, the impact is also felt by all groups. Starting from the top down, men and women, leaders and subordinates, the rich and the poor man.

Globalization is a process of a global community that knows no boundaries. Globalization As a process, it takes place through at least two dimensions of interaction between nations, namely the dimensions of space and time. The spatial dimension is increasingly narrowed and the time dimension is increasingly shortened in interaction and communication on a world scale. Globalization takes place in all areas of life such as ideology, politics, government, economics, social culture, defense and security. According to Heinemann (2000), globalization is a process that is characterized by the rapid development of the doctrine of capitalism, i.e. the more revealing and globally the role of markets, investment, and production process of traditional companies. According to Piotr Sztompka (2004), globalization in general can be interpreted as a process that produces a single world. That is, people throughout

the world become interdependent on all aspects of life both culturally, economically, and politically, so that the scope of interdependence is truly global. For example, in fields politics, globalization has given a new color in politics in the world such as the phenomenon of democratization in several countries.

Talking about the impact of globalization has been widely discussed by scientists. Some say globalization has a negative impact and some say globalization has a positive impact on the world community. One of manifestation of globalization can be seen through index KOF arrangement, namely globalization index, that have been compiled and-like Centre (Dreher, 2006).

The overall index of globalization composed of various aspects of the social, economic, Indonesia's foreign policy, government and political integration in the right perspective applied in the policy, as a response to the doubts openly indicator of economic and external direct investment usually was used to analyze the relationship between inequality and economic globalization. Agree with Dreher, Stiglitz (2002) believes that globalization can give the benefit to all countries, both developed and developing countries if can managed with well. In a sense every country must have the right policy for embrace globalization, according to its historical, cultural, and cultural background it has. In line with

this, Hefner (2010) mentions that socially, globalization can strengthen the unity and integrity of humanity through cooperation, interdependence and sharing of knowledge, expertise, personnel, and resources.

From the positive impact of globalization on the political system in Indonesia such as increased public participation in politics, the existence of freedom for the community in determining political attitudes, while the positive impact in the field of government can be seen from the progress of innovation in information and communication technology, the increasing role of Indonesia in international relations, the impact of globalization on Indonesia's foreign policy. Viewed from political globalization, Indonesian government is now carried out more openly and democratically. Because government is part of a country, if the government is run honestly, cleanly and dynamically it will certainly get a positive response from the people so that the sense of nationalism towards the country increases. From the positive impact of globalization on the economic sector, the opening of international free markets, increasing employment opportunities and increasing the country's foreign exchange and the positive impact of globalization on social culture, we can imitate good thinking patterns such as a high work ethic, discipline and science and technology from other nations that have advanced to improve the progress of our nation (Aleksius, 2008).

However, in addition to the positive impacts above we also cannot ignore the negative effects it has in our lives. According to Buchanan and Husynski (2002), globalization will impact on a change condition quickly. Starting from cyber revolution, trade liberalisation, and homogeneity of good and service in the world. According to Kiggundu (2002), globalization is a blame to world's unemployment situation though it brought some jobs opportunities. Despite the fact that it brought jobs opportunities to the global but it is still a blame to the current situation. It's true that global economic integration and increased travel have resulted in increased competitiveness at the national and enterprise levels, forcing producers to find ways to cut costs, improve efficiency, and raise productivity.

The negative impact of globalization on political system in Indonesia can be seen from the emergence of foreign intervention on the political system in the Indonesian state, the Presence of foreign ideologies. While the negative impact of globalization on the government system can be seen from the

increasingly free community accessing government sites will facilitate the occurrence of cyber crime.

Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that the impact of globalization does not only occur in the economic, legal, social and cultural sectors but also occurs in other aspects, political aspects and governance aspects. Therefore, in this article the author wants to focus on the impact of globalization on the political system and governance in Indonesia.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The term globalization is very familiar, maybe even everyone often hears it and has a different understanding of what globalization is. World experts also have an understanding of globalization with a different perspective.

Traditionally politics has been undertaken within national political systems. National governments have been ultimately responsible for maintaining the security and economic welfare of their citizens, as well as the protection of human rights and the environment within their borders. With global ecological changes, an ever more integrated global economy, and other global trends, political activity increasingly takes place at the global level. Under globalization, politics can take place above the state through political integration schemes such as the European Union and through intergovernmental organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. Political activity can also transcend national borders through global movements and NGOs. Civil society organizations act globally by forming alliances with organizations in other countries, using global communications systems, and lobbying international organizations and other actors directly, instead of working through their national governments (Global Policy Forum, 2005).

According to Turner & Khondker (2010), globalization as an extension of the reach of the senses that goes beyond the boundaries of events as far as the other side of the world as if we also feel our physical taste there. Also added a concept which then emphasized social relations, not merely a matter of place or geography. Both opinions were reinforced by Robertson (1992) with the concept of "world as whole" and Rantanen (2005) who saw globalization as unity in various ways. In a communication perspective, we can understand globalization as a social relationship that is in a unity that cannot be separated by time and space.

According to John Baylis and Steve Smith (2008) in their book *“The Globalization of World Politics”* explained that globalization is a historical process that widens, deepens, develops and causes interconnections throughout the world. Globalization is the most important part of the development of world politics. World politics describes a political interaction and process that not only occurs between countries in the world, but the relationship between non-state organizations, such as multinational companies, terrorist groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) commonly known as transnational actors.

According to Clark and Norris (in Dreher 2006) globalization is defined as the process of creating a cooperation network among the principals in place, through a couple of current media such as human, information and ideas, capital, and goods. Globalizations are the process of critiquing the boundaries of the State, combining the national economy, culture, technology and Government, and create complex relationships. Globalization is classified into several dimensions, such as:

- a. Economic globalization, characterized as the flow of goods with long distances, capital and services such as information and ideas that are accompanied by the exchange market.
- b. Political globalization is characterized by the disappearance of government regulations.
- c. Social globalization, described as the dissemination of ideas, information, imagery and human.

3 METHODS

The research method for this study is qualitative. Qualitative Research is a research that departs from the perspective of the focus of research referring to the quality of meaning (Maleong, 2014). The method of data collection is library research supported by print media such as books, magazines, newspapers, journals, reports from many sources and also electronic media, especially the internet where data is a secondary source. These data will be analyzed in a predetermined theoretical framework to prove that the hypothesis is accurate and finally able to answer the research question. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive analysis to better describe The Impact of globalization on political system and governance in Indonesia. To systematize the data collected, this analysis is carried out through stages, namely: data reduction,

data exposure, description and verification as well as drawing conclusions.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Impact of Globalization on Politics

Globalization by removing geographical, political and cultural borders, and also by passing time and place has changed attitudes, behavior and action of individuals, nations, states and even socio-political structure of societies. In politics scope, globalization has created several evolutions which some of them are as follows:

4.1.1 Globalization and New Political Actors

Another impact of globalization on politics is appearance new political actors in national, regional and global scopes, and change in location of some old and traditional actors. These new actors, in inside of state, are visible in form of groups, ethnic and regional organizations, and in transnational dimension, they are action in form of inter-governmental international organizations and non-governmental international organizations. The important point is non historic growth of new different organizations, especially transnational organizations in late of 20th and beginning of 21st. The number of intergovernmental organizations has increased from 37 at the beginning of 20th century to 300 at its end. The new actors due to have mass capital and influence on politics and behaviors of other actors and even states are post important.

4.1.2 Globalization and New Political Culture

Another main and important output and consequences of globalization is its influence on political culture in national and international level. Gabriel Almond defines political culture as set of norms, values, emotions, information and political technique. Almond argues political culture has three basic dimensions; 1. Knowledge dimension (the measure of information and knowledge of citizens about political roles and system). 2. Sentimental dimension (emotion of loyalty, dependence and relation to political system). 3. Value dimension (judge about function of political system). Before globalization age the culture and identity of nations have been defined by intervention

of state, but in globalization age due to reduction influence of states, the political culture of people has changed independently. Globalization has created a kind of common political culture among people in the world, and has caused similarity in political culture. So, common values like peace, justice, equality, freedom, democracy, competition and free election as common humanity values, are publishing by globalization. Nowadays, the insight and knowledge of people about political system and political behavior of governors have been changed, and they only and without any fear are evaluating the function of system officers.

4.1.3 Globalization and Democracy

The phenomenon of globalization as a new paradigm, in influence of economic evolutions, has excellently changed human societies from half century past. In late decades, the scientific and academic societies, especially political science, and some other matters like political systems, states, and democracy, has conceptually redefined by globalization. Some main questions about the democracy and globalization are: which form of democracy did influence by globalization? Did ideology of democracy, or political culture of democracy influenced by globalization? Or democracy is as a governance pattern?

Based on different goals and definitions of democracy, there are many various models of democracy. According to mass direct or indirect participation, it disports to direct and indirect or participative democracy. And according to isonomy and equality of economy, there are liberal and social democracy and social democracy disport to industrial and corporate democracy (Loin, 2000). And according to different geographical scopes, and many religions and races groups, the indirect democracy disports to current democracy and multiracial and associative democracy (Bashirieh 2000). Democracy has main characteristics that some of them are: Free elections, it means everyone and groups can have chance to reach power. This is a main index to evaluation democracy in political systems, Rationality of political actors. In fact, this index is basic of democratic system, and is democratic structures formation. However, the measure rationality of actors is different in various countries, Separation and monitoring of powers, Liberally decision making power of representations. The representations should be making decision making liberally and without internal and external threat and impacts, Freedom of parties, political

groups, social forces, in political actions. Josef Schumpeter belief that, this index is essential for democratic decision making, civil liberties and its safeguard. It includes freedom of expression, press, conscience, information, association, action, and etc. This index, obtains the context of political participation, codification of constitution and respect it. In fact, the constitution appearance general will and guaranties democracy, and political and social equal opportunity for all citizens.

There are many different outlooks about effective of globalization on structures of political system and democratization process. Because of globalization and democracy are complex, fluid and universal concepts. Some thoughtful argued, globalization explodes and reinforces the measure of democracy in national and supranational level. And others said it's a serious challenge for democratization process. Some thinkers believe, it's negative and positive effectives are different in various countries, and it dependence to conditions.

The effective of globalization on democracy is not limited to special scope. Some thoughtful beliefs that globalization affects on all foundations of democracy such as: freedom of expression, freedom of belief and religion, civil community, citizenship rights, confine of state activity, legitimacy of governors, freedom of press, and etc. In principle there are some ways and methods of effective of globalization on democracy that follows:

1. The evolution on concept of democracy: democracy, in influenced of globalization, has more changed in relative to its traditional concept. Democracy in its new concept is not just participation process, election, representation, reign of law, and political and urban freedom. But it should be define as: measure of formation civil institutions in societies and its combine on global culture.
2. The spread of civil society: civil society is essential and structural request for democracy realization. Behind the three columns of democracy, namely: *responder state, freedom elections, urban and political rights*, the civil society are fourth and important column of democracy. So, democracy doesn't realize, unless independent institutions of civil society be institutionalized in societies. Falk (2000) believes globalization not only created civil society in national level and inside of nation-states, but also caused creation civil society in supranational level, namely; global civil society. Global civil society includes all organizations,

movements and associations that are ultra-individuals and understate.

3. Increase of middle class: globalization increased and developed middle class, by increase of urban institutions, party, national and supranational groups and movements. Increase of middle class, with various and vast demands, is a social context of democracy. In otherwise, it signs non-growth of democracy.

4.2 The Impact of Globalization on Government in Indonesia

The effect of globalization on the life of the nation's people is not only on the economic, social and political aspects. But also in the government system. As we know, Indonesia is one country that adheres to a democratic system in its government, of course the impact of globalization on the Indonesian government is very large. Below are some forms of the impact of globalization on Indonesian government.

4.2.1 Government System Based on Electronics (E-Government)

One of the national development missions in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) for 2005-2025 is to realize a competitive nation. This mission can be carried out through the development of the state apparatus which includes institutions, management, public services, and human resources (HR) of the apparatus. The purpose of the development of the state apparatus is to realize good governance, improve the quality of government administration, and increase public participation in the implementation of development. The readiness of the state apparatus is needed to anticipate the process of globalization and democratization so that the government makes fundamental changes to the systems and mechanisms of government, the breakdown of development policies and programs that open up space for public participation, and public services that meet the aspects of transparency, accountability, and high performance.

Meanwhile, in the midst of the current globalization where information and communication technology (ICT) revolution provides an opportunity for the government to innovate the development of the state apparatus through the application of Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE) or e-government, namely the administration of

government that utilizes ICT to provide services to government agencies, state civil servants, business people, the community and other parties. SPBE provides opportunities to encourage and realize open, participatory, innovative and accountable governance, increase collaboration between government agencies in carrying out government affairs and tasks to achieve common goals, improve the quality and reach of public services to the wider community, and reduce the level of abuse of authority in the form of collusion, corruption, and nepotism (KKN) through the implementation of an electronic-based system of community supervision and complaints.

The acceleration of development for the state apparatus is also carried out by carrying out bureaucratic reforms as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of the Bureaucracy Reform 2010-2025 with 8 (eight) areas of change, namely the structuring and management of supervision, accountability, institutional, governance, human resources apparatus, laws and regulations, public services, mindset and work culture. Specifically the application of SPBE is part of the area of governance change where the application of systems, processes, and work procedures that are transparent, effective, efficient, and measurable is supported by the application of SPBE. In addition, the SPBE in general supports all areas of change as a fundamental and comprehensive effort in the development of the state apparatus that utilizes ICT so that the professionalism of the state civil apparatus and good governance can be realized.

The government realizes the important role of SPBE to support all development sectors. Efforts to encourage the application of SPBE have been carried out by the government by issuing sectoral laws and regulations which mandate the need for the implementation of information systems or SPBE. Related to regional autonomy, Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 9 Year 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government regulates the authority of the central government and regional governments in management of e-government. So far the ministries, institutions, and local governments have implemented SPBE individually according to their capacity, and achieved a very varying level of national SPBE progress.

To build synergy in the application of legal-binding SPBE between ministries, institutions, and

local governments, a National SPBE Master Plan is needed which is used as a guideline for Central Agencies and Local Governments to achieve an integrated SPBE. The National SPBE Master Plan is prepared by taking into account the policy directions, strategies, and policies in the field of SPBE governance, SPBE, ICT, and HR services to achieve the strategic objectives of the SPBE 2018-2025 and the objectives of the development of the state apparatus provided in accordance with the National RPJP 2005-2025 Grand Bureaucratic Reform Design 2010 - 2025.

4.2.2 Smart City Concept

In the current era of globalization and digital, fast, precise and accurate information services are needed. Because today's society is a society that needs information, where space and time are not barrier to getting all the information needed. Smart City is the application of the concept of the city smart with the use of technology and communication to realize better community services. The smart city concept will also increase public and government participation in utilizing data application, providing input and criticism easily. The concept of smart city is becoming big issues in big cities around the world encourage an active role and participation in the community city management uses a citizen centric approach so that interactions occur more dynamically and closely between citizens and service providers, in this case the regional government.

Smart city can be interpreted simply as smart cities or smart cities that can provide a better quality of life and comfort for the people. Smart city considered a more humanizing city its citizens. Smart city is a concept of city planning, structuring and management integrated with all aspects of life to support an intelligent society, educated, have morals as well as improvement sustainable quality of life. Smart city will help with the use of information technology and communication. Currently, the concept of smart city is still being debated. Some experts define the concept of smart city based on cities and developers respectively. Below some experts try to define smart city based on scientific field each.

According to Caragliu in Schaffers et al. (2010), Smart city is defined as a city that is able to use HR, social capital, and modern telecommunications infrastructure to realize sustainable economic growth and high quality of life, with wise resource management through participation-based governance

public. Meanwhile, according to Kourtit and Nijkamp (2012), smart city is the result of the development of intensive knowledge and creative strategies in improving the socio-economic, ecological, and competitive quality of the city. The appearance of smart city is the result of a combination of human capital (for example the labor force) educated), infrastructure capital (for example high-tech communication facilities), social capital (for example community networks that are open) and entrepreneurial capital (for example creative business activities). Strong government and can be trusted accompanied by people who are creative and open-minded increase local productivity and accelerate the economic growth of a city. Below is a dimension in smart city based on some literature on smart city.

1. Technological dimension, development is needed a city that is digital and integrated with physical infrastructure support, smart technology, high mobility devices and networks adequate computer.
2. Human resource dimension, required creativity, knowledge, education and learning as the main driver smart city formation, where problems that are manual transformed with knowledge into models digital systems through creativity and are presented in the form of complete learning need to be consistent to be implemented.
3. Institutional dimension, support from government and policies for governance as the basis for the design and implementation of cities smart one. Policies not only support but also plays a role, which is formed relationship between government agencies and parties non-government, and other sectors in building an administrative environment integrated.

4.2.3 Smart City in Jambi City

Jambi City is one of the cities that has implemented the concept of smart city in Indonesia. Jambi is also one of the regions in Sumatera which first had the city operation center room named Jambi City Operation Center (JCOC). The room is a control room of the City of Jambi that monitors activities that occur in the City of Jambi, including having the function of monitoring traffic by implementing the Area Traffic Control System (ATCS) application. In addition to also displaying city information, JCOC also monitors public complaints through the SiKesaL application. To support the implementation of JCOC, almost every intersection in Jambi City has been installed CCTV.

In addition to applying the SiKESal application, Jambi City has also implemented Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (E-TLE) or what is called an electronic ticket. Jambi City is the second area to implement E-TLE in Indonesia after DKI Jakarta.



Figure 1: SiKESal application of Jambi City (Source:Website of Jambi City Government).

In implementing this E-TLE, the Jambi City Government is working with the Jambi Police to quickly, effectively and efficiently monitor traffic violators in Jambi City.



Figure 2: Electronic traffic law enforcement socialization poster (E-TLE) in Jambi City.

Until 2019, the Jambi City Government has launched 14 electronic technology based applications to support the Jambi City Government's performance and public services. The 14 applications include: E-TLE, SiKESal (Online Community Complaints Information System), Dishub Sign On, Smart Dishub, Si Raja Koja (Jambi City Government Goods Procurement Information System), Licensing Application, PBB Online Info, Jambi City Application (Information about the City of Jambi), Digitalization of Personnel Archives, Digital Clipping Applications, and PPID Applications or Public Information Requests (Hfz, 2019).

With the presence of various community service applications, Jambi City Government hopes that government services to the community can run effectively and optimally, and can answer the

challenges in the current era of globalization, where people need a service system that is fast, integrated, inexpensive and efficient.

5 CONCLUSION

The results of the research conducted in this analysis get its conclusion as follows:

1. The flow of globalization has brought many impacts both negative and positive for all aspects, economic, social and cultural. especially the impact on politics and government.
2. The impact of globalization in the political Sector in Indonesia is very numerous, one of which is in the Indonesian democracy system, where Indonesian democracy which was not initially open in making a policy has become deliberative, community participation in elections is higher than before and many political parties.
3. The impact of globalization on government in Indonesia is the presence of technological innovation and communication in the government system. For example, the emergence of the concept of electronic-based governance (smart city) in several cities in Indonesia.

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