

## **Defense Strategy In Dealing With Threats Of National Security**

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### **Abstract**

*The national defense strategy is to prevent, deter and overcome threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state in various forms by developing capabilities as the main component in the form of ready reinforcements and reserves so that they have high preparedness and immediate response. Indonesia's national defense is not carried out solely by military means, but is carried out based on three main pillars, namely the use of defense force, international cooperation and the development of defense forces even though Indonesia's national defense strategy does not adhere to the development of defense force facts. The purpose of this study is to determine the strength of the country's defense through the Indonesian National Armed Forces with the readiness of military operations other than war in the face of non-military threats. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method with a literature study followed by data presentation, reduction and conclusion. The result of this research is that the state defense is carried out with several efforts such as forming a reserve component, establishing a universal people's security defense system, preparing an active defensive defense, and preparing a multi-layered defense.*

**Keywords:** *Defense Strategy, Threats, National Security*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The national defense strategy is to prevent, deter and overcome threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state in various forms by developing capabilities as the main component in the form of ready reinforcements and reserves so that they have high preparedness and immediate response. Building the capacity of the people in the state defense effort so that they have high and productive universality and versatility and are able to carry out people's resistance on an ongoing basis.

The tendency for global, regional and national security disturbances in the country can create new threats, namely non-military threats carried out by non-state actors which are initially threats to public security and order, but if these threats cannot be overcome and resolved completely, these threats may escalation that could endanger the safety of the nation. Strategic national defense policies to deal with and deal with non-military threats are carried out proportionally together with overcoming military threats. The history of the war of the Indonesian nation records that conflict resolution by using force of arms was carried out as a result of various efforts to resolve conflicts peacefully which failed. Learning from this historical experience, national defense is carried out through efforts to build, maintain and develop all components of national defense in order to realize deterrence and the ability to deal with every threat in an integrated and directed manner. Thus, the defense of the Indonesian state is not carried out only by military means, but is carried out by relying on three main pillars, namely the use of defense force, international cooperation and the development of defense forces even though Indonesia's national defense strategy does not adhere to the factual development of defense forces.

Therefore it is necessary to hold a defense force with the main actor being the TNI as well as preparing Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) to deal with non-military threats.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research is a research term to explore and the meaning that is considered by a person or group is a problem based on social problems. (Kusumastuti, 2019). In this paper the approach taken is a descriptive approach. The data obtained from this study came from books and journals related to the subject matter. The results of the research are presented in narrative form to explain fishermen's strategies in dealing with globalization.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to carry out national defense optimally, a strategy is needed to achieve its goals and objectives. The national defense strategy is formulated in three basic substances of defense strategy, which include “what to defend” (ends), “what to defend” (means), and “how to defend” (ways). Ends is to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the safety of the whole nation which is translated into four strategic goals. Means are national resources that are used to maintain and achieve the goals and objectives to be achieved, namely deploying Military Defense that is integrated and synergized with Non-Military Defense. While ways are how to use national resources to achieve goals or objectives that are maintained, namely by planning, preparing, and implementing a national defense system that is strong and has high deterrence in accordance with the Indonesian people’s understanding of peace and war.

In the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it was expressly stated by the government of the Republic of Indonesia to realize the national goal of protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia’s bloodshed, promoting public welfare, educating the nation’s life and participating in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. The preamble of the 1945 Constitution is the basis for the government to form and organize national defense while simultaneously managing the government system, including in formulating general national defense policies (Defense Ministry, 2018).

### 1. Establishment of Reserve Components

National defense is all efforts to defend state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the whole nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. Indonesia in implementing national defense refers to a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats.

The establishment of a Reserve Component is one of the means and forms of citizen participation in maintaining the integrity of the state. The management of the Reserve Component is carried out by the Minister based on the general policy of National Defense by implementing a National Defense governance system that is democratic, fair and respects human rights and complies with laws and regulations. The purpose of forming a reserve component is as an army that enlarges and strengthens the capabilities and performance of the Army as a general component. With the existence of a reserve component, it is hoped that it can assist the country in dealing with military and non-military threats.

The development of a strong and continuously improved defense is one of the tasks of the state because real military threats are very important to anticipate. Therefore the existence of reserve components in the land, sea and air dimensions is a form of involving citizens as a national resource in maintaining the national defense system.

## **2. Universal People's Security Defense System (*Siskanhamrata*)**

Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defence, Article 1 point (1) defines state defense as all efforts to defend state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. National Defense is a joint force (civil and military) held by a country to guarantee its territorial integrity, protect people and/or safeguard its interests (Suryana, n.d)

The word security is rooted in the word secure. In simple terms, security can be interpreted as an atmosphere free from all forms of threats, anxiety, and fear. In traditional studies, security is more often interpreted in the context of physical (military) threats originating from outside. The National Defense and Security System which is universal in nature has the characteristics of being populist, universal and territorial. Populist characteristics mean that the defense orientation is served by and for the benefit of all the people. The universal characteristic implies that all national resources are utilized for defense efforts. Territorial characteristics are the degree of defense force spread throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with geographical conditions as a defense unit.

Sishankamrata is a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed and continuous manner to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the entire nation. from all threats.

A universal defense strategy is carried out dynamically in accordance with the threats faced, not only military but also nominal military. All national elements must face the development of one dimension to another in a simultaneous, complex, unpredictable, and changing way.

## **3. Prepare Active Defensive Defences**

The implementation of diplomacy must be put forward in the form of active defensive defense. Active defensive defense is a non-aggressive and non-expansive defense as long as the national interest is not threatened. Diplomatic efforts must be carried out as an effort to prevent war by using a persuasive political approach in these diplomatic efforts.

Diplomatic efforts core the role of Non-Military Defense which is carried out through political and economic approaches. At the same time, other Military Defense and Non-Military Defense were deployed to strengthen diplomacy efforts, as well as carry out further stages if diplomacy failed. The success of diplomacy efforts is highly dependent on the quality and strategic communication skills played by Non-Military Defense elements.

Active defensive defense is realized by building global partnerships. The complexity of international relations, especially in the Asia Pacific region, is very important for Indonesia to promote the spirit of togetherness between countries. Indonesia is in a position to promote stability, security and shared prosperity. This is done on the basis of the belief that the progress of a country is not a threat to other countries, but is an opportunity for increased cooperation and partnership.

## **4. Building Layered Defense**

Layered defense is carried out in a comprehensive, integral and holistic way to be able to deal with broad and complete dynamics of threat patterns, and are inseparable from one another in a dynamic system.

The national defense strategy is implemented in a layered defense strategy by providing military and non-military defense synergies, this is a combination of active and universal defensive defense that focuses on integrated defense efforts as one national defense unit that supports each other. It is hoped that this integration will prevent and overcome any threats, both military and non-military.

The use of an ideal defense strategy is a national development mandate in the field of defense. The formation of an ideal defense strategy is as follows.

- a. In general, the use of the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) is implemented to serve as a guideline for formulating policies related to the benefits of developing the TNI's posture, especially the Main Component MEF (Indrawan, Bayu Widiyanto, 2016).

MEF is a Main Component force development strategy towards an ideal and MEF is not directed at the concept of an arms race or as a force development strategy to win a total war, but

as a form of basic force that meets certain standards and has a deterrent effect. MEF development is aligned with limited resources by revitalizing the defense industry, but it is hoped that it will still be able to deal with actual threats as a priority scale without setting aside potential threats within the framework of the TNI being able to carry out Military War Operations (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), besides that to implement deterrence strategies.

With MEF's alignment with the reality of defense development, it will be able to determine threats. MEF development is prepared based on: first, priority scale in dealing with actual threats without neglecting potential threats (threat based design); second, the ability to become independent (capability based defense); third, based on budgeting in accordance with the country's economic capacity; and fourth, the deterrence factor can be realized as part of creating mutual trust with CBM friendly countries (Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2012 concerning Policy Alignment of Minimum Essential Force Main Components).

The existence of a system used in determining defense strategy such as the MEF will make it easier for policy makers to determine the needs, costs required by the TNI as a support for the capability of the defense industry and professionalism as well as increasing welfare.

The ideal defense strategy is as follows.

- a. Utilizing human resources by turning them into educated people to become national defense reserves. In this case providing military education and sending them to study abroad to share military knowledge and capabilities.
- b. Development and implementation of the large island defense concept
- c. Application of accountability, transparency, and freedom from corruption in the management of the defense budget.
- d. Development of the posture of the Indonesian Armed Forces which has strategic deterrence capabilities and high mobility to be projected within and outside the jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in the framework of upholding sovereignty and protecting national interests.
- e. Revitalization of the defense industry as a producer of advanced, strong, independent and competitive defense and security equipment to meet the needs of national defense.
- f. Increasing international cooperation in the field of defense and involvement in world peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) and other international institutions in the context of participating in maintaining world order and peace.

Increasing non-military defense capabilities carried out by ministries other than the defense sector, institutions and regional governments by optimizing the utilization of national resources for the benefit of national defense (Humas, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

Building a defense system, citizens are involved in order to provide synergies in assisting the main components in carrying out their duties. The dynamics of the development of the strategic environment have created a complex spectrum of threats, challenges and risks. The development of the strategic environment always brings changes to the complexity of threats and challenges to national defense. all components of the nation must unite to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the entire nation in order to face various threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges in the future. By remaining united, defense and security will certainly get stronger and Indonesia will become more resilient.

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