

Foreign Policy and Security: The Role of Political Parties in Responding to World Geopolitical Developments

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the role of political parties in formulating foreign and security policies, especially in responding to world geopolitical developments. Dynamic global geopolitical changes demand a strategic response from the state, where political parties play a key role in determining policy direction. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, this study explores data through in-depth interviews with political actors, political observers, and diplomats, as well as analysis of related documents. The results of this study indicate that political parties play an important role in formulating foreign and national security policies, especially in facing the ever-evolving dynamics of world geopolitics. Although political parties play an active role in the legislative and executive processes, the major challenges faced are differences in ideology between parties, pressure from domestic interest groups, and limited capacity of human resources with expertise in international relations and security. To overcome these challenges, it is important for political parties to improve the competence of their members through training, cooperation with experts, and maintaining domestic consensus so that foreign and security policies remain focused on national interests, stability, and the welfare of the people. The conclusion of this study confirms that political parties have a significant influence in determining foreign policies that are adaptive and responsive to geopolitical dynamics. This research provides practical implications for policy makers to strengthen the role of political parties in facing global challenges as well as theoretical contributions to the literature on international relations and domestic politics.*

Keywords: *foreign policy, national security, political parties, geopolitics, national interests.*

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Introduction

Foreign policy has a strategic role in maintaining national security, especially amidst the ever-changing dynamics of global geopolitics. Through foreign policy, a country can build strong diplomatic relations with other countries, create strategic alliances, and strengthen its position in international organizations (Faraidiany et al., 2024). Good diplomatic relations enable countries to prevent potential conflicts, reduce external threats, and ensure regional stability. In addition, effective foreign policy can help countries manage cross-border issues such as terrorism, illegal arms trade, and environmental crises, all of which have significant impacts on national security (Montratama, 2016). Therefore, foreign policy is not only a tool to expand influence on the global stage but also a preventive effort to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country (Adawiyah, 2024).

In the era of globalization, national security is increasingly closely linked to global dynamics, so that foreign policy becomes a key instrument for maintaining internal stability. When a country is able to establish mutually beneficial economic, political, and military relations, the risk of threats to national security can be minimized (Tamisari, 2017). In addition, foreign policy allows countries to utilize multilateral diplomacy in resolving international conflicts, thereby preventing escalation that could threaten peace. In other words, success in maintaining national security is highly dependent on how a country designs and implements its foreign policy proactively, adaptively, and responsively to global challenges (Sartono et al., 2019).

The dynamic geopolitical conditions of the world increasingly emphasize the importance of foreign

policy in maintaining national security. Changes in strategic alliances, competition between major countries, and regional conflicts are challenges that must be faced carefully by each country (Mustika, 2024). For example, tensions in the South China Sea region, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the dynamics of relations between the United States and China have created widespread impacts, both economically, politically, and security-wise. In addition, the emergence of non-state actors such as international terrorist organizations and global technology companies adds to the complexity of geopolitics (Burhanuddin, 2017). Countries must be able to formulate flexible foreign policies based on national interests to respond to any changes that occur, including strengthening international cooperation in creating regional stability (Sarjito & Duarte, 2023).

Amid these dynamics, countries also face new transnational challenges, such as climate change, energy crises, and food security, which require cross-border responses. This condition increases the need for active diplomacy that not only prioritizes political interests but also strategic balance at the global level (Purify et al., 2024). Foreign policy must be directed at building constructive relationships with partner countries while mitigating potential threats from unexpected geopolitical changes. In this context, a country's ability to project its influence and soft power is a key factor in maintaining national security, ensuring sovereignty is maintained, and adapting to increasingly complex world geopolitical developments (Setiawan, 2020).

Political parties have developed into the primary vehicle of political participation in modern democracies. As a collective organization, political parties function to channel people's aspirations, shape public policy, and facilitate peaceful

changes in power (Malawat, 2020). In the context of democracy, political parties play a central role as a liaison between the people and the government, ensuring that the voice of the people is represented in decision-making. In addition, political parties enable individuals to participate in the political process in an organized manner, creating a forum for conveying ideas, debating, and influencing the direction of state policy. Through this function, political parties become the main pillar in ensuring the active involvement of the community in political life (Tumanduk et al., 2022).

Political parties, together with the government, play a key role as policy makers and implementers, including in terms of foreign and security policy, which aims to protect national interests (Gusmansyah, 2019). As the main actors in the political system, political parties influence the direction of policy through their legislative function in parliament, supervision of the executive, and conveying public aspirations. In the context of foreign policy, political parties often serve as a forum for formulating diplomatic priorities and determining strategies in dealing with global dynamics (Natalia, 2015). In addition, political parties also have an important role in building political consensus within the country on strategic issues, such as international conflict management, military alliances, or economic agreements between countries (Romli, 2016). Harmonious cooperation between political parties and the government can ensure that foreign and security policies are designed comprehensively, responsive to geopolitical changes, and consistent with national goals. With this synergy, political parties are not only policy makers but also bridges connecting the community with the government in

supporting the implementation of effective foreign and security policies (Prasetya, 2011).

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of political parties in formulating and implementing foreign and security policies and to understand how political parties respond to dynamic world geopolitical developments. This study aims to explore the contribution of political parties in maintaining national stability, protecting state interests, and strengthening diplomatic positions at the global level. The benefit of this research is to provide academic contributions in the field of political science and international relations, especially regarding the role of domestic actors in diplomacy and security. In practice, this research is expected to be a reference for political parties and policymakers in formulating strategies that are responsive to geopolitical challenges while ensuring foreign and security policies that are oriented towards national interests and long-term stability.

Method

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, which aims to describe the role of political parties in formulating and implementing foreign and security policies in depth according to existing conditions. This research was conducted on natural objects, namely the dynamics of foreign policy and the response of political parties to world geopolitical developments, without manipulating the conditions studied (Sugiyono, 2016). The descriptive approach allows researchers to explain phenomena according to the reality that occurs, both in domestic and international contexts. The data collected comes from various sources, including primary data through direct observation in the field and interviews with key informants. This aims

to obtain a comprehensive picture of how political parties play their role in safeguarding national interests through foreign and security policies.

The data analysis process in this study was carried out through several stages, namely data identification, data verification to ensure its validity, classification based on relevant themes, and drawing in-depth conclusions (Yulianah, 2022). The qualitative approach provides flexibility to explore further the various perspectives and dynamics involving political parties as the main actors in policymaking. This method is highly relevant to the research focus because it allows researchers to understand how political parties' strategic decisions are influenced by complex geopolitical factors. In addition, this method also helps identify the challenges and opportunities faced by political parties in responding to global changes so that the research results can provide applicable recommendations for strengthening the role of political parties in supporting adaptive and sustainable foreign and security policies.

Result And Discussion

The Urgency of Foreign Policy in National Security

Foreign policy is a strategic guide designed by a country to manage relations with other countries in order to achieve national interests. This policy covers various aspects, such as diplomacy, trade, security, and international cooperation, which aim to protect sovereignty, support economic growth, and strengthen the country's position in the global arena (Martauli, 2017). Through foreign policy, a country can determine its stance on global issues such as world peace, climate change, human rights, and strategic alliances. This policy is usually formulated

by considering various factors, including geopolitical dynamics, domestic pressures, and the country's long-term goals. Interaction with other countries through foreign policy allows a country to build mutually beneficial relationships, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Foreign policy is also an important tool for responding to global challenges, such as international conflicts, economic crises, or transnational threats such as terrorism and pandemics (Sari & Ibrahim, 2023).

Foreign policy reflects national values, interests, and aspirations that become a country's identity on the international stage. Values such as democracy, justice, peace, or protection of human rights are often the basis for determining a country's attitude and actions in foreign relations (Hutabarat & Damayanti, 2023). In addition, this policy is also designed to protect national interests, such as security, economic stability, and territorial integrity, which are the main priorities in establishing relations with other countries. National aspirations, such as increasing global influence, strengthening strategic alliances, or becoming a major player in global issues, are also integrated into foreign policy. Thus, foreign policy not only reflects pragmatic goals but also reflects the country's ideology and vision to contribute to creating a world order that is in accordance with its national principles and interests (Hutabarat, 2005).

Foreign policy as a strategic tool of the state in ensuring national interests includes various important factors that are the main considerations in its formulation. One of the most fundamental factors is national security, because the internal stability of a country is greatly influenced by the government's ability to anticipate external threats, such as inter-state conflicts, terrorism, or geopolitical

tensions (Nindya & Abiyya, 2022). Through foreign policy, countries can build strategic alliances, strengthen defense capabilities, and establish international cooperation to ward off these threats. In addition, the economic aspect is also a main focus, where foreign policy plays a role in opening international markets, attracting foreign investment, and expanding trade cooperation that supports domestic economic growth.

In addition to security and economics, foreign policy also considers cultural and human rights dimensions as part of soft power-oriented diplomacy. In this context, countries can promote cultural identity, local values, and humanitarian principles to build a positive image in the international world (Wati & Burdah, 2024). Cultural diplomacy, for example, can be used to strengthen people-to-people relations between countries through art, education, or tourism exchanges. Meanwhile, in the issue of human rights, foreign policy can be a means to affirm a country's commitment to universal values, such as justice and equality, which contribute to the creation of a more harmonious and just world order.

Foreign policy also functions as a means for the state to fulfill national interests while accommodating the needs and aspirations of society. By responding to the demands of society for stability, prosperity, and security, foreign policy is designed to create an international environment conducive to national development (Oktavia, 2023). For example, foreign policy that encourages cooperation in education and technology can bring direct benefits to society by increasing access to science and innovation. In addition, international cooperation in addressing global issues, such as climate change or health, also has

a positive impact on the welfare of society at home.

In addition, foreign policy plays an important role in maintaining international stability and peace. By actively engaging in multilateral organizations, such as the UN or ASEAN, a country can make a real contribution to resolving international conflicts, managing humanitarian crises, and promoting dialogue between nations. These efforts not only help create global stability but also ensure that the country remains part of the international community committed to maintaining world peace. International stability ultimately also supports domestic stability, because global tensions can impact domestic conditions, both directly and indirectly (Haryanto, 2015).

Foreign policy and national security are two elements that support each other in protecting a country's interests. One way to achieve this is by building a strong national defense. National defense includes various efforts to increase military capacity, such as strengthening troop readiness and ensuring that the armed forces have adequate capabilities to face various threats (Elisabeth, 2016). This step involves intensive training for military personnel, developing relevant defense strategies, and placing defense infrastructure in strategic locations. With optimal military readiness, a country can maintain its territorial integrity while providing a sense of security to its citizens.

Modernization of defense equipment is also an important priority in strengthening national security. In facing increasingly complex and dynamic threats, such as cyber warfare and drone technology, the country needs to ensure that the main weapons systems (alutsista) it has meet modern standards. This

modernization includes updating technology systems, procuring advanced defense equipment, and developing early detection capabilities. Modern defense equipment enables the country to respond to threats quickly and effectively (Sebastian, 2018), thus providing a strategic advantage in maintaining sovereignty and protecting national interests. In addition, improving troop capabilities is an equally important aspect in supporting foreign and security policies. Well-trained troops with skills suited to global challenges can be the spearhead of national defense. This improvement not only includes physical training but also technical training, such as the ability to operate advanced technology, understand modern war strategies, and develop communication and negotiation skills in international missions. A strong army is not only capable of maintaining domestic security but can also be relied upon in world peace missions, which ultimately increases the country's credibility on the international stage.

An integrated defense approach is also the key to success in realizing national security. Integrated defense involves coordination between the military, government agencies, and civil society in dealing with common threats. This strategy includes clear division of roles, sharing intelligence information, and ensuring all defense elements work harmoniously. With this approach, potential weaknesses in the security system can be minimized so that the country has a solid foundation in protecting its sovereignty and stability (Rohmad & Susilo, 2022). Diplomacy also plays an important role in supporting foreign policy and national security. Through diplomacy, countries can build good relations with other countries, resolve conflicts peacefully, and

strengthen strategic alliances. Respect for international rules, such as global treaties and conventions, is also an important element in maintaining the trust of the international community. Effective diplomacy allows countries to reduce tensions, prevent wars, and create mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields.

On the other hand, trade and development cooperation are foreign policy tools that can indirectly support national security. Stable international trade contributes greatly to economic growth, which in turn supports investment in the defense sector and security infrastructure. Development cooperation, such as humanitarian assistance programs and joint infrastructure projects, can also strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations (Pribadi, 2021). By creating mutually beneficial economic interdependence, countries can mitigate potential conflicts while expanding their influence in the international world. Finally, a foreign policy that focuses on humanitarian assistance reflects a country's commitment to universal values. This assistance not only enhances the country's image as a responsible global partner but also becomes a strategic step to create stability in the region. Countries that are active in providing assistance in crisis situations, such as natural disasters or armed conflicts, can strengthen relations with recipient countries and increase their credibility in the eyes of the world. Thus, the combination of these elements enables foreign policy and national security to go hand in hand in safeguarding the country's interests holistically.

The Role of Political Parties in Foreign and Security Policy

Political parties play an important role as the main pillar in the government system of a democratic country because they act as a link between the aspirations of the people and government policies. In carrying out their roles and functions, political parties must uphold the principles of democracy and implement a political system with integrity so that they can build public trust. A political system with integrity includes transparency in decision-making, accountability for political actions, and a commitment to upholding ethics and moral values (Maarontong, 2020). Political parties are also responsible for educating the public in terms of political awareness, fighting for public interests, and ensuring that state interests are prioritized over group or personal interests (Elviandri et al., 2024). Thus, the existence of political parties with integrity not only strengthens the democratic system but also contributes to the stability of government and the welfare of society as a whole.

Article 1 of Law Number 2 of 2011 explains that political parties are national organizations voluntarily formed by a group of Indonesian citizens with the noble goal of fighting for and defending the political interests of members, society, nation, and state. Political parties not only act as a tool for political struggle but also as a means to ensure that people's aspirations are accommodated in the national policy-making process. As organizations based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, political parties have a great responsibility to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This includes their role in maintaining national values, promoting healthy democracy, and ensuring the creation of political stability

necessary for national development. In this context, political parties become a strategic vehicle that allows citizens to actively participate in determining the future direction of the country while respecting the basic principles of ideology and the constitution that are the foundation of the country.

Based on Article 11 of Law Number 2 of 2008, political parties in Indonesia have five main functions that are very important in a democratic system. First, political parties act as a means of political education for all Indonesian people so that they become citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations in social, national, and state life. Second, political parties are tasked with creating a conducive climate for the unity of the Indonesian nation in order to realize the welfare of society. Third, political parties have the function of absorbing, collecting, and channeling the political aspirations of the community, which will later be formulated and determined as state policy. Fourth, political parties are a forum for Indonesian citizens to participate in politics so that the community can take part in determining the direction and future of the nation. Fifth, political parties play a role in recruiting individuals to fill political positions through democratic mechanisms while still paying attention to the principles of gender equality and justice. These five functions show how important the role of political parties is in strengthening democracy and advancing political life in Indonesia.

Political parties, together with the government, have a strategic role in policymaking through legislative and executive functions. In the legislative realm, political parties, through their representatives in parliament, contribute to formulating, discussing, and passing laws that form the legal basis for various

state policies, including foreign and security policies. Meanwhile, in the executive realm, political parties support the running of government by providing input and supporting government programs in accordance with their political vision and mission. Collaboration between political parties and the government is key to ensuring that the resulting policies not only reflect national interests but are also responsive to domestic and global dynamics.

In the context of foreign policy, political parties can encourage dialogue between stakeholders, such as government, civil society, and the academic sector, to ensure that policies taken reflect national interests holistically. This consensus is very important, especially in dealing with complex geopolitical issues, such as bilateral relations with strategic partner countries, regional conflicts, or global challenges such as climate change and energy security. With the involvement of political parties, the resulting foreign policy not only gains strong domestic legitimacy but also strengthens Indonesia's position in the international arena as a country that is solid internally and ready to contribute constructively to global relations. Below, in the context of foreign and security policy, political parties have a number of roles that can be summarized in several

1. Representing the People's Aspirations

Political parties serve as a bridge between the people and the government in voicing the aspirations of the people regarding foreign and security policies. In a democracy, political parties are a forum for the people to channel their views, concerns, and hopes regarding international issues, such as bilateral cooperation, global conflicts, or security threats. Through their representation in

parliament, political parties convey various perspectives of the people to ensure that policies formulated by the government reflect the national interest as a whole. This also includes responses to issues that directly impact the people, such as the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) abroad, cross-border natural resource management, and the economic impact of international trade agreements.

Furthermore, political parties have a responsibility to make the voice of the people the basis for strategic decision-making related to diplomacy and security. In this process, they also play a role in ensuring that the public understands the often complex dynamics of foreign policy. Through dialogue with constituents, public discussions, or political education campaigns, political parties help build public awareness and support for diplomatic steps and the country's defense strategy. By accommodating the aspirations of the people, political parties not only strengthen the legitimacy of foreign and security policies but also create domestic stability that is important in maintaining Indonesia's credibility in the international arena.

2. Supporting the Legislative Process

Political parties play a strategic role in supporting the legislative process related to foreign and security policies through their representatives in parliament. In a democratic system, parliament is the main institution that has the authority to discuss, formulate, and ratify various laws and regulations. Political parties, through their factions in parliament, are actively involved in important decision-making, such as ratification of international agreements, budgeting of the defense sector, or approval of policies relating to diplomatic

relations. This role not only ensures that the policies passed are in line with national interests but also that these policies gain legitimacy from the people through their representatives in parliament. By supporting relevant legislation, political parties help build a solid legal basis for the implementation of foreign and security policies.

Furthermore, political parties also act as supervisors of policies proposed by the government. Through debates in parliament, political parties can provide input, criticism, or alternatives to draft laws submitted by the executive. For example, in the process of ratifying international agreements, political parties can ensure that the contents of the agreement do not harm national interests or threaten state sovereignty. In addition, in terms of defense budgeting, political parties can contribute to ensuring efficient, transparent, and accountable budget allocation, thereby supporting national defense readiness. Thus, political parties are not only actors that support legislation but also strategic partners in ensuring that foreign and security policies are implemented effectively and in accordance with national interests.

3. Assist in Formulating Executive Policy

Political parties, through their role in the legislature, contribute directly to the formulation of foreign and national security policies. They are tasked with discussing and approving strategic policies proposed by the government, including the defense budget, international agreements, and bilateral or multilateral cooperation. In this process, political parties ensure that every policy taken is in line with national interests, Pancasila values, and national development goals. In addition, political parties also pay attention to the impact of

foreign policy on domestic stability so that every decision taken can support the welfare of the community and maintain the sovereignty of the state.

Not only playing a role in the drafting, political parties are also tasked with overseeing the implementation of foreign and security policies. Through its supervisory function, political parties ensure that the government implements policies in accordance with agreed regulations. They can conduct evaluations, summon relevant officials to provide reports, and provide recommendations for improvement if deviations or ineffectiveness are found in policy implementation. This oversight is essential to maintain accountability and transparency while preventing potential abuse of power that could harm the country. With effective oversight, political parties help ensure that foreign and security policies are not only aimed at maintaining good international relations but also protecting national interests to the fullest.

4. Building Domestic Consensus

Political parties play a central role in building national consensus on foreign and security policy. As part of the legislature, political parties have the authority to discuss, approve, or reject government policy proposals in the fields of diplomacy and defense. In this process, political parties help to unify the various views of the groups in society they represent. The process of negotiation and dialogue between parties in parliament allows for decisions that reflect common interests, not just the interests of certain groups. This consensus is essential to creating a solid and sustainable foreign policy, especially in facing complex and dynamic geopolitical challenges.

Moreover, political parties also play a role in preventing domestic

polarization that could weaken Indonesia's position on the international stage. When the country faces critical issues, such as border conflicts, global economic pressures, or non-traditional security threats such as terrorism and cyberwarfare, national consensus is key to demonstrating Indonesia's unity and commitment to safeguarding national interests. By prioritizing dialogue and cooperation between political parties, political parties help create domestic political stability, which is an important foundation for successful diplomacy and security. Without a strong consensus, foreign and security policies are prone to inconsistencies, which can damage Indonesia's reputation and credibility in the eyes of the world.

5. Supporting Diplomacy and Soft Power

Political parties play an important role in supporting diplomacy, especially through non-government channels called party-to-party diplomacy. Inter-party relations with international political organizations or political parties in other countries can be a bridge to strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations. Political parties often hold meetings, discussions, or conferences with similar parties in other countries to share views, experiences, and policies that can strengthen cooperation between nations. Such activities support the government's formal diplomacy efforts by creating additional, more flexible, and informal communication channels. In this context, political parties can help strengthen international relations, promote peace, and support the achievement of national interests through their global networks.

In addition, the role of political parties in supporting soft power is also reflected in their efforts to promote democratic values, human rights, and

other universal principles at the international level. By demonstrating commitment to global issues such as environmental sustainability, social inclusion, or poverty alleviation, political parties contribute to a positive image of the country in the eyes of the world. This diplomacy not only builds trust with other countries but also expands the influence of a country's culture and ideology. Through inter-party cooperation, they can also open up new opportunities for collaboration in the fields of economics, education, or technology, which ultimately support national development. Thus, political parties become not only domestic actors but also important players in building more harmonious and productive international relations.

6. Monitoring Government Policy

Political parties, both in power and in opposition, have an important responsibility to oversee the implementation of foreign and security policies. They are tasked with ensuring that these policies are implemented in accordance with the constitution, democratic principles, and national interests. Through their representatives in parliament, political parties can utilize the legislative oversight function to monitor government steps, including the ratification of international agreements, management of the defense budget, and diplomacy carried out by the executive. In this case, political parties have the right to request reports, conduct interpellations, and hold hearings to evaluate the policies implemented. This process aims to ensure that foreign policy does not only prioritize the interests of the government alone but also reflects the aspirations of the people and supports national stability.

On the other hand, opposition political parties act as a critical counterweight to the decisions and

implementation of policies made by the government. They can identify potential deviations, weaknesses, or negative impacts of certain policies and provide constructive input for improvement. In the context of foreign and security policy, the opposition also plays an important role in preventing abuse of power, such as unilateral decisions that risk harming national interests or violating international norms. In this way, the supervision carried out by political parties, both from the government and the opposition, not only maintains government accountability but also ensures that the policies taken are truly oriented towards the welfare of the people and reflect the honor of the country on the international stage.

Challenges for Political Parties in Formulating Foreign and Security Policies in Responding to World Geopolitical Developments

The challenges for political parties in formulating foreign and security policies can be summarized into several points.

1. Aligning Domestic and Global Interests

Balancing people's aspirations, economic needs, and national interests with ever-changing global dynamics is a major challenge for political parties in formulating foreign and security policies. On the one hand, political parties must be able to capture and accommodate the aspirations of the people who want policies that reflect national sovereignty and public welfare. However, on the other hand, they must also design policies that are responsive to economic needs, such as maintaining the stability of international trade, attracting foreign investment, and managing dependence on global markets. In this context, political parties need to

balance domestic interests and often conflicting global demands, especially when global geopolitical dynamics, such as trade wars or economic sanctions, affect the country's strategic position.

In addition, political parties also face pressure from domestic interest groups that have different priorities and agendas, such as business people, community organizations, and academics. Business groups, for example, might push for foreign policies that support free markets or investment facilitation, while civil society organizations might advocate for humanitarian, environmental, or social justice issues. Academics, on the other hand, often push for a data-driven approach and in-depth research. To overcome this pressure, political parties need to develop the ability for dialogue and consensus and formulate policies that are inclusive and oriented towards long-term interests. This requires political skills, strategic insight, and the courage to make decisions that are in the interests of the nation as a whole.

2. Political Fragmentation Within the Country

Differences in ideology and interests between parties are often the main obstacle in forming a consensus on strategic policies, including foreign and security policies. Each political party has a different ideology and perspective on how the country should interact with the outside world, be it in terms of trade, diplomacy, or defense policy. Parties with conservative ideologies may place more emphasis on protecting state sovereignty and strengthening the military, while parties with progressive ideologies may focus more on multilateral diplomacy and human rights policies. These differences often hamper efforts to reach agreement on formulating a comprehensive foreign policy, as each party seeks to uphold its

ideological principles, which sometimes clash with the need to maintain consistent foreign policy stability.

Another challenge is how to manage constructive dialogue between parties, especially when differences in ideology and national interests arise. In this situation, political parties must be able to realize effective communication to find common ground so that the resulting policies remain oriented towards national interests. This process requires courage and skill in managing differences, as well as a willingness to compromise in order to maintain the long-term interests of the country. Open and inclusive dialogue, which prioritizes democratic principles and accommodates various interests, is essential to ensure that foreign and security policies do not only reflect the interests of one group but also pay attention to the interests of the nation as a whole.

3. Pressure from Global Challenges

Facing increasingly sharp geopolitical competition, ever-growing regional conflicts, climate change affecting global stability, and increasingly complex cyber threats, political parties are faced with a major challenge to formulate adaptive and responsive foreign and security policies. Geopolitical competition involving large countries often forces small countries to adjust their foreign policies so as not to get caught up in international tensions. Meanwhile, regional conflicts involving neighboring countries can disrupt security stability at the domestic level. Climate change, which causes natural disasters and mass migration, adds complexity to formulating foreign policies that can address the need for international assistance and cooperation. In addition, increasingly sophisticated cyber threats require countries to continue to innovate in

maintaining digital security. All of this requires a foreign policy that is not only reactive but also proactive in responding to new challenges emerging in the global world.

However, another challenge faced by political parties is the lack of human resource capacity or technical expertise in international relations and security. Many political party members may not have a deep understanding of highly technical and complex global issues, such as multilateral diplomacy, technology-based defense policies, or cyber threats. This lack of expertise can hinder effective policy-making, as political parties struggle to obtain accurate information and in-depth analysis of the international geopolitical and security situation. To address this, political parties need to increase their internal capacity, either through special training for parliamentarians or by collaborating with think tanks or experts in the field of international relations, to ensure that the foreign and security policies produced are not only adaptive but also based on solid knowledge and analysis.

4. Internal Party Capacity Building

The first challenge faced by political parties is to improve the competence of party members in foreign and security policy through effective training or cooperation with experts in the field. Often, political party members do not have sufficient in-depth knowledge of geopolitical issues, international security, or diplomacy, which require technical understanding and long-term strategy. Therefore, it is important for political parties to organize special training or seminars that can improve the knowledge and skills of their members in formulating foreign and security policies. In addition, cooperation with think tanks or international experts can provide broader

and more relevant insights so that party members can make decisions that are more based on accurate data and analysis, not just based on domestic political perceptions alone.

However, another major challenge is the limited resources to build a competent team of experts in formulating foreign and security policies. Human resources who are experts in international relations, defense, and security tend to be limited and are greatly needed by various sectors, including the government and the private sector. Political parties often struggle to attract these experts, especially with limited budgets and limited time to prepare complex policies. To overcome this, political parties need to innovate in creating programs that support human resource capacity building, such as working with universities or research institutions to develop continuing education programs. In addition, a larger budget allocation for foreign and security policy research and development is also essential in order to have an adequate team of experts to respond to evolving global challenges.

5. Geopolitical Complexity

Political parties must understand and adapt to the dynamics of international geopolitics, which often change rapidly, because a country's foreign and security policies cannot be separated from the highly dynamic global situation. Changes in the geopolitical situation, such as tensions between major powers, changes in international alliances, or the emergence of new crises, can have a direct impact on a country's foreign policy. Therefore, political parties need to have a flexible and responsive mechanism to these changes by continuously monitoring and analyzing global developments and developing policies that can adapt to these changes without ignoring national

interests. This also requires political parties to strengthen their internal capacity in terms of foreign policy analysis and promote a comprehensive data-based and research-based approach.

In addition, political parties must also anticipate the impact of foreign policy on national stability. An ill-considered foreign policy can risk creating domestic tensions, especially if the policy conflicts with domestic political interests or the needs of society. For example, a foreign policy that focuses more on relations with large countries or strengthening the military can trigger divisions within the country if it is seen as ignoring the social or economic welfare of the people. Therefore, political parties must pay attention to the balance between an ambitious foreign policy and the need to maintain national stability, taking into account the social, economic, and political elements that exist within the country. This can be done through public consultation, involving various stakeholders, and strengthening dialogue between political parties in government and opposition to ensure that policies taken can create long-term benefits for the country and the people.

Conclusion

In formulating foreign and security policies, political parties have a very important role in maintaining the stability and progress of the country. As the main actors in the legislative and executive processes, political parties must be able to adapt to the ever-changing geopolitical dynamics and face internal and external challenges. In this case, the role of political parties is not only limited to policymaking but also to maintaining domestic consensus, ensuring that foreign policy is oriented towards national interests, and strengthening the country's position in

international forums. In addition, political parties must also monitor the implementation of existing policies to ensure that these policies are in line with the constitution and meet the interests of the people.

However, the challenges faced by political parties in formulating foreign and security policies are quite large. Ideological differences, pressure from domestic interest groups, and the lack of competent human resource capacity in the field of international relations and security are significant obstacles. Political parties must also consider the impact of foreign policy on domestic stability and manage international relations carefully so as not to cause internal tensions. Therefore, it is important for political parties to continue to develop the competence of members, increase the capacity of expert teams, and maintain constructive dialogue among all parties to ensure that foreign and security policies can be implemented effectively, adaptively, and sustainably.

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