

TERRORISM: GLOBAL THREATS AND HUMAN SECURITY

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Abstract

Terrorism is an act that can threaten globally and human security. There are seven components of human security according to UNDP (2004) whose fulfillment must be the responsibility of the government of each country. The seven components can be simplified into two main components, namely freedom from fear and freedom from want (free from inability to own). This research is a normative legal research, using a legislative and conceptual approach, then analyzed qualitatively and presented descriptively. The results show that first, terrorism can be a global threat and human security. There are at least 106 countries around the world that have experienced at least one terrorism attack. This figure is up 11 points from the previous year, where only 95 countries have ever been the destination of terrorism attacks. Second, a conceptual framework such as "Global Antiterrorism Governance" is needed to be agreed upon by all countries in the world, which can be used as a basis for combating global terrorism.

Keywords: terrorism, global threats, human security

INTRODUCTION

Global security is the goal of all humanity wherever it is and wherever it comes from. Global security can be realized if all human beings have a vision of not discriminating between one human being and another, feeling that their security is a top priority so that they will also provide security and a sense of comfort even if they do not want to take actions that lead to disruption of other human life security. Many things can trigger global threats and human security, be it in the form of racist, discriminatory, radical actions, even apathy towards any problem also has the potential to trigger global threats and human security. Global threat is a matter that is feared by developing countries, especially countries that have defense and security technology that are not sufficient enough to counter all forms of national threat to their country.

Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh (2008)¹ indeed mentioned that until now there was no single definition agreed to as an understanding of the concept of human security. Social scientists, including national governments such as Japan and Canada, or international institutions such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) have their own views on the concept with a focus on different humanitarian problems, ranging from the smallest about violence prevention to the views that more broadly concerning development, enforcement of human rights and / or a combination of both with traditional security views. The idea of human security did appear more clearly in the UNDP Report on the Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program in 1994. In that report UNDP stated, "the concept of security must change from an exclusive stress on national security to a much greater stress on people security, from security through armaments to security through human development, territorial to food, employment and environmental security".² Thus, at least the report from UNDP can be used as a temporary benchmark in discussing human security and global threats. Besides that, differences in views due to the vast definition of human security can be mapped regarding the needs of regionalism in each region of the world.

There are seven components of human security according to UNDP (2004) whose fulfillment must be the responsibility of the government of each country. The seven components are:³

- Economic security,
- Food security,
- Health security,
- Environment security,
- Personal security,
- Community security, and
- Political security.

The seven components above can be simplified into two main components, namely freedom from fear and freedom from want (free from inability to have).⁴ The emergence of a new priority (the role of the world) in the form of regional integration which is used as a basis for a paradigm, where the interests of the group become the main or in other words, the existing regional interests' paradigm. In turn, it will contribute to their respective national interests. The paradigm of regional interests is formulated into regional cooperation in several regions of the world today which will lead to the nature of self-grouping into constellations of regional/global interests. Economic collaboration is also a choice that is in great demand by countries in the world considering the country's need to escalate in the current era of globalization. Political and security cooperation is the next choice which is expected to help stability in the process of regionalism. Regionalism⁵ developing in international politics cannot be separated from several factors. We can see in the cold war era, regionalism was formed and developed because of the rivalry between the two world hegemonic poles, the United States and The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/USSR (Russia). In the end, the interests of regionalism at that time were not far from the theme of politics and security. Although during this

¹ Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh and Anuradham, 2007, *Human Security; concept and implications*. Chenoy, Routledge. New York, dalam Beni Sukadis (ed). 2007. *Almanak Reformasi Sektor Keamanan di Indonesia*. Jakarta. LESPERSSI and DCAF, as cited by Elpeni Fitrah, *Gagasan Human Security dan Kebijakan Keamanan Nasional Indonesia*, Jurnal INSIGNIA, Vol. 2, No 1, April 2015, p. 28

² Elpeni Fitrah, *Ibid*.

³ *United Nations Development Program (UNDP)*, 1994, *Human Development Report*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, in Elpeni Fitrah, *Ibid*.

⁴ Elpeni Fitrah, *Ibid*.

⁵ Regionalism is a concept of a nation that exists in a particular geographical area or a nation that has mutual respect can collaborate through organizations with limited membership to overcome functional, military and political problems. See more Plano, Jack C., Olton, Roy. *Kamus Hubungan Internasional versi Indonesia*. Jakarta: Putra Abardin, 1999, p. 281. But Yustika Citra Mahendra believes that regionalism develops not only in a limited context (political and military) but also in other factors such as the economy. Examples of regionalism are NATO, SEATO, European Union, LAFTA, COMECON, Arab League, ASEAN and so on, in Yustika Citra Mahendra, *Regionalisme Menjawab Human Security (Studi kasus ASEAN dalam permasalahan Human Security)*, *Jurnal Transportasi Global*, Vol. 23 No. 1, 2017, p. 66

dropped for the second year in a row.¹¹ This has become a global threat and human security,¹² with these data indicating that terrorism is an extraordinary crime so that their handling must be carried out jointly (international cooperation) and also extraordinary.

Sadly, more countries became victims of terror in 2016. The report found there were 25,673 deaths last year because of the terrorist attacks that fell 22 percent compared to 2014. However, 77 countries experienced at least one fatal attack, more than at any time in the 17-year history of the Global Terrorism Database. GTI called the victim a “major positive finding” and a “turning point in combating radical extremism”. This reports the biggest increase in Nigeria, where terrorism deaths attributed to Boko Haram dropped 80 percent last year. But deaths attributed to ISIS militant groups have increased by almost half in 2016, with a majority of 40 percent increase in Iraq. Not all findings in the report are positive; GTI found “disturbing” the trend of spreading terrorism throughout the world. A number of countries were victims of deadly attacks last year from 2015. The report warns the potential of ISIS fighters from Iraq and Syria to join new radical branches in other countries. It reports the biggest increase in Nigeria, where terrorism deaths attributed to Boko Haram dropped 80 percent last year. In Afghanistan, they described the picture as “complex” in 2016, because the Taliban reduced attacks on civilians but increased conflict with government forces. In Europe and other developed countries, this is the deadliest year for terrorism since 1988, not including the September 11 attacks in 2001.¹³ There is a tendency for terrorism to spread throughout the world, and its roots are always the West Asia Region which is slandered by all these acts of terror. Even though we can see for ourselves in various reports, where France, Belgium, and several other European countries when terror acts are detrimental to civilians, this is done by their own citizens (and not perpetrators of nationality from one of the countries in West Asia).

In 2016, there were 77 countries whose citizens were victims of terrorism attacks. The number of countries affected by this increased from 2015, in which only 65 countries whose populations were killed by terrorism. Even more astonishing, in 2016, there were at least 106 countries around the world that had experienced at least one terrorism attack. This figure is up 11 points from the previous year, where only 95 countries have ever been the destination of terrorism attacks. From this high number, the regions most affected by terrorism attacks are the Middle East and North Africa, and the Sub-Saharan region in Africa. Collectively, 84 percent of terrorism attacks and 94 percent of deaths due to terrorism only occurred in the two regions. Although the death toll from terrorism declined, the spread of terrorism attacks in several new countries led to the Global Terrorism Index score on a global scale falling by 4 percent.¹⁴ Global Terrorism Index is a reference for countries in holding meetings in global organizations that are global (UN) and in international organizations that are regional (Arab League, OIC, ASEAN, EU, and others) especially those that discuss terrorism global threats and human security.

Human security is an important concern in contemporary international politics. This can be seen from the increasing attention of the international community not only in scientific studies on human security but how this issue is applied in international relations. There are some fundamental problems that can explain human security in international politics. First is the security issue that experienced some shifts in practice, or it is easier to understand as traditional and non-traditional security. Second is human security as a concept that is still debatable. Third is how to see the human security problems responded to by the development of regionalism. Judging from the substance, the idea of human security, is not new in the discipline of International Relations. That threats do not only come from other countries in the form of threats of military power have been realized by some analysts and policy makers several decades ago, for example the concept of insecurity dilemma and some attention to the safety of children and women as shown by the work of Caroline Thomas, Sorensen, J.T. Matthew, Norman Myers, Neville Brown, several interdependent theorists, and adherents of cosmopolitanism in human rights. The substance of human security can also be found in the security concept proposed by the critical theory proponents who question the state's building as a patriarchal order which often ignores the human factor as an individual who must be protected by its

¹¹ Epoch Times Indonesia, Ini 5 Negara Teratas Indeks Terorisme Global 2017 Korban Akibat Serangan Menurun, Kalau Indonesia?, see <https://epochtimes.id/2017/11/16/ini-peringkat-5-negara-teratas-indeks-terorisme-global-2017-korban-akibat-serangan-menurun-kalau-indonesia/>

¹² Human Security or better known as human security. In the study of international relations this term emerged by experts who saw that there was a tendency for security problems to only be traditional (war and peace). They believe that security issues also concern human life as an entity. See more in Muthiah Alagappa, *Rethinking Security in Asian Security Practice: Material and Ideational Influences*, California: Stanford University Press, 1998, p. 31, in Yustika Citra Mahendra, *Loc.Cit.*,

¹³ Epoch Times Indonesia, *Loc.Cit.*

¹⁴ Kumparan, Global Terrorism Index 2017: Angka Kematian Turun, Aksi Meluas, see <https://kumparan.com/@kumparannews/global-terrorism-index-2017-angka-kematian-turun-aksi-meluas>

security.¹⁵ Human security must be a top priority, because when human security begins to be threatened then there are no other main things that need to be discussed at the national, regional and global levels.

The GTI report also specifically highlights the increasing trend of terrorism attacks targeting developed countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). During the 2014-2016 period, terrorism activities increased significantly in the heart of Western democracies. During this period, there was an increase in terrorism attacks by 67 percent. Not only that, the increase in mortality rates by terrorism also increased sharply to reach 600 percent. The increase was caused by terrorism activities carried out or inspired by ISIS. Since ISIS has called for attacks on Western countries, there has been a significant increase in attack activity in these countries. During this period, we have witnessed several deadly attacks carried out by ISIS and their sympathizers. In November 2015, the ISIS attack in Paris killed 137 people. In July 2016, a truck attack in Nice killed 87 people. Meanwhile, the shooting of a nightclub in Orlando killed 50 people.¹⁶ A number of these attacks indicate how horrific acts of terror committed by a group of people, because in addition to killing civilians this action is also a means of vandalism for state facilities.

B. The Concept of Preventing Terrorism

In theoretical constructs, the term human rights and terrorism are opposing terms. Human rights strongly uphold human values, democracy, justice and peace. While terrorism is often synonymous with the use or threat of physical violence but has a high psychological impact because it creates fear and surprise.¹⁷ In short, terrorism is very close to anarchism, brutality and violence. The problem then is how to deal with and prevent acts of terrorism. The difficulty faced is the fact that terrorism activities have crossed borders between countries. The problem of the “method” of handling global terrorism is what continues to cause pros and cons. The substance of each country towards global terrorism is the same, which must be prevented and eradicated because it is very contradictory and threatens international peace, stability and security. However, the method or method that must be taken is that there is no global agreement.¹⁸ In fact, this debate is escalating as the US carelessly accuses countries that once defied their hegemony, as terrorists, the axis of evil, and terrorist nests.¹⁹ US plans to attack countries considered to protect terrorists in the name of “anti-terrorism interventions” are thoughts that violate international human rights and state sovereignty. Apparently, the US will abandon human rights principles and further highlight the adage of “anti-terrorism

¹⁵ Yustika Citra Mahendra, *Loc.Cit.*, p. 69-70

¹⁶ Kumparan, *Loc.Cit.* In 2001 attacks on terrorist groups in America brought a new color to international politics. The events of the Al-Qaeda attack on the World Trade Center building on September 11 triggered the idea of “war on terrorism” initiated by the United States. The incident has caused many losses and loss of life for America. For Canada itself, at least 24 of its citizens were also victims of the incident. List of Canadian Victims of 9-11” see <http://www.ctvnews.ca/list-of-canadian-victims-of-9-11-1.693626>. The US under the leadership of George W. Bush Jr., then invited other countries, especially North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members, to participate in waging a war on terrorism. This American call is very intense. A number of countries were later suspected of being hiding places for terrorist groups. According to America, one of the countries that is a hotbed of terrorists is Afghanistan. Afghanistan under the leadership of the Taliban, who are suspected of protecting Al-Qaeda groups and the attitude of the Taliban government which is considered unwilling to cooperate with the Americans, has caused Afghanistan to become the target of American war on terrorism. The decision to invade Afghanistan was issued by the Bush administration in October 2001, a month from September 11. The American invasion of Afghanistan, called Operation Enduring Freedom, was officially run in Afghanistan on October 7, 2001 and is still ongoing today. This American invasion was also supported by NATO countries including Canada. Canada promises to support America in its invasion. Canada's initial response was to allow troops of its armed forces who were on an exchange mission with the American military to help in this American Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Then followed by the placement of Canadian warships and naval personnel to safeguard the southwest Asian waters. Finally the Canadian government sent its troops to Afghanistan. There are many Canadian military missions in Afghanistan from 2002-2011. “Canada in Afghanistan (2001-2010)”, see http://www.thememoryproject2.com/docs/DbHistoricaDominion/documents/Afghan_LearningTools_ENG_v1.pdf. Afghanistan later became the largest recipient of aid and military forces from Canada. Julian Wright, “Canada in Afghanistan, assessing 3-D Approach, see http://www.irpp.org/miscpubs/archive/wright_cigl.pdf. From 2002 - 2011 the Canadian Government disbursed aid of \$ 1.2 billion. Whereas previously the frequency of Canadian and Afghan relations could be said to be very low, quoted in etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/.../68796/.../S2-2014-310794-chapter1.pdf

¹⁷ Encyclopedia Americana, USA: Glorier Incorporated, 1993, p. 34 and can also be checked in Grant Wardlaw, *Political Terrorism: Theory, Tactic, and Counter-Measures*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982, p. 1-2, as cited by Agus Subagyo, 2015, *Op.Cit.*, p. 12-13

¹⁸ Agus Subagyo, 2015, *Ibid.*, p. 13

¹⁹ The pursuit of global terrorism without regard to the principles of human rights by the US has created tensions in the Asian region. In Southeast Asia, the issue of US military presence has provoked intra-ASEAN tensions. In the Middle East, Iraq and Iran are planned to be attacked by the US under the pretext of protecting terrorism. In East Asia, tensions on the Korean peninsula are warming because of controversial US statements. The issue of terrorism and Bush's maneuvers has had critical implications for regional stability, see Rene L. Pattiradjawane, *Terorisme Global: Berdampak Kritis bagi Kerjasama Kawasan*, Kompas, 24 Februari 2002, p. 3 as cited by Agus Subagyo, 2015, *Ibid.*, p. 13

interventions” in pursuing global terrorism.²⁰ The adagium seems to be a doctrine for the US government in assessing West Asian countries (Middle East), so it is not surprising that US policy in rejecting some West Asian citizens who want to enter the country is the initial policy taken during Trump’s leadership.

This trend is getting stronger considering that the US is the commander of the war against global terrorism so that it can do anything to small countries under the pretext of anti-terrorism intervention. Therefore, so that the war against global terrorism does not kill human rights principles, a conceptual framework is needed, which must be formulated by all countries in the world, which can be used as a stepping stone in combating global terrorism as well as controlling human rights biases US foreign policy. The United Nations should formulate a “Global Antiterrorism Governance”, which is a system of management and handling the problem of global-universal terrorism.²¹ If this is agreed by each country, efforts to eradicate acts of global terrorism will not cause long debate. In addition, the United Nations must also take over the command stick of the war against terrorism. All steps related to terrorism must be discussed through the UN forum so that positive-effective synergy will be created in combating global terrorism. The concept of “global anti-terrorism governance” must also uphold human rights principles both nationally and internationally. That way, the threat of human rights violations by the US in combating terrorism can be prevented to a minimum.²² The main concept of terrorism prevention so as not to become a global threat and human security is not to violate human rights and not discriminatory against certain countries, of course this concept is difficult for some countries to accept, but with the existence of the United Nations, the countries that are members of the General Assembly are able to carrying out the United Nations Charter according to maximum standards.

Terrorism around the world is reaching its highest level, and violence has caused a global loss of 14.3 trillion dollars last year, 2.5 trillion dollars in the United States alone. New data from the latest Global Peace Index, which contains reports on conflict and security, indicate that world peace has deteriorated in the past decade, mainly due to terrorism and conflict in the Middle East and North Africa. The study said the decline had disrupted the long-term advances that the world had achieved since the end of World War II. According to the report, the number of annual terrorism incidents has nearly tripled since 2011. Terrorism deaths rose by more than 900 percent since 2007 in 35-member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Among all these countries, 23 countries faced terrorism-related deaths last year. Among those countries are Denmark, Sweden, France and Turkey. The position of the United States fell 11 levels in the ranking compiled in the study, slumping to the lowest place among developed countries. Experts say America has experienced significant internal conflicts due to political polarization. In addition, homicide rates have risen in several major American cities. The figures on the effects of terrorism were also affected by several attacks, including shooting at a nightclub in Orlando, Florida, which killed 49 people. The economic impact of violence in the United States is equivalent to 2.5 trillion dollars, or 9 percent of its Gross National Product. Meanwhile, among all countries rated, Syria²³ is the most peaceful country, both because of internal conflicts and because of terrorism. In the Middle East, the death toll from the conflict there reached the highest level in 25 years, and the number of refugees²⁴ as well as displaced people reaching the highest in 60 years.²⁵ This indicates that the concept of preventing terrorism is urgently needed so that global threats and human security can be overcome properly without violating human rights rules.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, there are two important things that are conclusions in this paper. The first is about terrorism which can be a global threat and human

²⁰ Agus Subagyo, Dari Intervensi Humaniter menuju Intervensi Antiterorisme, *Pikiran Rakyat*, 6 January 2002, p. 4, in Agus Subagyo, 2015, *Ibid.*, p. 13-14

²¹ Agus Subagyo, “Global Antiterrorism Governance”, *Radar Jogja (Group Jawa Pos)*, 27 February 2002, p. 6 in Agus Subagyo, 2015, *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Kadarudin, Syria Conflict and Other State Intervention: Where is International Law? *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum “The Juris”* Vol. I, No. 1, June 2017.

²⁴ Regarding the terminology of refugees in this context can read more in lin Karita Sakharina and Kadarudin, *Pengantar Hukum Pengungsi Internasional, Perbedaan Istilah Pencari Suaka, Pengungsi Internasional, dan Pengungsi dalam Negeri*, Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2017. See also Kadarudin, International Refugees in Indonesia: Problems and Solutions, Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore, 2018, see <https://cil.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/JFW-and-TRILA-Conference-beige-FINAL.pdf>, and Kadarudin, Portraits in Indonesia: International Refugee Face Uncertain Future, A Study of International Refugee Law, *Veritas et Justitia*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2018.

²⁵ VOA Indonesia, Indeks Perdamaian Global: Terorisme di Seluruh Dunia Capai Tingkat Tertinggi, see <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/indeks-perdamaian-global-terorisme-di-seluruh-dunia-capai-tingkat-tertinggi/3882316.html>

security. There are 106 countries around the world that have experienced at least one terrorism attack. This figure is up 11 points from the previous year, where only 95 countries have ever been the destination of terrorism attacks. From this high number, the regions most affected by terrorism attacks are the Middle East and North Africa, and the Sub-Saharan region in Africa. Collectively, 84 percent of terrorism attacks and 94 percent of deaths due to terrorism only occurred in the two regions. However, global threats and human security due to terrorism are scary fears for many countries. Second is the concept of preventing terrorism. In order for this war against global terrorism to not kill human rights principles, a conceptual framework is needed, which must be formulated by all countries in the world, which can be used as a stepping stone in combating global terrorism. The United Nations should formulate a "Global Antiterrorism Governance", which is a system of management and handling the problem of global-universal terrorism. The United Nations must take over the command stick of the war on terrorism. All steps related to terrorism must be discussed through the UN forum so that positive-effective synergy will be created in combating global terrorism. The concept of "global anti-terrorism governance" must also uphold human rights principles both nationally and internationally. That way, the threat of human rights violations in combating terrorism can be kept to a minimum.

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