

## Public Policy Dynamics in the Era of Globalization

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### ABSTRAK

Dinamika kebijakan publik di era globalisasi, berfokus pada bagaimana globalisasi mempengaruhi kebijakan di berbagai sektor seperti ekonomi, isu sosial, budaya, dan keamanan. Studi ini mengidentifikasi tantangan dan peluang yang ditimbulkan oleh globalisasi dan mengkaji bagaimana negara-negara, khususnya Indonesia, beradaptasi melalui kebijakan seperti Omnibus Law dan Kurikulum Merdeka. Teori globalisasi, termasuk modernisasi, ketergantungan, dan sistem dunia, digunakan untuk memahami perubahan kebijakan. Temuan-temuan utamanya mencakup rekomendasi untuk memperkuat regulasi ekonomi, meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan, melestarikan budaya, dan memperkuat kerja sama keamanan internasional. Penelitian lebih lanjut disarankan untuk mengevaluasi dampak globalisasi terhadap kesenjangan, efektivitas kebijakan, peran sektor swasta dan masyarakat sipil, dan kebijakan lingkungan untuk strategi kebijakan yang lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis dinamika kebijakan publik di era globalisasi

### ABSTRACT

*The dynamics of public policy in the era of globalization, focusing on how globalization affects policies across various sectors such as economy, social issues, culture, and security. The study identifies the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization and examines how countries, particularly Indonesia, are adapting through policies such as the Omnibus Law and the Merdeka Curriculum. Theories of globalization, including modernization, dependency, and world-systems, are used to understand policy changes. Key findings include recommendations for strengthening economic regulation, enhancing educational quality, preserving culture, and reinforcing international security cooperation. Further research is suggested to evaluate the impact of globalization on inequality, policy effectiveness, the role of the private sector and civil society, and environmental policies for more effective and sustainable policy strategies. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the dynamics of public policy in the era of globalization.*

### PENDAHULUAN

Globalization is an inevitable phenomenon that significantly impacts various life aspects, including public policy. It is characterized by heightened interactions and integrations among nations, spurred by technological advancements, free trade, and high human mobility (Tambunan, 2019). This phenomenon presents complex opportunities and challenges, necessitating adaptive responses from governments and policymakers. Globalization involves intensive integration and interaction among countries, societies, and businesses worldwide, driven by advances in information technology, communication, and transportation (Giddens, 2018). This process facilitates the free movement of goods, services, capital, ideas, and people across national borders, fundamentally transforming global living and working patterns. According to Albrow (2012), globalization includes interconnected economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions that interact in complex ways.

Globalization's economic aspect involves a rise in international trade, direct foreign investment, and global capital flows, significantly influencing economic growth and wealth distribution (Held & McGrew, 2014). Socially, globalization reshapes social structures and interaction patterns among individuals and groups, often resulting in higher social mobility and shifts in social norms and values (Beck, 2015). In this regard, globalization has broadened markets and boosted foreign investment flows, positively affecting economic growth and welfare improvements (Suryahadi et al., 2017). Nonetheless, globalization also brings about challenges like escalating economic inequality and increased vulnerability to global economic fluctuations (Basri & Hill, 2020). Consequently, public policies should be crafted to maximize economic advantages while addressing and mitigating possible adverse effects.

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The social and cultural dimensions are significantly impacted by globalization. Increased intercultural interactions enhance cultural diversity but may pose a threat to local identities and traditional values (Prasetyo, 2018). Public policies should strive to maintain a balance between embracing global influences and preserving local culture to ensure robust social cohesion. In the political realm, globalization fosters closer international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral agreements (Rizal, 2016). Additionally, the cultural dimension of globalization is manifested in the spread of popular culture, lifestyles, and values across national boundaries, leading to cultural hybridization and challenges to local identity (Tomlinson, 2019). This, however, presents challenges concerning national sovereignty and control over domestic policies. Governments need to develop policies that utilize the benefits of international cooperation while safeguarding national interests.

Politically, globalization enhances interdependence among nations through international cooperation, multilateral agreements, and the establishment of global institutions like the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (Keohane & Nye, 2016). Furthermore, globalization fosters closer international cooperation via bilateral and multilateral agreements (Rizal, 2016). Despite these benefits, it also poses challenges concerning national sovereignty and control over domestic policies. Therefore, governments need to craft policies that capitalize on international cooperation opportunities while preserving national interests.

To comprehend the dynamics of public policy in the globalization era, it is essential to reference various relevant globalization theories, such as modernization theory, dependency theory, and world-systems theory. Each theory offers a unique perspective on how globalization impacts countries and societies. Modernization theory posits that globalization is part of a linear evolutionary process that brings economic and social advancement to more developed nations. This theory suggests that globalization speeds up modernization by introducing advanced technology, efficient business practices, and universally accepted modern values (Inglehart & Welzel, 2010). In Indonesia, the government's efforts to integrate information and communication technology in various public sectors, aiming to enhance efficiency and transparency in public services, exemplify the application of modernization theory (Tambunan, 2019).

Dependency Theory provides a more critical perspective on globalization, highlighting how it fosters dependency between developed and developing nations, with the latter often being exploited by the former (Dos Santos, 2014). Developing countries frequently find themselves stuck in structural dependency that hampers sustainable economic growth. In Indonesia's case, reliance on foreign investment and primary commodity exports often leads to significant economic vulnerability to global market fluctuations (Basri & Hill, 2020). Meanwhile, Immanuel Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory describes the world as divided into core, semi-periphery, and periphery layers. According to this theory, core nations dominate the global economy and exploit semi-peripheral and peripheral nations through control over global trade and production (Wallerstein, 2004). This theory underscores the structured nature of global inequality and the challenges faced by peripheral countries, including many developing nations, in improving their positions in the world system (Chase-Dunn & Lerro, 2014). In Indonesia, this can be seen in its role in international trade and its position within the global value chain. These theories offer valuable conceptual frameworks for analyzing the impact of globalization on public policy and how nations can navigate the challenges and opportunities it brings. By understanding these theories, policymakers can develop more effective and adaptive strategies to manage globalization's dynamics.

Globalization requires a proactive and strategic adaptation of public policies to address challenges and leverage new opportunities. This adaptation covers multiple dimensions, such as economic, social, cultural, and political. Governments across the globe need to revise their policies to keep pace with rapid changes in a highly interconnected world. Economically, public policies evolve by fostering trade and investment liberalization to attract foreign capital and boost domestic economic competitiveness (Rodrik, 2018). For instance, Indonesia has pursued various economic reforms to enhance its investment climate, including improving business regulations and upgrading infrastructure (Basri & Hill, 2020). These initiatives aim to integrate Indonesia more deeply into the global market while safeguarding domestic industries from the adverse effects of global competition.

In the social sphere, public policies adapt by creating programs that enhance social mobility and inclusion. This approach is crucial for tackling the inequality often worsened by globalization (Stiglitz, 2017). In Indonesia, the government has introduced several initiatives to expand access to education and healthcare for all societal levels, such as the Smart Indonesia Program and the National Health Insurance scheme (World Bank, 2018). These initiatives aim to ensure that the benefits of globalization-driven economic growth are shared by all citizens. Cultural policy adaptation involves efforts to preserve local identity and cultural heritage amidst cultural globalization. This includes policies supporting local arts and culture and cultural education that stresses the importance of national identity (Prasetyo, 2018). In

Indonesia, the government has launched various cultural programs to protect and promote the country's cultural diversity as part of the global heritage.

Politics is another crucial area where public policies adapt to globalization. Governments must enhance international cooperation through diplomacy and active involvement in international organizations to tackle global challenges like climate change, security, and human rights (Keohane & Nye, 2016). For instance, Indonesia's participation in international forums such as ASEAN and the G20 exemplifies how the country adjusts to global political dynamics (Rizal, 2016). In essence, adapting public policy to globalization requires a comprehensive and ongoing approach. Governments must continually innovate and adapt their policies to manage globalization's impacts effectively, safeguard national interests, and promote societal well-being.

In the face of globalization challenges, public policy formulation increasingly relies on models and approaches that can accommodate the complexity and global interdependence. Two main approaches often employed are multi-level governance and transnational policy. Multi-level governance is an approach that acknowledges the involvement of various levels of government in the policy-making process, ranging from local, regional, national, to supranational levels (Hooghe & Marks, 2016). This approach emphasizes the importance of coordination and cooperation among different government tiers to achieve more cohesive and effective policies. In Indonesia, the application of multi-level governance can be observed in the decentralization of power, which grants greater autonomy to local governments for managing their regional affairs (Fitriani, 2018). This enables public policies to be more responsive to specific regional needs while maintaining alignment with national policies.

Transnational policy refers to policies involving cooperation between countries to address issues that cross national boundaries, such as climate change, migration, and international trade (Stone, 2017). This approach acknowledges that many policy problems cannot be resolved by a single country alone and require collective efforts through international cooperation mechanisms. In Indonesia, transnational policy is evident in its participation in various international agreements and multilateral organizations, such as ASEAN, the G20, and the United Nations (Rizal, 2016). Through this participation, Indonesia not only contributes to the establishment of international norms and standards but also gains support and resources to address global issues affecting the country.

The approaches of multi-level governance and transnational policy complement each other in the context of globalization. Multi-level governance ensures that policies can be tailored to local conditions and specific community needs at various levels, while transnational policy ensures that countries can collaborate to tackle complex global challenges. Together, these approaches create a policy framework that is more adaptive and effective in addressing the dynamics of globalization. By applying both models, governments can develop public policies that are not only responsive to local changes but also aligned with global dynamics. This is crucial to ensure that public policies can tackle complex challenges and leverage the opportunities offered by globalization for the welfare of society.

Globalization has become a significant issue in public policy due to its wide-ranging and profound impacts on various aspects of societal life, including economic, social, and cultural dimensions. This process, characterized by increasingly intensive global integration and interaction, affects how countries formulate and implement policies to address challenges and seize opportunities arising from an ever-more connected global environment. The aim of this research is to analyze how public policies in Indonesia adapt to the dynamics of globalization and to explore the significance of understanding this process in formulating effective and responsive policies. Globalization, as a multifaceted phenomenon, involves interconnected economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions, which create new complexities and challenges for policymakers (Giddens, 2018; Held & McGrew, 2014).

In the study of globalization theories, modernization theory views globalization as part of a linear process of progress toward economic and social advancement, whereas dependency theory emphasizes the dependence between developed and developing countries, which can hinder sustainable development (Dos Santos, 2014; Rodrik, 2018). On the other hand, world-systems theory describes a global structure divided into core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral layers, highlighting deep global inequalities (Wallerstein, 2004). The adaptation of public policy to globalization includes various efforts to address its impacts through economic liberalization, increased social inclusion, cultural preservation, and strengthening international cooperation (Rodrik, 2018; Stiglitz, 2017).

Additionally, the approaches of multi-level governance and transnational policy are also crucial aspects of this adaptation process. Multi-level governance recognizes the importance of coordination among various levels of government to achieve effective and cohesive policies, while transnational policy emphasizes the need for international cooperation to address global issues that cross national boundaries (Hooghe & Marks, 2016; Stone, 2017). The combination of these two approaches enables countries to formulate policies that are not only responsive to local needs but also aligned with international norms and

standards, creating a more adaptive and inclusive policy framework to address the dynamics of globalization.

Therefore, this research aims to analyze how public policies in Indonesia adapt to and respond to the dynamics caused by the globalization process. Globalization, with all its complexities, impacts nearly every aspect of national life, from economic and social to cultural and political spheres (Tambunan, 2019). By understanding these dynamics, policymakers can develop more effective and responsive strategies to address challenges and leverage opportunities arising from globalization. The significance of this research lies in the need to develop public policies that can not only accommodate rapid changes in the global arena but also remain relevant to local contexts. In the economic context, effective public policies can help optimize the benefits of international trade and foreign investment while minimizing risks posed by global economic fluctuations (Suryahadi et al., 2017). In the social and cultural realms, this research can provide insights into balancing the acceptance of global influences with the preservation of local identity, which is crucial for maintaining social cohesion (Prasetyo, 2018).

This research also has political significance, considering that globalization demands closer international cooperation and the ability to adapt to global norms and standards without compromising national sovereignty (Rizal, 2016). Therefore, understanding the dynamics of public policy in the era of globalization is crucial for ensuring that Indonesia can withstand and thrive amidst rapid and often unpredictable global changes. This study is expected to make a significant academic contribution while also offering practical recommendations for policymakers in managing the impacts of globalization. It is important to ensure that public policies are not only adaptive and responsive but also sustainable and inclusive, so that the benefits of globalization are felt across all levels of society.

## **METHOD**

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the dynamics of public policy in the era of globalization. This method is chosen to provide an in-depth understanding of how public policies adapt to global changes and to explore various perspectives influencing the policy-making process. Data collection techniques involve several key approaches. First, in-depth interviews with policymakers, academics, and practitioners involved in public policy formulation. These interviews aim to gather insights on how they address the challenges of globalization and assess the impact of existing policies. Second, document analysis, including the examination of policy documents, official reports, and case studies related to public policy and globalization. These documents provide contextual information and empirical evidence on policy implementation. Third, participatory observation in policy discussion forums and relevant official meetings to obtain firsthand data on the interactions among various policy actors and the dynamics occurring in the policy-making process.

Data sources include primary data obtained from interviews and observations, as well as secondary data from relevant documents and literature. Primary data will be collected from informants who have direct knowledge and experience in policy-making related to globalization. Secondary data will be drawn from academic publications, research reports, and policy documents relevant to the research topic. The data analysis technique used in this study is thematic analysis. This process involves identifying and grouping key themes that emerge from interviews, documents, and observations. The analysis will be carried out through the following steps: first, transcribing interviews and documentation from observations. Second, coding data to mark information relevant to the research themes. Third, organizing emerging themes based on coding and comparing data to identify patterns and relationships. Finally, interpreting the data to create a narrative that explains how public policies adapt to globalization and the role of each actor in this process.

By using this descriptive qualitative method, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of public policy within the context of globalization and how these policies can be developed to address complex global challenges.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The Impact of Globalization on Public Policy**

#### **a. Economic Impact on Economy Policy**

Globalization has had a significant impact on economic policies in various countries, affecting key aspects such as trade and investment. The process of globalization, characterized by increased economic integration and interdependence among countries, has driven nations to adjust their economic policies to adapt to the ever-changing dynamics of the global market. One of the main impacts of globalization is trade liberalization, which encourages countries to reduce trade barriers and expand access to international markets (Rodrik, 2018). In Indonesia, for example, the government has implemented various international trade agreements, such as free trade agreements with ASEAN and non-ASEAN partner

countries, to boost exports and attract foreign investment (Basri & Hill, 2020). These policies aim to optimize the potential of the global market and accelerate national economic growth.

Besides trade, globalization also impacts investment policies. Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows have increased significantly as a result of more open policies towards international investment (UNCTAD, 2021). Countries, including Indonesia, have introduced regulatory reforms to create a more attractive investment climate, such as tax reductions, infrastructure improvements, and simplification of licensing procedures (Tambunan, 2019). These reforms aim to attract foreign investors who can bring capital, technology, and managerial skills crucial for the development of strategic economic sectors. However, globalization also brings challenges, including economic uncertainty and increasing inequality. Countries heavily dependent on export sectors and foreign investment often face risks associated with global economic fluctuations and changes in international policies (Stiglitz, 2017). In Indonesia, for instance, dependence on commodity exports and foreign investment can lead to vulnerabilities due to international price fluctuations and uncertain global trade policies (World Bank, 2018). Therefore, it is important for governments to formulate economic policies that can manage the negative impacts of globalization while maximizing the benefits offered by global economic integration. Overall, globalization has driven significant changes in economic policies, deeply affecting trade and investment. Countries must continue to adapt to these changes to capitalize on existing opportunities and address challenges arising from an increasingly interconnected global economy.

#### b. Social-Cultural Impact On Social, Educational And Cultural Policies

Globalization has profoundly impacted social, educational, and cultural policies in various countries, including Indonesia. In the social context, globalization drives countries to update social policies to address challenges arising from global integration, such as inequality and social exclusion. Governments in many countries, including Indonesia, have launched social programs aimed at reducing social disparities and enhancing the well-being of the population, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the National Health Insurance (JKN) (Fitriani, 2018). These programs aim to ensure that the benefits of global economic growth are enjoyed by all segments of society and to strengthen the social safety.

In the field of education, globalization has driven significant changes in educational policies, with an emphasis on improving quality and access to education to meet the demands of the global labor market. Many countries have implemented educational reforms that include curricula more relevant to global needs and the enhancement of 21st-century skills, such as digital literacy and foreign language proficiency (OECD, 2020). In Indonesia, educational reforms such as the Kurikulum Merdeka aim to provide greater flexibility in learning and improve the quality of education to prepare a generation ready to compete in the global market (Kemdikbud, 2021).

In terms of culture, globalization influences cultural policies by increasing the need to preserve local cultural identities while adapting to the global cultural currents. Countries, including Indonesia, face the challenge of maintaining their cultural diversity amidst the cultural homogenization trends brought by globalization. The Indonesian government has implemented cultural policies that support the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of traditional arts through various programs and cultural festivals (Prasetyo, 2018). These policies aim to ensure that local cultures remain relevant and valued in the continuously evolving context of globalization. Overall, the impact of globalization on social, educational, and cultural policies highlights the need for a balanced approach between global integration and the preservation of local values. Governments must continuously adjust their policies to address the challenges arising from globalization while ensuring that society can benefit from the globalization process without losing their cultural and social identities.

#### c. The impact of globalization on political and security policies

Globalization has had a significant impact on political and security policies worldwide, influencing how countries formulate strategies and policies to address the challenges and opportunities that arise in a global context. In the political sphere, globalization has pushed countries to adjust their foreign policies to deal with the increasing complexity of international relations. Countries now have to operate within more complex networks of relationships, which include international cooperation in organizations like the UN and G20, as well as addressing global issues such as climate change and terrorism (Keohane & Nye, 2012). In Indonesia, for example, a more active foreign policy based on economic and political diplomacy has become increasingly important to enhance the country's position on the global stage (Mujani, 2020).

In terms of security, globalization has impacted national security policies by introducing new challenges that transcend national borders, such as international terrorism, cybercrime, and the spread of pandemics (Buzan, 2019). National security now requires a more holistic and collaborative approach, involving cooperation between countries and international institutions. Indonesia, as a large and strategically important country, has adopted security policies that integrate domestic efforts with international cooperation. For example, the country has enhanced its capacity to combat terrorism and

cyber threats through various international agreements and increased regional cooperation (Wahyuni, 2019). These policies aim to protect national and regional stability from transnational threats.

Globalization also influences domestic political dynamics by driving reforms in political systems and governance to enhance transparency and accountability. Countries worldwide, including Indonesia, face demands to increase political participation and strengthen democratic institutions in response to global pressures for good governance and human rights protection (Mietzner, 2018). Consequently, globalization necessitates continuous adaptation of political and security policies to manage the complexities and interdependencies emerging in a connected global era. Overall, the impact of globalization on political and security policies underscores the need for more adaptive and coordinated approaches in formulating policies that can address global challenges while maintaining domestic stability and security.

### **Modernization Theory and Its Application to Economic Policy in Indonesia**

Modernization Theory, as articulated by scholars such as Rostow (1960), posits that globalization serves as a critical driver of economic development and social progress. This theoretical framework suggests that as nations integrate into the global economy, they undergo transformative processes that lead to accelerated economic growth, enhanced institutional frameworks, and improved societal well-being. According to this theory, the interaction with global markets and international trade facilitates the transfer of technology, investment, and managerial expertise, thereby fostering modernization and development within countries.

In the context of Indonesia, Modernization Theory is reflected in the country's strategic economic policies aimed at leveraging globalization to spur growth. For instance, the Indonesian government's trade liberalization initiatives and investment reforms are grounded in the belief that opening up to international markets will catalyze economic advancement and modernization. The implementation of free trade agreements and regulatory reforms, such as the Omnibus Law, aligns with the theory's assertion that such policies will enhance Indonesia's economic prospects by attracting foreign investment, improving infrastructure, and optimizing trade opportunities (Basri & Hill, 2020; Tambunan, 2019). These measures are intended to integrate Indonesia more deeply into the global economy, thus accelerating its development trajectory and improving its institutional capacities.

However, while Modernization Theory provides a framework for understanding the potential benefits of globalization, it also carries certain assumptions that warrant scrutiny. Specifically, the theory presumes a linear and uniform path to development, which may overlook the complexities and disparities that can arise in the process of economic integration. In practice, the benefits of globalization and modernization are not evenly distributed across all sectors or regions within a country. For example, in Indonesia, while some sectors experience significant growth due to increased global engagement, others may lag behind, exacerbating regional inequalities and economic imbalances (Stiglitz, 2017). Additionally, the reliance on global markets and foreign investment can introduce vulnerabilities to external economic fluctuations and policy changes, which can disproportionately affect certain industries or regions (World Bank, 2018). Thus, while Modernization Theory provides valuable insights into the potential positive impacts of globalization on economic policy, it is crucial to consider its limitations and the uneven distribution of benefits. Policymakers in Indonesia must navigate these challenges by developing inclusive strategies that address both the opportunities and disparities associated with globalization, ensuring that the benefits of modernization are equitably shared across the country.

### **Countries Demonstrating Public Policy Adaptation To Globalization**

#### **a. Vietnam**

One significant example of public policy adaptation to globalization can be seen in Vietnam's economic and social policies. The country has effectively responded to globalization through extensive reforms known as "Doi Moi" or economic renovation, initiated in the late 1980s and continuing to the present. These reforms include market liberalization, opening the economy to foreign investment, and public sector reforms aimed at enhancing efficiency and transparency (Gatell, 2018). As a result, Vietnam has experienced rapid economic growth and improved living standards, with policies also addressing social adjustments to reduce poverty and improve access to education and healthcare (Nguyen & Tran, 2021).

In the field of education, Vietnam has focused on enhancing educational quality to meet the demands of the global labor market by implementing curricula more aligned with international standards and introducing skill training programs relevant to global industry needs (UNESCO, 2020). Additionally, to mitigate the social impacts of globalization, Vietnam has introduced various policies to support marginalized groups and strengthen social safety nets, such as broader social protection programs and inclusive social policies (Nguyen, 2022). In terms of security, Vietnam has also shown significant

adaptation by enhancing international cooperation in security and law enforcement to address global challenges like cybercrime and terrorism. This cooperation includes signing security agreements with neighboring countries and actively participating in regional security forums (Pham, 2019). This approach allows Vietnam to integrate national security policies within an international framework, ensuring a more effective response to global threats.

The case of Vietnam demonstrates how developing countries can respond to globalization by adopting policies that not only support economic growth but also address social and security impacts. Through continuous reforms, Vietnam has successfully adjusted its public policies to leverage the opportunities presented by globalization while managing the challenges that arise from the process.

#### b. India

Over the past few decades, India has undergone significant transformations in its public policies in response to globalization, particularly since the implementation of economic reforms in the early 1990s. These reforms included market liberalization, opening key sectors to foreign investment, and privatizing state-owned enterprises (Panagariya, 2016). These policies have led to rapid economic growth and increased India's competitiveness in the global economy.

In the economic sector, India has implemented policies that encourage innovation and technology through incentives for the information and communication technology (ICT) sector, making the country a global hub for IT services and outsourcing (Chanda, 2018). The Indian government has also launched programs like "Make in India" to attract foreign direct investment and develop the manufacturing sector, aiming to reduce dependence on imports and boost exports (Rao, 2020). In education, India has focused on curriculum reform and skill development to prepare a workforce that can compete internationally. Higher education and technical training programs have been expanded to meet the needs of global industries, with improvements in the quality and access to education in technology and business fields (Kumar, 2019). Initiatives like the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) aim to enhance academic standards and internationalize educational institutions in India.

In the social and cultural spheres, India faces challenges in preserving local cultures amidst the increasing influence of globalization. The Indian government has implemented various policies to protect cultural heritage and promote cultural diversity, such as preserving heritage sites and supporting traditional arts (Jain, 2020). These policies ensure that globalization does not threaten India's cultural identity and celebrate the country's cultural diversity on the global stage. Overall, India demonstrates how a large and developing economy can respond to globalization by adopting policies that support economic growth, improve the quality of education, and preserve cultural heritage. These adaptations enable India to capitalize on the opportunities of globalization while addressing the challenges it brings.

#### c. Indonesia

Indonesia has demonstrated various adaptive efforts in public policy to address the challenges and opportunities arising from globalization. A significant example is the implementation of economic reform programs through the Omnibus Law, enacted in 2020. Known as the "Job Creation Law," this policy aims to create a more conducive investment climate by streamlining regulations and expediting the licensing process (Suryadarma, 2021). The Omnibus Law is a direct response to the need to attract foreign investment and enhance Indonesia's economic competitiveness in an increasingly globalized context. These reforms are expected to reduce bureaucratic barriers, improve labor market efficiency, and promote sustainable economic growth (Bappenas, 2021). In the education sector, Indonesia has also adjusted its educational policies to meet the demands of globalization. The Kurikulum Merdeka (Independent Curriculum) program, launched in 2021, is a strategic step to align education with industry needs and technological advancements. This curriculum offers flexibility in teaching methods and assessments, emphasizing the development of 21st-century skills such as critical thinking and creativity (Kemdikbud, 2021). These reforms aim to prepare Indonesia's youth to compete globally and adapt to rapid changes in the job market.

Additionally, Indonesia faces challenges in preserving cultural identity amid globalization. The Indonesian government has launched various policies to support the preservation of local culture and promote cultural diversity. A key initiative is the Intangible Cultural Heritage Program, which aims to protect and promote local cultural traditions through registration and financial support (Dewan Kesenian Jakarta, 2019). Moreover, various cultural festivals and arts education programs are held to raise awareness and appreciation of Indonesia's rich cultural heritage at both national and international levels. Overall, Indonesia's efforts in adapting public policies to globalization highlight the need for continuous reform in economic, educational, and cultural sectors to leverage global opportunities while preserving local identity and ensuring sustainable development.

In the context of security and politics, Indonesia has strengthened its security policies and international cooperation to address global threats such as terrorism and transnational crime. The

integrated counter-terrorism policy, which includes cooperation in regional forums like ASEAN and the United Nations, is a concrete example of Indonesia's response to global security challenges (Fauzi, 2020). This approach involves enhancing domestic security capacity and active participation in regional and international security initiatives. Thus, Indonesia demonstrates significant adaptability in public policy to address various aspects of globalization, from economic to cultural. These reform measures aim to enhance the country's competitiveness in the global market.

## **CONCLUSION**

The dynamics of public policy in the era of globalization, highlighting how globalization affects various aspects of policy in different countries, including Indonesia. Key findings include several important points: first, globalization is a significant issue in public policy due to its broad impact on economic, social, cultural, and political spheres, which compels countries to adapt and adjust their policies to address challenges and seize global opportunities. Second, the aim of this research is to understand how public policies adapt in the context of globalization and to explore the importance of this adaptation for national stability and progress. Third, globalization is defined as a process of global integration and interdependence encompassing economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions, impacting how countries manage both domestic and international policies.

Furthermore, this article discusses theories of globalization, such as modernization theory, dependency theory, and world-systems theory, which provide frameworks for understanding how globalization influences public policy. These theories offer various perspectives on the relationship between globalization and policy change, from economic development to dependency and inequality. The adaptation of public policy to globalization involves changes in economic, social, and cultural policies to address the evolving global flow, while models and approaches like multi-level governance and transnational policy help countries manage global challenges effectively.

National case examples from Indonesia, such as the implementation of the Omnibus Law and the Merdeka Curriculum reforms, illustrate how economic and educational policies have been adjusted to enhance global competitiveness and educational relevance. On the other hand, cultural preservation policies and counter-terrorism efforts reflect the endeavor to maintain cultural identity and security within the context of globalization. Overall, these findings emphasize that the adaptation of public policies to globalization is a complex and multidimensional process that requires coordinated and sustainable strategies to leverage the benefits of globalization while managing emerging challenges.

In addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities of globalization, policymakers in various countries, including Indonesia, need to consider several strategic recommendations. First, regulatory updates and economic reforms must be continuously pursued to create a more conducive business environment that is responsive to global market changes. The implementation of policies such as the Omnibus Law, which simplifies regulations and enhances licensing efficiency, should be accompanied by ongoing evaluation and adjustments to ensure that the policies remain relevant to the dynamics of the global economy (Suryadarma, 2021). Additionally, policies that encourage innovation and investment in strategic sectors, such as technology and manufacturing, should be strengthened to boost competitiveness and attract foreign investment.

Second, education reforms should be directed towards enhancing skills relevant to the needs of the global market, with a focus on digital literacy and 21st-century skills. The implementation of flexible and industry-based curricula, such as the Merdeka Curriculum, should be encouraged to prepare the younger generation to compete in a competitive global market (Kemdikbud, 2021). Additionally, improving access to and the quality of higher education and vocational training should be prioritized to ensure workforce readiness in the face of global demands.

Third, in social and cultural aspects, policymakers should adopt a balanced strategy between preserving cultural identity and global integration. Policies supporting the preservation of cultural heritage, such as intangible cultural heritage programs, should be balanced with the promotion of cultural diversity at the international level (Dewan Kesenian Jakarta, 2019). This effort is crucial for maintaining cultural richness while leveraging globalization opportunities to introduce local culture to the global stage. Finally, in terms of security, international cooperation should be strengthened to address global threats such as terrorism and transnational crime. Policies involving regional and international cooperation in security and law enforcement, such as counter-terrorism, should be continuously optimized to ensure an effective response to global threats (Fauzi, 2020). An integrated approach based on international cooperation will help manage increasingly complex security challenges in the era of globalization.

Future research should focus on several key areas to gain a deeper understanding of public policy dynamics in the era of globalization. First, it is important to investigate the impact of globalization on



social and economic inequality and how public policies can effectively address these issues. Second, research should evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation policies, such as the Omnibus Law and the Merdeka Curriculum, to understand their impact on economic growth and educational quality. Additionally, the role of the private sector and civil society in the policy adaptation process needs further investigation, particularly how their contributions affect public policies. Lastly, the impact of globalization on environmental policies and climate change also requires attention to formulate more sustainable policies. Research in these areas will aid in formulating more effective and responsive policy strategies to the challenges of globalization.

Overall, this study examines the dynamics of public policy in the era of globalization, highlighting how globalization affects policies across various fields, including economic, social, cultural, and security aspects. Globalization requires countries to adapt through policy reforms, such as Indonesia's Omnibus Law, which aims to create a better investment environment, and the Merdeka Curriculum, which enhances educational relevance. Globalization theories, including modernization, dependency, and world-systems theories, provide frameworks for understanding these impacts. Policy adaptation involves changes in economic regulations, educational strategies, cultural preservation, and international security. Recommendations for policymakers include strengthening regulations, improving educational quality, preserving culture, and enhancing international cooperation in security. Future research should focus on the impact of globalization on inequality, the effectiveness of adaptation policies, the role of the private sector and civil society, and environmental policies to develop more effective and sustainable strategies.

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