



## The Meaning of Defending the Country as Strengthening Non-Military Security: Perceptions of Indonesian Society

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**Abstract.** *Shifting threats regarding state sovereignty and resilience are currently experiencing a shift. In addition to military threats, non-military threats are also threats that are no less important for the sustainability of a country. Public perception of threats and their relation to defending the state is essential because protecting the state is not only the obligation of the TNI and POLRI but all Indonesian citizens. This study aims to explain the meaning of defending the country as Non-Military Security Strengthening and its relation to public perceptions of current threats. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. The results of this study indicate that public perceptions of threats ranging from non-military threats such as the Covid-19 pandemic, diminishing job opportunities, unequal education, corruption of political elites, The erosion of national culture by foreign influences, natural disasters (floods, landslides, earthquake, volcanic eruptions, etc.), the potential for social conflict due to poor tolerance between religious communities, the rise of hoaxes, and hate speech in cyberspace/the internet for the increase of crime and the spread of drugs. As for the strategy to deal with non-military threats, non-physical State Defense can overcome them. According to the threat perception, the process can be carried out through dedication according to their respective professions and strengthening the values of defending the country, such as love for the motherland, awareness of the nation and state, loyalty to Pancasila, willingness to sacrifice for the nation, as well as the initial ability to defend the country.*

**Keywords:** *state defense; threat; defense; perception; citizen*

### I. Introduction

The current situation in Indonesia in general is still colored by the COVID-19 pandemic which is still ongoing today. The Indonesian government continues to work to deal with the pandemic and strengthen the health system so that it is able to handle cases that occur. In addition, Indonesia is also still facing various other challenges such as economic problems, poverty, social inequality, and non-military threats. In relation to defending the country, in the current situation, Indonesia is facing several non-military threat challenges, both domestically and from abroad. Some examples of these challenges include terrorism, conflicts in Papua and Maluku, foreign devices that have invaded Indonesian territory, and maritime security issues around Indonesian waters.



Therefore, as Indonesian citizens, it is important for us to continue to increase awareness and enthusiasm for defending the country and to participate actively in strengthening national defense and security. Defending the Country should be considered as an awareness and self-actualization of every citizen in maintaining the integrity of nation as mandated in the 1945 Constitution Article 27 (3) "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in defending the country." In Law no. 20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions of Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 (2) Defending the Country is defined as an appropriate, comprehensive, integrated and continuous determination, attitude and actions of citizens based on love for the country, awareness of the nation and Indonesian country and belief in the capability of Pancasila as the state ideology and willingness to make sacrifices to eliminate any threats both from outside and inside the country that endanger the independence and sovereignty of the country, unity and integrity of the nation, territorial integrity and national jurisdiction, as well as the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This can be done in various ways, such as improving the quality of education, strengthening the economy, and participating in social and security activities organized by the government and other institutions. In the modern society context, in which industrialization and globalization are continuously growing, threats to peaceful and life as a nation do not only come from wars or military confrontations, threats can also be non-physical, such as propaganda, terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, disease outbreaks, famine, social identity, environmental damage, natural disasters, crime, migration, and various other social activities that can threaten the existence of a country. Defending the Country has become more important after the Covid-19 pandemic. It is obvious that non-military threats are also dangerous for the survival of the nation and state. These diverse and widespread threats towards country cause the responsibility of Defending the State not only related to single-dimensional and militaristic but also non-militaristic.

In previous study (Jerry Indrawan & Efriza, 2017; Sinaga, 2021), stated that radical movements, especially those based on religion, have developed into terror movements that threaten national security and defense. Defending the country is part of the implementation of state defense and security system. Radicalism, both as a movement and as an ideology or concept that is growing in Indonesian society, becomes an unconventional threat to this country. Apart from the threat of war and natural disasters, one of the threats is radicalism-terrorism, which cause anti-Pancasila ideology that spread among Indonesian citizens becomes a serious threat. Defending the country is the duty of all Indonesian citizens. The defense action from people is the strength and characteristic of the Indonesian nation in facing threats and transformation in the strategic environment. Other research (Nurhayati et al., 2022) mentioned that in the era of society 5.0, as it is today, state defense is not only used to deal with military threats in the form of aggression and territorial violations, but also to deal with non-military threats.

Non-military threats could be not physical and invisible threats. Non-military threats, such as the entry of communism and liberalism are negative influences in this science and technology advancement era. The real enemy that must be fought today is no longer the armed occupiers, but the inability to follow the advancement of technology. Whereas (Luh Suryatni, 2019) stated that every pattern of countermeasures against Indonesia is an act of defending the country. Based on the previous study, the discussion of the transformation from a threat towards the integrity of country from military to non-military has become an



urgency to be discussed in depth, especially when it was related to the context of defending the country. Therefore, this research only focus on public perceptions of current threats and state defense as strengthening non-military security as a form of countermeasures against non-military threats.

This study used the theory of perception. In verbal, perception can be interpreted as receiving or taking. This word comes from the English word, namely perception. Sumanto (2014) stated that perception is basically a process of understanding or providing meaning to an information due to a stimulus. The stimulus is obtained from the process of sensing objects, events, or relationships between symptoms which will be processed in brain.

Basically, perception is a person's or collective assessment of various events that are encountered and appear in memory related to these events. Human perception is very complex, but it can be divided into two, namely perceptions of objects (physical environment) and perceptions of humans or society.

Perception towards objects is static, symbolic and external while perception of humans is dynamic, can be verbal and nonverbal as well as external and internal. Deddy Mulyana (2015) provided important notes regarding social perception, namely that human perception is based on past experiences and learning that related to these events. Perception is selective, it means that not all sensory stimuli turn into memories. This stimulus is the most powerful stimulus for an event. Perception is not absolute; the arena is a subjective conjecture. Perception can also be evaluative, always changing closer to the truth of reality. Perception is contextual and depends on circumstances, culture, and habits that influence the form of perception.

In this condition, public perception is important, because defending the country is not only the responsibility of the TNI and Polri, but all Indonesian citizens. Synchronize perceptions about collective threats could be the pillars to deal with these threats. This study aims to explain the meaning of defending the country as Non-Military Security Strengthening and its relation to public perceptions of current threats. It is expected that this study results can provide input to the nation's stakeholders in order to create the ideal meaning of State Defense in terms of contemporary conditions and the implementation in society.

## II. Methods

This study used a qualitative descriptive research method. This type could be used if there was knowledge or information about the social phenomena to be studied or questioned. Knowledge was obtained from literature surveys, reports from research results, or from the results of exploratory studies. In this study, the data were obtained from the surveys on the perceptions of Indonesian people towards defending the country in the digital era, which was conducted by the Center for State Defense Studies at the Jakarta Veterans National Development University (UPNVJ), then it was explored and explained with scientific data derived from document review and literature review, so that the results of field surveys can be explained in a correlative and consistent. This explanation provided an overview of the perceptions of the Indonesian people towards defending the state and recommends actions to defend the state that must be carried out by UPNVJ and civil society in general. In order to facilitate the analysis data that obtained from observations and literature studies, so the processing data followed several stages to study and understand it more deeply. The stages

in data analysis included data identification, data verification, classification of data, as well as drawing conclusions about the general description.

### III. Result and Discussion

Threats and security issues were related to each other. Nowadays, the spectrum and concept of security have become wider, the focus was no longer limited to territorial security, but to the dimensions of human security and from security through a military approach to a sustainable development approach (Mukhtar, 2011).

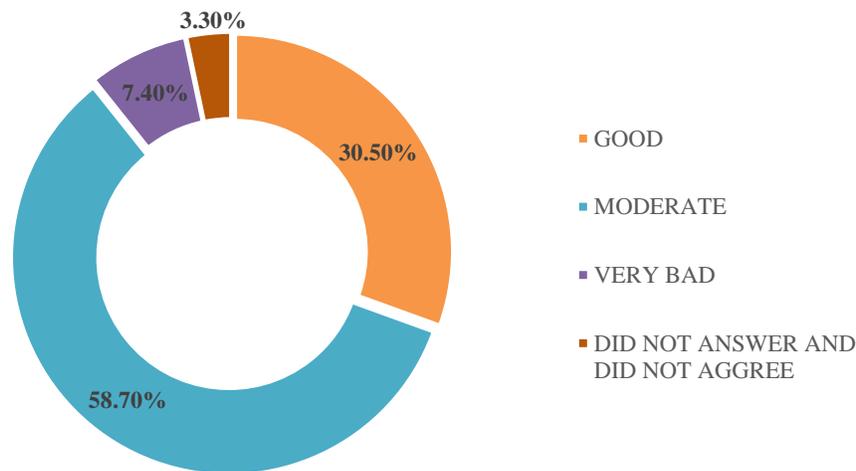


Figure 1 Current National Security Conditions

Source: (UPN Veteran State Defense PUSAKA Survey, 2021)

Threats can be conceptualized as any business and activity, both from local and abroad, which is considered to endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the state, and the safety of the entire nation. This threat is needed to be overcome through participation from all citizens to defend the country. According to Law no. 20 of 1982, the word of “threats” included threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances, whereas according to Law no. 3 of 2002, there was only one term, namely threat.

#### 1. Perceptions of Indonesian Society Towards Threats

In the survey that discussed the perceptions of the Indonesian people towards current national security, it had measured how national security conditions were targeted. Was it in accordance with the ideals of the 1945 Constitution and the Constitution, that could promote independence and state sovereignty? The results showed that 58.7% of respondents mentioned moderate; 30.5% mentioned good; 7.4% mentioned very bad; and 3.3% of respondents did not answer and did not agree. Most of the respondents answered “Moderate”

as the top choice, this showed that the community agreed that they were not in a totally felt safe with the current conditions.

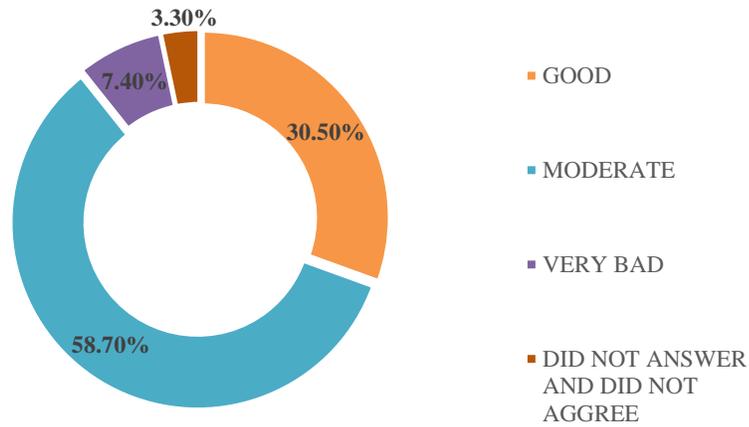


Figure 2 Current National Security Conditions  
 Source: (UPN Veteran State Defense PUSAKA Survey, 2021)

The current threats towards state sovereignty which were originally conventional (physical) had developed into multidimensional (physical and non-physical), both originating from abroad and inside the country (Luh Suryatni, 2019). These multidimensional threats can originate from ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural issues as well as security issues related to international crimes, including terrorism, illegal immigrants, the dangers of narcotics, theft of natural resources, piracy and environmental destruction. In order find out which kind of threats that were most felt by Indonesian people Indonesia at this time, there was a survey conducted by the Pusaka Bela Negara UPN Veterans Jakarta which can be seen in the diagram in figure 2.

According to the survey, the most threatened problem in current society condition was the Covid-19 Pandemic 39.5%; decreased employment opportunities 21.4%; Unequal education 9.8%; Poverty 5.1%; Corruption of the political elite 4.3%; National Culture and Culture that is almost faded by foreign culture 4.0%; natural disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.) 2.9%; Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Class Discrimination 2.6%; Hoaxes and Hate Speech were rampant in cyberspace/internet 2.5%; rampant crime and distribution of drugs 1.8%; radicalism and terrorism in the name of religion 1.0%; weak understanding of national ideology 0.8%; environmental destruction 0.8%; disharmony of civil and military relations 0.5%; poor inter-religious tolerance 0.3%; potential military attack/aggression from other countries 0.3%; potential for nuclear war/third world war 0.2%; technology that threatens the younger generation and even the elderly all 0.1%; rampant corruption and radicalism-terrorism in the name of religion 0.1%; Collusion Corruption And Nepotism 0.1%; Socio-Economic Inequality, Proletarian Discrimination, Capitalist Oligarchy And Law Enforcement 0.1%; Socioeconomic Inequality 0.1%; Poverty, Corruption Of Political Elites, Religious Radicalism, And Reduced Employment By 0.1%; Problem That Was Quite Threatening Was The Morale And

Character Of Young Generation 0.1%; And 1.5% Answered They Did Not Know And Did Not Answer.

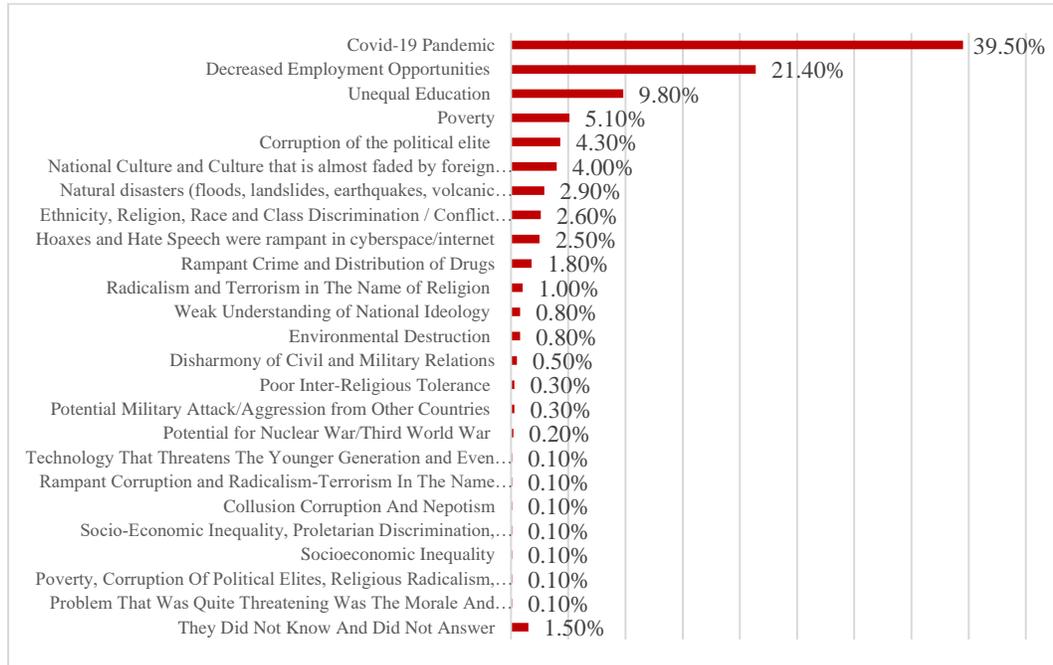


Figure 2. The Most Threatening Problems in Community  
 Source: (UPN Veteran State Defense PUSAKA Survey, 2021)

As previously explained, non-military threat is defined as a threat that do not directly threaten state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national safety. However, the risks have implications for disrupting national stability. Disruption of national stability does not only impede national development, but it can gradually develop into a complex problem that threatens the credibility of the government and the existence of the nation. The Covid pandemic, which ranks highest in the perception of a threat to society in the survey above, is considered to be a threat to national security. A new form of contemporary security threat that is being faced by countries in the world today, no longer requires the strength of the armed forces to deal with it, because the enemy we are facing is a virus that attacks humans that could not be seen with naked eye. From the beginning of 2020 until now, the world community still facing the serious threat of a Covid-19 attack (Yulia & Dini, 2020).

Due to the increased movement of inhabitants across borders, globalization contributes to the spread of the virus. As a result, countries around the world are forced to enact social restrictions till lockdown in an effort to stop the virus' spread. Due of its significant effects on the country's economy, the Covid epidemic poses a threat to national resilience as well. Due to the economy's paralysis, many workers were laid off, and earnings were decreased. With the rise in commodity prices, this circumstance got worse, and people's lives got harder. All facets of life were at risk from this illness, including social and economic as well as health issues(Irawan, 2020). Thus, nature observed the non-military threats based on escalation of threats ranging from mild to severity levels that endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the state and nation. As a result of this pandemic, people's



social life had been disrupted due to disinformation about Covid-19, because it was a new disease.

Similar to the possibility of losing work, which has a direct impact on the wellbeing of the Indonesian people due to its connection to financial hardship and poverty. Because it directly affected the development of human resources, which was subpar and could not support national growth, limiting access to education posed a serious threat to national resilience. The public's opinion of national threats placed corruption in fourth place. More than drugs or terrorism, corruption is a terrible threat. A nation has been decimated by corruption, not just economically but also in many facets of people's life (Mas et al., 2017).

Depending on the level of escalation, either the government or the community could assess non-military threats. According to Article 7 of the Law, non-military dangers must likewise be addressed non-militarily. In accordance with RI. Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, which states that the national defense system places government agencies outside the defense sector as the main element in dealing with non-military threats, the TNI acts as a supporter depending on the form and nature of the threats faced (Muhammad & Gustina, 2022). For example, in overcoming the pandemic, the Budget Allocation for the Ministry of Defense and the TNI for the 2021 Fiscal Year includes, in addition to supporting national priority projects, the maintenance and procurement of the TNI's Defense Equipment System for the 2021 Fiscal Year and the welfare of TNI Soldiers and civil servants, it is also allocated to anticipate the continued handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. Ministry of Defense continues to formulate state defense policies to predict threats, state defense doctrine, geographical conditions of the Indonesian state and state policies in support of national interests. In fact, one of several main national defense policies for 2021 regarding handling the Covid-19 pandemic, through increasing defense capacity in the form of infrastructure and health services for the Ministry of Defense and the TNI Hospital (Ministry of Defense, 2021).

As we currently understand it, the rapid advancement of science, technology, communication, and information during this era of globalization has had an impact on the patterns and types of threats. The complexity of the difficulties and risks to the survival of the nation and state is indicated by the strategic environment, which includes the global, regional, and national levels and is influenced by current globalization (Irawan, 2020). Conventional physical threats, which are often dealt with by the use of physical force (hard power), have evolved into multidimensional (physical and non-physical) dangers with the preponderance of non-physical threats coming from both inside and outside the nation. a new type of conflict that makes use of advancements in new composite materials like chemistry and biology as well as the quick development of information technology.

This tendency, of course, affected the characteristics of threats. The emergence of new security issues, which included virtual aspects, which was known as cyber-war or the brain-war, such as wars on the difference of advantages, wars of creativity in the arena of economics, technology and science. War also starts with a shift in perspective, which can subsequently have an effect on other areas by taking advantage of the nation and state's vulnerabilities and flaws. This can cause the nation's overall vigor to dwindle and even put the nation and state's survival in danger (Sinaga, 2021). In this age of globalization, war may take many many forms, including informational conflicts, economic conflicts, cultural conflicts, political conflicts, and even conflicts across civilizations. While coping with the



threat of modern war, soft power (non-military forces) plays an important and distinctive role. On the other side, globalization also has a positive effect, as evidenced, among other things, by the development of closer ties among countries around the world, which fosters interdependence (Prasetyo et al., 2022). The intimacy of this relationship will be helpful for working together to find solutions to global issues. On the other hand, globalization also has a negative effect, which was demonstrated by the creation of international competition, which made it necessary for each nation to possess quality and competitiveness in a variety of spheres of life.

The confidence of the Indonesian people in a universal defense system has grown as a result of dealing with a variety of complex threats that have occurred today and in the future. Implementation of a comprehensive and interdisciplinary strategy because national defense requires both a military and non-military strategy to function effectively as a defensive unit (total defense). In the UU.RI. Number 3 of 2002 regarding National Defense, this has also been regulated (Prasetyo et al., 2022). The national defense system is universal, involving all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is carried out in a comprehensive, total and integrated manner. In dealing with military threats, the national defense system placed the TNI as the main component, supported by Reserve Components and Supporting Components. In dealing with non-military threats, the national defense system placed government agencies outside the defense sector, as the main element, according to the pattern and nature of the threats, supported by other elements of national strength, including students, Indonesian intellectuals who are part of the civil society.

Collaboration with this situation, the development of Indonesia's defense, both military and non-military, must also be carried out in an integrated manner, to produce a state defense force and capability that has a high deterrent effect in maintaining the integrity and upholding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is certainly inseparable from the public's perception of the threat itself, defending the country needs to be carried out in overcoming the threat felt by the community.

In general, State Defense can be divided into two categories, namely (1) Physical State Defense, and (2) Non-physical State Defense. Physically defending the State, such as through reserve component training and dedication as TNI and Polri soldiers. Meanwhile, non-physical State Defense can be accomplished through citizenship instruction, dedication to their respective professions, increasing awareness of the nation and state by respecting differences of opinion and not imposing one's will on others, participating in efforts to advance the nation and state through meaningful work, raising compliance and awareness of applicable regulations, upholding human rights, and cultivating greater awe of God Almighty as a means of practicing Pancasila as the supreme being. In line with (Manihuruk, 2020), the physical defense of the state often entails taking up arms. Non-physical state defense, on the other hand, is described as any actions taken to safeguard the country and state sovereignty through a process of escalating nationalism.

The State Defense paradigm above assumed that State Defense was adapted to the state's role as an instrument of state security and defense, which means that citizens become part of their involvement in war conditions. This definition contains meaning when the BPUPKI includes pasal 30 paragraph 1 CHAPTER XII regarding national defense during the post-proclamation situation. The condition of strengthening the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia became the ontology of the emergence of this article by BPUPKI and PPKI from



the tendency of physical attacks against the newly independent country. The concept of BPUPKI was chaired by Abikusno Tjokrosurjoso on 16 July 1945 with 22 members. Its concrete form is the establishment of the Universal People's Defense and Security System. Thus, the actualization of State Defense is essentially the real activity of every citizen to behave and act to increase the resilience of the nation in various ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural and defense aspects in order to strengthen National Resilience (National Defense Council, 2018).

## 2. State Defense Strategy as Threat Countermeasures

The main objective of Defending the Country is to foster nationalism and patriotism in order to encourage all Indonesian people to become good citizens and have the awareness to build and defend their country and nation. Defending the country is interpreted juridically in accordance with Article 27 paragraph 3 CHAPTER X of the 1945 Constitution "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense of the state". Another statement is contained in article 30 paragraph 1 of CHAPTER XII concerning state defense and security "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country". Another meaning is contained in Article 68 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights: "Every citizen is required to participate in measures to defend the state" and Law Number 3 of 2003 concerning "State Defense" Article 9 Paragraph (1) which states: Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in State Defense which are manifested in the implementation of national defense.

### a. *The practice of love for the country*

The values of Defending the Country, one of which is Love for the country, can be explained as respect, responsibility, concern for and commitment to maintaining the integrity of the NKRI from Sabang to Merauke, maintaining the survival and progress of the NKRI, preserving the welfare of the nation and maintaining reputation and delight the country or we can called it nationalism. Nationalism is a perspective or understanding that should represent a shared society's love of the nation, ethnicity, culture, language, and race. Theoretically, nationalism is the ability to understand and teach one to love one's own nation and country. A sense of love and belonging for the Indonesian motherland gives rise to nationalism (Irawan, 2020). This sense of love for the country builds a sense of willing to serve and provide the best for the nation and state. Love for the country is not only in the form of participating in the battle to liberate Indonesia. A feeling of desire to make sacrifices to protect the country and state from every threat, disruption, impediment, and difficulty will grow with love for the country (Nurhayati et al., 2022). Currently, it also can be filled with various contribution such as loving, protecting and preserving the environment, appreciating and using the work of the nation's children and using domestic products. Besides that, you can also maintain the reputation of the nation and state, and know the territory of the country without a sense of regional fanaticism and understand the entire territory of the NKRI.

### b. *National and State Awareness*

Globalization contribute in bringing new challenges to our country. The advanced Technology cause people easy to access the information. This situation has both positive and negative impacts. One of the positive impacts was an increase in the living standard of



community. Globalization causes transformation in the values and attitudes of people who were previously irrational to become rational; the development of science and technology help people to do their activities; and encourage people to think more advanced and a better level of life. However, on the other hand, globalization also has negative impacts, one of which was the decrease of noble cultural values among Indonesian people which contained in Pancasila (Ermawan, 2017). The consciousness of possibly or actually joining a nation in order to attain, uphold, and dedicate the nation's identity, integrity, prosperity, and strength—commonly referred to as the “spirit of nationhood” to those goals (Irawan, 2020).

Therefore, Indonesian citizens should harmonize cultural influences that come from outside while still hold firm on the noble values of Pancasila. One of them was to raise awareness of the nation and state. Rahayu et al (2019) mentioned that national and state awareness is an attitude and behavior accordance with the personality of the nation and always relates itself to the ideals and goals of the nation's life, the growth of a sense of unity, the unity of the Indonesian nation, having a great soul and patriotism and aware to their responsibilities as citizens.

According to Somantri (1989), awareness of nation and state should be an integral part of affective education and its development must be consistent to increase intelligence, love for the country, and increase faith and piety to God Almighty. In the module on national insight and State Defense values, awareness of the nation and state means that attitudes and behavior must be in accordance with the personality of the nation and always relate to the ideals and goals of life for the Indonesian people in accordance with the mandate contained in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

Appropriate behavior towards the personality of the nation can be implemented in several ways, firstly fostering unity and coalition of the Indonesian nation and state, which consists of several ethnic groups that live in numerous islands from Sabang to Merauke, with a variety of languages and different cultural customs. This pluralism is attached together in the concept of an archipelago insight which is the perspective of the Indonesian people about themselves, and their environment based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Second, fostering a sense of having a great soul and patriotism to maintain the survival of the nation and state. Patriotic attitudes and behavior start from simple action, namely by helping each other, creating religious harmony and tolerance in carrying out worship according to each religion, respecting each other and maintaining environmental security. Third, aware towards our responsibilities as Indonesian citizens who respect the symbols of the country and comply with laws and regulations.

Holding the awareness of nation and state by each citizen, could be used as a weapon that facilitated citizens to ward off bad influences from outside. Based on a survey by Puska Bela Negara UPN Veterans Jakarta, there was 4% of the people said that one of the threaten conditions towards the Indonesian nation was national culture and other culture which has almost faded because of culture from other countries that infiltrate into Indonesia. Therefore, when someone knows his identity as an Indonesian nation, the mixture of cultures that occurred in current and future could not remove the original Indonesian cultural values.

To bring out an awareness sense of the nation and state, it could not happen accidentally. It should be started from small steps until big steps so that an awareness sense of the nation and state becomes the soul of each citizen. Referring to the State Defense module (Monardo



et al., 2018b). As a pluralistic nation, Indonesia has a wealth of cultural values that have grown and developed from generation to generation in their respective regions. Therefore, values are needed as a driving force for unifying the nation. The urgency in developing national and state awareness is all people are aware of the existence of diversity that unites in a unified state according to the motto of Bhineka Tunggal Ika. National and state awareness is an important value that must be owned by the community.

**c. *Loyal to Pancasila as the State Ideology***

The ideal principles included in Pancasila can be applied to the country and state of Indonesia by using it as a legal ideal. A guiding principle in the history of the Indonesian nation's fight as well as the philosophy that captures the spirit of the country, Pancasila is Born of a Consensus National of the Founding Fathers (Irawan, 2020). John Gardner (1993), mentioned that, "there is no nation can achieve its greatness if that nation does not believe in something and if something it believes in does not have moral dimensions to sustain a great civilization." Pancasila is the five fundamental values that are idealized as a conception of the foundation (philosophy) of the state, viewpoint of life and ideology of Indonesia. The five basic values are:

1. Belief in the One and Only God;
2. Just and civilized humanity;
3. Indonesian Unity;
4. Democracy guided by the inner wisdom in deliberation/representation;
5. social justice for the whole of Indonesian people.

President Soekarno said that the country must be placed at a static, inactive table that can unite all elements of the nation. Pancasila is also obliged to have demands to move forward in the direction in which the movement of the people, nation and state will go in the future. He likens Pancasila to a Leitstar, a guiding star. Pancasila is conceptualized as the basis of philosophy (Philosophische grondslag), world view (Weltanschauung), fundamental principles and ideology of the Indonesian state. Each country has a Weltanschauung: Pancasila, according to Bung Karno, is Weltanschauung and at the same time Philosophische grondslag. Weltanschauung agrees with philosophy that is united in ideology, such as the views of Friedrich Engels. Pancasila as the nation's moral value needs to be practiced and realized in life. It is because of Pancasila that science then does not only refer to the science of truth, but then also talks about aspects of its goodness, aspects of beauty, and divine aspects as contained in the first precept of Pancasila: Belief in One Almighty God.

**d. *Willing to Sacrifice for the Nation and Country***

One of the important points of Defending the Country in the digital era in the community's viewpoint is the meaning of the value of Willing to Sacrifice. Willing to Sacrifice should not limited the meaning that is identified with the use of a physical militaristic approach. Because the core meaning of Willing to Sacrifice is nationalism towards the Republic of Indonesia by providing innovation, creativity and building self-potential for the progress of the nation and state. Every citizen must have nationalism, willing to sacrifice as a unifier and a common identity. Willing to Sacrifice in the sense of



prioritizing the interests of the nation and state above personal or group and community interests. If self-sacrifice attitude is not prioritized, it will cause conflict in a pluralistic country, especially in the digital era.

Defending the Country was the commitment of all components of the nation and state to protect the NKRI wholeheartedly. Defending the Country was a method that used by citizens to animate the NKRI as a unified whole. Thus, every citizen has the right and obligation to optimize every potential and innovation to work and to advance the nation and state. Defending the Country was a commitment to fostering the honor of every citizen as a concrete form of Defending the Country. Being a State Defense cadre was an honor. Defending the Country has a principle, attitude, and responsibility in order to be able to devote oneself to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

One of the pillars in Defending the Country was Willing to Sacrifice. Willing to Sacrifice was not an attitude of self-dedication in a militaristic purpose. Willing to Sacrifice must be interpreted in a broader scope, which was not specific to the involvement of citizens in military training. Willing to Sacrifice was animating oneself to be able to sacrifice time, money, body and soul in order to increase the potential of human resources to grow and develop. Currently, self-sacrifice must improve self-quality by being able to adapt and innovate in order to find and develop attainment according to their respective fields. Every citizen should view the struggle to defend the nation as an honor, one that is made consciously, with full responsibility, and with the willingness to make sacrifices for the good of the country and state (Nurhayati et al., 2022).

The meaning of Willing to Sacrifice is not just defending the territory from threats from other countries, but also maintaining national pride, national image and national achievements through the attainments of Indonesian youth people. Especially in the digital field, which is currently in great demand by millennials. Therefore, this mindset must be built since beginning to avoid misperceptions. Because every citizen should be able to carry out State Defense, especially in the context of Willing to Sacrifice.

*e. State Defense Initial Capability.*

The State Defense Strategy as the Implementation of Pancasila through three things. First, every citizen has the character of Defending the State in order to create a strong, strong and reliable National Resilience in every aspect contained in the five elements (ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and defense and security) according to the four basic consensuses of nation and state, namely: Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. Second, every citizen participates in building National Resilience based on a good understanding of the strategic environment, both in the international, regional and national environment. Third, every citizen participates in the National Defense Movement by carrying out the actualization of State Defense according to their profession and abilities in an effective and efficient manner. The existence of AGHT is expected to be a basic step in building the initial capabilities of Defending the State. At least some actualizations that can be carried out are upholding just laws, upholding human rights, developing democracy and regional autonomy, increasing general welfare, educating the life of the nation, and preserving the environment (National Defense Council, 2018).



In order to ensure that the above values could be implemented properly and effectively, there were six indicators that had been prepared as a guide in implementing the initial state defense capabilities (National Defense Council, 2018). The first indicator is having the ability, integrity and high confidence in defending the nation and state. Every citizen must have integrity and confidence in defending the nation and state. Love the country and awareness of the nation and state must be possessed initially to bring integrity and self-confidence. Based on this reason, every citizen can reflect on whether they have high integrity and confidence in defending the nation and state. In this context, defending was not only considering about defending in a conflictual sense. However, defending the nation and state in every challenge.

The second indicator is having the ability to understand and identify threats in their respective environments so that they are always ready to respond and report early whenever there are activities that are detrimental and disrupt security and public order in their respective environments. The threats faced by the nation and state are not always targeted at a large scope such as at the national level. The most frequent threats come from a small scope, such as the community around residence. If problem in small scope was left hanging without any solution, it would be a snowball effect which certainly have an impact on the national sector. Thus, every citizen element was expected to be able to maintain their respective environment to realize security as well as social resilience. In this situation, the ability of citizen to analyze AGHT in their environment, both at home and at work, as a crucial factor.

The third indicator is always maintaining their health so that they have good physical and mental health. In carrying out the action of Defending the Country, good physical and mental abilities are required. This is to support his strength in dealing with existing problems, both from small to large scale. The existence of a healthy body will also maintain fitness to overcome physical problems. While mental health functions to maintain concentration and confidence in going through the day. In addition, these two forms of health can also cause a feeling of happiness in carrying out daily activities.

The fourth indicator is having emotional and spiritual intelligence and high intelligence. The existence of emotional and spiritual intelligence can help every citizen calmer and patient in dealing with various existing problems. In addition, positive traits and attitudes are also expected to emerge which will create harmony with other people, including those of different religions and ethnicities. Meanwhile, intelligence will enable every citizen to think logically and rationally and increase knowledge in certain fields according to their profession.

The fifth indicator is having knowledge of local wisdom in responding to every threat. Indonesia is a vast archipelagic country. Consequently, Indonesia has ethnic and cultural diversity. Each tribe certainly has its own perspective towards a problem. This diversity cause Indonesia rich in local wisdom which can later be used as an alternative in responding to existing threats. For this reason, every citizen must be able to recognize the local culture that comes from his tribe or place of origin. The local culture must be preserved as long as it does not conflict with Pancasila values.

Finally, the sixth indicator is having the ability to empower a wealth of natural resources and biodiversity. The area of Indonesia also has an impact on its natural wealth. This country is rich in agricultural products, ranging from underground or under the sea. Some of these



assets include abundant mining products, such as: oil, natural gas, coal, nickel, gold and the like. The biodiversity (flora and fauna) that spreads from Sabang to Merauke and Miangas Island to Rote Island. This wealth must be empowered in a fair and equitable manner in order to realize shared prosperity. Based on this reason, in order to preserve this wealth we can take action to protect it from the interests of certain parties whose has intention to enrich themselves and their group.

In its development, the term of Defending the Country becomes more frequently listened in the public area. Multiple problems faced by the nation were associated with efforts to defend the country from all citizens. Furthermore, in 2017 the Ministry of Defense established the National Defense Education and Training Agency located in Rumpin, Bogor Regency. The National Defense Education and Training was a component that must be attended by every Prospective Civil Servant (Rusiana, 2021), BUMN employees (Purwanti, 2022) until students (Kamil, 2020). This policy certainly raised pros and cons in the community regarding the urgency of the meaning of Defending the State in general, and in the context of training in particular. Especially if interpreting State Defense only from a purely military point of view. Even though, Defending the Country action can also be carried out non-military. This issue was explained in Law no. 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense Article 9 (2) which proposed 4 forms of State Defense, namely: Citizenship Education, Basic Military Training, Service as the Indonesian National Armed Forces, and Service according to profession.

The definition of State Defense above is very wide because it does not only cover physical or military aspects alone. Today, there are situations and conditions that tend to be safe and stable, awareness and actualization of State Defense must instead be oriented towards non-physical strength which can be understood by a willingness to serve and sacrifice as a form of dedication proportionally between the profession and the interests of national defense (Kemhan RI , 2015). Based on this, it can be interpreted that every citizen, regardless of profession, can play an active role in realizing the act of defending the country. Even when a real threat is in front, every citizen can carry out their functions according to their expertise. For example, a person who has a profession as a health worker, such as a doctor and medical staff, can carry out the obligations of Defending the Country without having to use weapon, but instead treat victims as a result of an attack from the enemy. The civil engineering experts who can carry out acts of defending the country by building infrastructure that will facilitate the passage of soldiers from one place to another.

In the conflict situation, holding the ability or professional skills were certainly not enough. There must be an initial ability in dealing with conflicts. However, the initial capability of Defending the Country was not interpreted as combat skills (combatants), but rather emphasizes the aspects of physical and mental readiness. Physically, every citizen must maintain the condition of his body to stay healthy and fit. If there was a threat, every citizen would be ready to play an active role in Defending the Country. From a mental perspective, it was reviewed from the efforts of every citizen in maintaining emotional intelligence (EQ), spiritual (SQ) and intelligence (IQ). It was expected that by possessing emotional intelligence, every citizen was expected to be able to practice self-control, humility, patience, courtesy and other positive attitudes. Furthermore, by gaining spiritual intelligence, every citizen was expected to worship according to his religion so that he becomes a pious person. Meanwhile, through intelligence, every citizen can think logically



and rationally and always develop their knowledge according to their profession (Abidin et al., 2014).

#### IV. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that public perceptions of threats to national security revolve around non-military threats such as the Covid-19 pandemic, diminishing job opportunities, unequal education, corruption of political elites, a national culture that is almost faded by foreign cultures, natural disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.), the potential for social conflict due to poor tolerance between religious communities, the rise of hoaxes and hate speech in cyberspace/internet for the increase of crime and the spread of drugs. As for the strategy to deal with non-military threats, non-physical State Defense can overcome them. Namely, this strategy can be carried out through dedication according to their respective professions and strengthening the values of defending the country, such as love for the motherland, awareness of nation and state, loyalty to Pancasila as the state ideology, willingness to sacrifice for the government and state, as well as the initial ability to defend the country.

The national security system is only partially determined by external dynamics and threats and the influence of globalization or other ideologies, such as now, where the type of national threat is already asymmetrical. However, the national values, self-identity, and philosophy system remain essential. Indonesian citizens need to be optimistic that the nation's ideology and mindset will encourage the birth of transformation of new thoughts and ideas that answer the need for a solid national security system.

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