

GLOBAL SECURITY INITIATIVE AS AN EFFORT TO MAINTAIN REGIONAL PEACE

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Abstract. This research aims to explore global security initiatives as an effort to maintain peace in the region. In the context of increasingly complex and rapidly changing global dynamics, security challenges are becoming increasingly complex and require a more holistic and integrated response from various global actors. Based on literature review and analysis of secondary data, this study identified several principles such as shared, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security vision, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, complying with the goals and principles of the UN Charter, taking the legitimate security issues of all countries seriously. , resolve differences and disputes peacefully between countries through dialogue and consultation and maintain security in traditional and non-traditional spheres. This research finds that global security initiatives can make a significant contribution in maintaining regional peace. However, this research also shows that the implementation of effective global security initiatives requires strong political support, intensive cooperation from various global actors, and increased institutional capacity in overcoming global security challenges. Therefore, this study concludes that global security initiatives can be an effective alternative to maintain peace in the region, however, they need to receive more serious attention from global policy makers in efforts to build sustainable and stable peace in the region

1. INTRODUCTION

The world today is not peaceful. The theme of the era of peace and development faces serious challenges. The global security situation has become more complex and unstable as changes have occurred in this century (Arianto, 2018). Traditional security issues, such as interstate conflict and terrorism, are still a serious threat to global security. On the other hand, there are also non-traditional security issues which further complicate the global security situation, such as climate change, cybersecurity, and global pandemics (Natsir, 2012).

Threats of unilateralism, hegemonism, and power politics are increasing, which can threaten global stability and peace (Jakti, 2014). Countries tend to defend their national interests in absolute terms and ignore international cooperation. This can artificially trigger world divisions and increase the risk of confrontation (Jayn, 2019).

In addition, there is a deficit in the global security governance system which is related to the deficit in peace and global development deficit. Countries find it difficult to balance peace and development which are not optimistic (Zehfri, 2022). Problems of poverty, injustice, and lack of access to resources are still obstacles in efforts to build peace and sustainable development (Pieris, 2015).

The South China Sea is a strategic area that has great economic and military advantages. This area is rich in natural resources, such as oil and gas, as well as fish and other marine products. In addition, this sea is also a very important international trade route, which is the main route for trade between Southeast and East Asia with China, South Korea, Japan and other countries in Asia and the Pacific (Arifianto, 2018) .

This priority makes the South China Sea a source of conflict which often involves countries in the region. Countries bordering the South China Sea, such as China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam, compete with each other to claim sovereignty over this area and fight over the natural resources in it. Not only that, conflicts also occur in an effort to control this important trade route (Suharman, 2019).

China, as the largest country in the region, is often seen as a party that strengthens its power in the South China Sea by building artificial islands equipped with military bases. Other countries in this region feel threatened by China's actions and make efforts to defend their sovereignty and interests in this region (Yuniarto, 2017). Conflicts in the South China Sea are becoming increasingly complex with

the interference of major powers outside the region, such as the United States, Japan and Australia, who seek to safeguard their interests in this region. They support countries that claim sovereignty over areas in the South China Sea, and strengthen their military presence in this region (Dwiguna & Syaroni, 2019).

The great economic and military primacy in the South China Sea is the main factor that triggers conflicts in this region. Countries in this region compete to defend their sovereignty and interests in this region, while major powers outside the region are also involved in this competition. Long-term solutions to conflicts in the South China Sea must involve cooperation and dialogue between all parties involved, taking into account common interests and seeking fair and sustainable solutions to this problem (Putri, 2018).

Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea demonstrate the importance of sustainable and equitable global security. Countries in this region need help and support from the international community to defend their sovereignty and ensure that important economic and military interests in this region do not threaten global peace and security (Kusumomasomantri, 2018).

The global security initiative first initiated by Chinese President Xi Jinping as China's solution to the global security deficit, adhering to the concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, to promote cooperation and dialogue between countries involved in conflicts in the Sea South China and ensure that all parties feel respected and have their interests acknowledged. This initiative can help countries in this region to overcome existing differences and reach agreements that benefit all parties (Rajagopalan, 2022).

In addition, global security initiatives can also help strengthen equitable and sustainable global security governance, by addressing the deficits in the global security governance system that have increased in recent years. This can be done by developing cooperation and dialogue between member states of the United Nations (UN), international and regional organizations, as well as non-state actors such as civil society organizations (Hough, 2022).

In the case of the South China Sea, global security initiatives can help resolve conflicts and increase stability in the region. This initiative can provide support and assistance in terms of mediation and negotiation, facilitate dialogue and cooperation among the countries involved, and ensure that common interests and principles of international law are maintained (Arase, 2022).

Overall, global security initiatives are critical in promoting sustainable and just global peace and security. In the context of conflict in the South China Sea, this initiative can help countries in this region to resolve conflicts and increase stability in this region, taking into account common interests and the principles of applicable international law. Therefore, this research aims to explore global security initiatives as an effort to maintain regional peace and build sustainable peace in an increasingly complex and unstable world. Global security initiatives can include regional security cooperation, multilateral security dialogue, international intelligence cooperation, and military interventions focused on peace restoration and conflict resolution.

This research is expected to contribute to improving global security governance and building sustainable peace in this difficult era. By paying attention to global security challenges and the deficit of peace and development, this research is expected to assist policy makers in addressing global security issues and building sustainable peace in an increasingly complex and unstable world.

2. METHODS

In accordance with the phenomena reflected in the research objectives, the research used is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods where the data collected is not in the form of numerical data, but data derived from interview scripts, field notes, personal documents, notes or memos of researchers and official documents. others that support. Even if there are numbers, they are only supporting (Moleong, 2014). Descriptive analysis methods are used to photograph conditions in the field and find facts by interpreting and accurately describing the nature of various group or individual phenomena originating from research findings.

The reason for using qualitative methods in this study is methodologically, this qualitative approach is relevant to the characteristics of the problem to be studied, namely in-depth disclosure of

the reality of global security initiatives as an effort to maintain peace in the region which involves a complexity of factors and processes that are difficult to describe in detail through an approach qualitative. Through a qualitative approach, research on strategy formulation in optimizing receipt of market service fees is expected to be able to provide accurate and in-depth information. Activities in this study include activities to collect, describe, and interpret data and situations experienced in the form of certain relationships and activities, views, attitudes shown or about trends that appear in ongoing processes (Sugiyono, 2011).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Global Security Initiative Concept.

China is the initiator of the GSI and an activist in maintaining world peace and tranquility. China officially released the GSI Concept Paper, which further explains the core concepts and principles, cooperation priorities, cooperation platforms and mechanisms. Provides more systematic thinking and more appropriate steps to solve global security problems (Holslag, 2009). And once again demonstrating China's strong belief and determination to maintain global and regional security, including security in the South China Sea region. China further elaborated the concept of the Global Security Initiative into six principles, namely:

- a) a shared, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable vision of security.

The shared security vision refers to the view that global security is a shared responsibility that must be managed jointly by all countries in the international world. This concept also emphasizes that global security does not only cover traditional security issues such as the military, but also non-traditional security issues such as environmental issues, natural disasters and cyber security (Schweller & Pu, 2011).

In addition, the comprehensive principle indicates that global security issues must be handled holistically, covering political, economic and social aspects. This concept emphasizes the importance of looking at global security issues in a more complex manner and represents security challenges that arise in an increasingly interconnected global society.

The cooperative principle shows that cooperation between countries is the key in overcoming various global security challenges. This requires the efforts of all countries to build trust and promote cooperation in addressing global security issues. In addition, this principle emphasizes that cooperation must be mutually beneficial and protect the interests of each country.

In order to achieve sustainable global security, the principle of sustainability is also needed. This principle emphasizes that global security must be pursued in a sustainable manner and avoid actions that damage the environment and the interests of future generations. In this case, the GSI must be able to consider long-term security impacts and pay attention to environmental issues related to global security.

- b) Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries

The second principle of the Global Security Initiative (GSI) outlined by China is respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries as a basic premise. This shows that GSI views that all countries have the same rights in implementing their security policies and maintaining their territorial integrity. In this principle, China reminds that any form of intervention that disturbs the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries must be avoided, and diplomatic efforts must be prioritized in resolving differences and disputes.

This second principle also implies that states must uphold justice and equality in interacting with one another. This implies that any action that unfairly harms a country must be avoided and all forms of security must be carried out by taking into account the interests and rights of all parties involved. In the context of regional security, this principle indicates that the solution sought must respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries involved and promote justice for all parties involved.

In a global context, this second principle is also important because it shows the importance of international cooperation in maintaining world security. By respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, efforts to avoid conflict can be increased and cooperation between countries

can be better established. Openness and transparency in interacting with other countries can also help maintain global security in general. Therefore, the second principle of the GSI shows the importance of international cooperation in maintaining world peace and security.

c) Comply with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter

The principles of the Global Security Initiative (GSI) elaborated by China are "Abide by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. This principle shows that the GSI recognizes and supports the goals and principles set forth by the United Nations (UN) Charter as the main benchmark in pursuing peace." and global security.

In this context, GSI emphasizes the importance of respecting and respecting international law and the provisions regulated by the UN Charter. Every action taken by states must be in harmony with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. This includes efforts to prevent the use of force, avoid threats to peace, develop international cooperation in resolving conflicts, and uphold human rights.

In the regional context, this principle indicates that countries in the region must respect the integrity and sovereignty of other countries, and resolve conflicts peacefully through diplomacy and dialogue. Countries must also respect mutually agreed international agreements, such as the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982), which is the legal basis for regulating territorial disputes in the South China Sea (Yuseini et al, 2018).

In this regard, the principle "Complying with the goals and principles of the UN Charter is the main benchmark" shows that GSI carries a multilateralism approach and international cooperation in facing global security challenges. This principle also underscores the importance of upholding universal values such as peace, justice and respect for human rights in order to realize regional and global security and stability.

d) Takes legal security concerns of all countries seriously

The principle "Take the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously" indicates that the GSI recognizes the importance of addressing all security issues faced by countries around the world, without favoring any particular country or group. GSI considers that all countries have the right to protection and a sense of security in their activities, both at the national and international levels.

In this context, GSI views that there is a need for better and responsive global cooperation in handling cross-border security issues, such as terrorism, human trafficking, cyber crime, and migration issues. GSI also pays attention to traditional security issues such as military conflicts, arms races, and other security threats that can endanger peace and stability at the regional and global levels.

In carrying out this principle, the GSI emphasizes the importance of various countries working together in finding appropriate and sustainable solutions to the security problems they face. It is hoped that countries can establish constructive and open dialogue, and work together in building capacity and providing mutual support to achieve common goals in the field of global security. Thus, this principle provides a basis for GSI to present holistic collaborative efforts in handling security issues faced by all countries throughout the world.

e) Resolving differences and disputes peacefully between countries through dialogue and consultation

The Global Security Initiative (GSI)'s "Peaceful resolution of differences and disputes through dialogue and consultation" emphasizes the importance of peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation. This shows that the GSI views conflicts and disputes between countries as problems that must be resolved through dialogue and consultation, not through violence or the use of military force.

In this context, GSI invites countries to build trust, enhance dialogue, and strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation. GSI also encourages countries to adopt a proactive and open approach in resolving security issues that may arise. This approach may involve negotiation, consultation, mediation, or negotiation, depending on the nature and severity of the problem at hand.

In the context of regional peace, this principle is very important to prevent conflict and promote stability in the region. Unresolved conflicts can disrupt regional peace and security, threaten economic stability, and can even lead to war. Therefore, the principle of "Resolving differences and disputes peacefully between nations through dialogue and consultation" is highly relevant for promoting regional peace and stability around the world.

China itself has held several dialogue and consultation forums such as the ASEAN-China Senior Officials' Meeting on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (SOM-DOC) and the ASEAN-China Foreign Ministers' Meeting. In addition, China also has several initiatives to resolve disputes in the region such as the South China Sea Code of Conduct which aims to reach a mutual agreement in dealing with issues in the South China Sea. Thus, the 5th principle of the China GSI is a positive step towards creating global peace and security through constructive and peaceful dialogue and consultation.

f) Maintain security in traditional and non-traditional realms

The final principle of the Global Security Initiative (GSI) outlined by China is maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional realms. This means that security must be maintained in all sectors and not only focus on traditional sectors, such as military security, but also security in non-traditional sectors, such as energy security, food security, environmental security, and so on.

In an era of globalization that is increasingly complex and rapidly changing, security challenges are also increasingly diverse and changing. Therefore, maintaining security in non-traditional sectors is also very important. For example, energy security is crucial for the survival and economic development of a country. Food security is also important because it relates to the availability of food for the population of a country. Environmental security is also important because of its impact on human health and the sustainability of the global ecosystem.

In this principle, China proposes that efforts to maintain security must be carried out holistically and comprehensively, not only focusing on traditional aspects such as the military, but also must consider non-traditional aspects that affect security. This can be done by developing cooperation and dialogue between countries, building trust, and encouraging problem solving through dialogue and consultation.

The six commitments are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and constitute a unified dialectical unit, which will provide correct and effective conceptual guidance to encourage reform of the global security governance system, solve human security dilemmas, and encourage community development with a shared future for the people. man.

2. Challenges in implementing the Global Security Initiative

Global security initiatives can make a significant contribution in maintaining regional peace (Kahler, 2013). However, the effective implementation of global security initiatives also has challenges such as requiring strong political support, intensive cooperation from various global actors, and increasing institutional capacity in addressing global security challenges. Here's an explanation

a) Requires strong political support

The adoption of the Global Security Initiative (GSI) is an effort to create global security and peace around the world. However, to realize this, strong political support from all countries is needed. Such support includes a willingness to follow GSI principles and take concrete actions to achieve global security goals.

However, in reality, not all countries have the same views and priorities in terms of global security. Some countries may not wish to be actively involved in global security efforts or may even have conflicting interests with the GSI. Therefore, to achieve strong political support from all countries, intensive diplomacy and negotiation efforts are needed.

In order to achieve strong political support from all countries, it is important to clarify the benefits and objectives of the GSI for all countries. Efforts are needed to open a dialogue and provide adequate information about the advantages of implementing GSI. This will help countries understand that GSI is not only about global security, but also about prosperity and economic development.

In addition, it is also important to involve civil society and the private sector in efforts to implement the GSI. They can make a valuable contribution in raising awareness and support for GSI around the world. Engaging civil society and the private sector can help strengthen political support for GSI.

Overall, implementing the Global Security Initiative (GSI) is a complex and challenging endeavor. However, if there is strong political support from all countries, both developed and developing countries, the goals of global security and peace can be achieved. Therefore, there is a need

for intensive efforts to clarify the benefits and objectives of the GSI, involve civil society and the private sector, and establish constructive dialogue and negotiations between countries.

b) Intensive cooperation from various global actors

The Global Security Initiative (GSI) is an effort to maintain global security and peace. However, its implementation cannot be carried out by one country or organization alone, but requires intensive cooperation from various global actors such as countries, international organizations, regional security institutions and civil society. Therefore, intensive cooperation between various global actors is a challenge in implementing GSI.

Cooperation between countries is an important aspect of GSI implementation. Countries must work together to deal with global security threats such as terrorism, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and regional conflicts. In addition, countries must also work together in providing humanitarian assistance and handling natural disasters that hit a region. However, cooperation between countries is not always easy to materialize due to different views, different national interests, and a history of unresolved conflicts.

International organizations such as the United Nations also play an important role in implementing the GSI. The UN can assist in facilitating dialogue and negotiations between countries to resolve disputes peacefully (Inkriwang, 2015), as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the GSI principles by its member countries. However, sometimes the decisions taken by the United Nations are not always in accordance with the national interests of several countries, so that cooperation with the United Nations becomes a challenge in implementing the GSI.

Regional security agencies can also contribute to GSI implementation. Institutions such as ASEAN, EU, or NATO can help countries in their regions to overcome regional security threats and facilitate dialogue between countries to find peaceful solutions in resolving disputes (Hermawan, 2011). However, the existence of regional security institutions can also cause controversy because some countries feel excluded from important decisions taken by these institutions.

Finally, civil society also has an important role to play in GSI implementation. Civil society can monitor the implementation of the GSI principles by states and fight for human rights and social and political justice. However, sometimes civil society can also be a source of instability and conflict due to differences in views and interests among its members. Therefore, intensive cooperation between various global actors is important in implementing GSI.

c) Institutional capacity building in addressing global security challenges

The final challenge in implementing the Global Security Initiative is increasing institutional capacity to address global security challenges. In this context, global security institutions, such as the United Nations and Interpol, must have the ability to deal with various kinds of global security threats. This includes the ability to gather and analyze security information, develop strategies and action plans, and coordinate international efforts to address global security issues.

In this case, it is necessary to increase capacity in the field of information and communication technology. This is because information and communication technologies have an important role to play in enabling global security institutions to collect, process and analyze the security data needed to identify and address global security issues. Global security institutions also need to have the ability to develop and implement the technology needed to address global security challenges.

In addition, institutional capacity building also involves developing appropriate human resource capabilities. Global security institutions need to have highly trained and qualified staff, with the capabilities necessary to address global security issues effectively. This includes the ability to communicate effectively with other countries, to work cooperatively in a team, and to identify and evaluate global security risks.

In this regard, continuous professional training and development is essential. Global security institutions need to develop appropriate training programs to enhance staff capabilities in addressing global security challenges. This includes training in information and communication technology, security analysis, risk management, and strategic decision making.

Institutional capacity building is key in ensuring the success of the Global Security Initiative in maintaining peace and stability in the global region. With increased institutional capacity, global

security institutions will have the ability to deal with complex and evolving global security threats, thereby creating a safer and more stable world for all the world's population.

4. CONCLUSION

In an effort to maintain regional and global peace, the Global Security Initiative (GSI) was outlined by China with six principles. These principles include a shared security vision, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, adhering to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, taking the legitimate security issues of all countries seriously, resolving differences and disputes peacefully between countries through dialogue and consultation, and safeguarding security in traditional and non-traditional realms. However, in its implementation, there are several challenges that need to be overcome. One of the challenges is the need for strong political support from all countries. This includes a commitment to follow GSI principles and take concrete steps to achieve global security goals. Another challenge is the intensive cooperation of various global actors and institutional capacity building in addressing global security challenges. To overcome these challenges, intensive diplomacy and negotiation efforts are needed to achieve strong political support from all countries. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between global actors, both between countries and between international institutions. In addition, there is a need to increase institutional capacity in overcoming global security challenges, including in the fields of technology and human resources.

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