



## The Threat of Narcotics and Social Value Transformation to Indonesia's National Resilience: A Non-Traditional Security Perspective

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### *Saran Penulisan Referensi*

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### **Abstract**

The dynamics of globalization have transformed the nature of threats faced by nation-states. Security is no longer limited to military aggression but increasingly encompasses non-traditional threats such as narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, and social value transformation. This study aims to analyze the impact of narcotics abuse and social value changes on Indonesia's national resilience from a non-traditional security perspective. Using a qualitative approach and literature review method, this study examines theories of national resilience, human security, and non-traditional security. The findings indicate that narcotics abuse has multidimensional impacts on public health, economic productivity, social stability, and governance. Meanwhile, rapid social value transformation driven by globalization and digitalization has generated challenges for social cohesion and national identity. The combination of these threats may weaken national resilience if not addressed through comprehensive governance involving government institutions, educational sectors, communities, and families. The study recommends strengthening preventive policies, civic education, family resilience, and integrated national security strategies to address emerging non-traditional threats.

**Keywords:** Non-Traditional Security, National Resilience, Narcotics, Social Change, Human Security.

### **A. Introduction**

The contemporary security environment has undergone a fundamental transformation. During the Cold War, security was predominantly defined in military terms. However, post-Cold War developments have expanded the concept of security to include economic, social, environmental, health, and transnational threats. According to Barry Buzan, security encompasses military, political, economic, societal, and environmental dimensions.

Indonesia faces increasing non-traditional security challenges. One of the most significant threats is narcotics trafficking, which has evolved into a transnational organized crime network. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reported that global drug trafficking continues to expand, creating significant health, governance, and security challenges worldwide. The 2025

World Drug Report highlights that organized criminal groups increasingly exploit global instability, while drug consumption and trafficking continue to rise globally.

In addition, globalization and digital transformation have accelerated social value changes, influencing cultural identity, social norms, and community resilience. Such transformations may create tensions between traditional values and emerging global norms, potentially affecting social cohesion and national resilience.

### **State of the Art**

Previous studies have largely focused on narcotics as a public health issue, criminal justice problem, or law enforcement challenge. Other studies have examined social value transformation from sociological and cultural perspectives. However, limited research integrates narcotics threats and social value changes within a comprehensive national resilience and non-traditional security framework.

### **Research Gap**

Existing literature generally:

1. Examines narcotics as a criminal or health issue.
2. Analyzes social change separately from security studies.
3. Rarely investigates the interaction between narcotics threats and social transformation in influencing national resilience.

### **Novelty**

This article offers three novelties:

1. Integrating narcotics threats and social value transformation within a single analytical framework.
2. Applying the non-traditional security perspective to assess national resilience.
3. Developing a multidimensional model linking human security, societal security, and national resilience.

## **Literature Review**

### **Non-Traditional Security Theory**

According to Barry Buzan and Ole Wæver, security extends beyond military threats and includes societal, political, economic, and environmental sectors.

Non-traditional security threats are characterized by:

- Transnational nature.
- Non-military origins.
- Complex impacts on society.
- Requirement for multi-stakeholder responses.

### **Human Security Theory**

Mahbub ul Haq argued that security should focus on protecting individuals rather than solely protecting states.

Human security includes:

- Economic security.
- Food security.
- Health security.
- Environmental security.
- Personal security.
- Community security.
- Political security.

Drug abuse directly threatens health security and personal security.

### **National Resilience Theory**

Indonesia's concept of national resilience emphasizes the dynamic condition of a nation characterized by resilience and capability to face threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances.

National resilience encompasses:

- Ideological resilience.
- Political resilience.
- Economic resilience.
- Socio-cultural resilience.
- Defense and security resilience.

## **B. Methodology**

This research employs a qualitative approach using a literature review method.

Data sources include:

- Scientific journals.
- Government reports.
- UNODC reports.
- Academic books.
- National security studies.

Data were analyzed through content analysis and theoretical synthesis.

## **C. Results and Discussion**

### **Narcotics as a Non-Traditional Security Threat**

The UNODC World Drug Report 2025 notes that drug trafficking organizations increasingly exploit political instability, technological advances, and vulnerable populations to expand their operations. Drug markets continue to generate significant impacts on health, governance, and security globally.

According to Ghada Waly, organized criminal networks continuously adapt to global crises and target vulnerable populations.

#### **Impacts on National Resilience**

##### **1. Health Dimension**

Drug abuse contributes to:

- Addiction.
- Mental health disorders.
- Increased mortality.
- Public health burdens.

##### **2. Economic Dimension**

Drug addiction reduces:

- Workforce productivity.
- Human capital quality.
- National competitiveness.

##### **3. Governance Dimension**

Drug trafficking:

- Fuels corruption.
- Strengthens organized crime.
- Weakens law enforcement institutions.

##### **4. Defense and Security Dimension**

Drug syndicates often maintain transnational networks capable of undermining state authority and border security.

### **Social Value Transformation and National Resilience**

According to Anthony Giddens, globalization accelerates social transformation through intensified interconnectedness.

Digital technology has produced:

- Greater cultural exposure.
- Rapid information dissemination.
- Shifts in social norms.
- Emerging identity politics.

While globalization offers opportunities, excessive social fragmentation can weaken social cohesion and societal resilience.

#### **Societal Security Perspective**

The Copenhagen School argues that societal security concerns the preservation of collective identity.

When social integration weakens, risks may emerge in the form of:

- Social polarization.
- Identity conflicts.
- Declining trust in institutions.
- Reduced social solidarity.

### **Integrated Analysis: Narcotics and Social Transformation**

The interaction between narcotics abuse and rapid social change creates a compound threat.

#### **Causal Mechanism**

Globalization → Digital Exposure → Social Transformation

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Weak Social Control

↓

Increased Vulnerability

↓

Drug Abuse Expansion

↓

Declining Human Capital

↓

Weakening National Resilience

This model demonstrates that narcotics and social transformation should not be viewed separately but as interconnected components influencing societal resilience.

#### **Theoretical Contribution**

This study develops an integrated framework linking:

Human Security

↓

Societal Security

↓

National Resilience

↓

National Security

The framework suggests that strengthening human security and societal security is essential for enhancing national resilience.

#### **D. Conclusion**

Narcotics abuse and social value transformation constitute significant non-traditional security challenges for Indonesia.

Narcotics threaten public health, governance, economic productivity, and national security. Simultaneously, rapid social transformation driven by globalization and digitalization creates challenges for social cohesion and national identity.

The interaction of these factors can weaken national resilience if not addressed through integrated governance mechanisms. Therefore, strengthening human security, societal resilience, and national resilience should become central components of Indonesia's non-traditional security strategy.

**Recommendations**

1. Strengthen national anti-drug prevention programs.
2. Enhance family and community resilience.
3. Improve civic and character education.
4. Strengthen digital literacy.
5. Develop integrated non-traditional security policies.
6. Enhance inter-agency cooperation.
7. Promote evidence-based public policy.

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