THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY: UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT IN THE MILLENNIAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This research aims to comprehensively examine the implementation of national defense policy in the millennial era, explicitly focusing on the conceptual understanding within the framework of the National Defense program in the Republic of Indonesia. The study aims to shed light on the challenges and implications of the evolving threat landscape, globalization, and technological advancements, emphasizing the necessity for a strategic and well-utilized defense strategy.

Theoretical Reference: This research is grounded in the theoretical framework of state defense, emphasizing its significance as a mindset and pattern of action aligned with the values of Pancasila. The study draws on the context of Indonesia's pluralistic and multicultural conditions, exploring how these factors contribute to the complexity of implementing state defense. The theoretical foundation is further supported by critical variables, including government leadership, the formation of reserve component blocks, and citizenship education, all crucial in shaping a robust national defense strategy.

Method: This qualitative case study explores the implementation of state defense policies in the millennial era. Key aspects include assessing the government's role, National Defense program effectiveness, and community participation. Respondent selection involves stakeholders, ensuring diverse perspectives. Data collection comprises in-depth interviews and document analysis.

Results and Conclusion: The results of this research highlight the intricate nature of implementing state defense in the millennial era, considering the challenges arising from globalization, technological advancements, and internal conflicts. The study underscores the importance of genuine role models among national leaders and stakeholders, especially in fostering a paternalistic culture for the younger generation. The conclusion emphasizes the constructive nature of defending the country as a strategy for maintaining national integrity and empowering the Republic of Indonesia in the face of evolving threats.

Implications of research: The implications of this research extend to various sectors, including government policy-making, defense program development, and societal awareness. The study provides insights into the urgency of aligning government programs with the dynamic needs of the millennial era.

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Originality/value: This research uniquely explores the implementation of national defense policy in Indonesia's millennial era, integrating theory, qualitative analysis, and critical variables. It enriches the discourse on state defense by addressing challenges and opportunities in the evolving global and technological landscape. A valuable resource, it benefits scholars, policymakers, and practitioners.

Keywords: national defense, implementation, millennial era, government, society.

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A IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA POLÍTICA DE DEFESA NACIONAL: COMPREENDER O CONCEITO NA ERA MILENAR

RESUMO

Objetivo: Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo examinar de forma abrangente a implementação da política de defesa nacional na era milenar, com foco explícito na compreensão conceitual dentro do quadro do programa de Defesa Nacional na República da Indonésia. O estudo tem como objetivo lançar luz sobre os desafios e implicações do cenário de ameaças em evolução, globalização e avanços tecnológicos, enfatizando a necessidade de uma estratégia de defesa estratégica e bem utilizada.

Referência Teórica: Esta pesquisa é fundamentada na estrutura teórica da defesa do Estado, enfatizando seu significado como uma mentalidade e padrão de ação alinhado com os valores de Pancasila. O estudo se baseia no contexto das condições pluralistas e multiculturais da Indonésia, explorando como esses fatores contribuem para a complexidade da implementação da defesa do Estado. A base teórica é ainda apoiada por variáveis críticas, incluindo a liderança do governo, a formação de blocos componentes de reserva e educação para a cidadania, todos cruciais na formulação de uma estratégia robusta de defesa nacional.

Método: Este estudo de caso qualitativo explora a implementação de políticas de defesa do Estado na era milenar. Os principais aspectos incluem a avaliação do papel do governo, a eficácia do programa de Defesa Nacional e a participação da comunidade. A seleção de entrevistados envolve as partes interessadas, garantindo perspectivas diversas. A coleta de dados compreende entrevistas detalhadas e análise de documentos.

Resultados e Conclusão: Os resultados desta pesquisa destacam a intrincada natureza da implementação da defesa do Estado na era milenar, considerando os desafios decorrentes da globalização, avanços tecnológicos e conflitos internos. O estudo ressalta a importância de modelos genuínos entre líderes nacionais e partes interessadas, especialmente na promoção de uma cultura paternalista para a geração mais jovem. A conclusão enfatiza o caráter construtivo de defender o país como uma estratégia para manter a integridade nacional e empoderar a República da Indonésia em face das ameaças em evolução.

Implicações da pesquisa: As implicações desta pesquisa se estendem a vários setores, incluindo a formulação de políticas governamentais, o desenvolvimento de programas de defesa e a conscientização social. O estudo fornece insights sobre a urgência de alinhar os programas governamentais com as necessidades dinâmicas da era milenar.

Originalidade/valor: Esta pesquisa explora exclusivamente a implementação da política de defesa nacional na era milenar da Indonésia, integrando teoria, análise qualitativa e variáveis críticas. Enriquece o discurso sobre a defesa do Estado ao enfrentar os desafios e as oportunidades no cenário global e tecnológico em evolução. Um recurso valioso beneficia estudiosos, formuladores de políticas e profissionais.
1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a country is full of history, what happened was that before Indonesian Independence, several kingdoms were one of the rulers in Southeast Asia. The Srivijaya Kingdom was one of those that came to power in the 7th century. However, these kingdoms were destroyed due to conflict. This conflict developed because of the desire for Independence caused by internal problems such as the kingdom's social, economic, and political crisis. History reminds us that internal conflict can destroy unity, whereas, in Indonesia, the value of unity is strength (Firmansyah, n.d.) (Adha & Susanto, 2020). This situation is interesting to relate to several contemporary realities. Among the various developments and dynamics of the strategic environment that influence Indonesia come threats, challenges, and opportunities. This brings awareness that every component of the nation has a role to play in maintaining the defense of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Mustari, Supartono, & Barnas, 2018), (Wibisono, 2023).

Strategic anticipation by government officials, namely from the ranks of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI), as well as all Indonesian people need to prepare themselves for global competition, which is no longer about the threat of conventional war but has touched on every various aspect Life. Due to the existence of modern warfare methods, which are often difficult to detect directly but have the potential to have a more significant destructive impact than conventional warfare methods. (Nuryanti, 2019), (Affan, 2019)

This development requires strategic efforts in preparing or carrying out defense of the State, adapted to these threats. Indonesia, as a democratic country and as a rule of law, is a reference in guaranteeing every rule in Indonesian society (Siallagan, 2016). The community can control the government system, with the government running the country based on the interests of its people. This situation is part of Indonesian reform. With its diversity in terms of religion, ethnicity, race, language, and culture, the Indonesian government can be a strength and challenge in maintaining the country's defense. The problems that occur in Indonesia still require solutions because the level of escalation of violence between community groups with diverse backgrounds continues to increase in this country. Various forms of conflict that occur hierarchically and laterally do not show any signs of abating. (Haryanto, 2012) Responding to the conflict phenomenon as
described above, if it cannot be resolved immediately and handled completely, these existing challenges can pose a threat. This is adjusted to the threat classification, namely what is known as a real threat currently occurring and will be faced, such as terrorism and radicalism, separatists, and other threats that could disrupt national interests. (Ministry of Defense, 2015) From this explanation, this is a policy product. This is adapted to understanding policy as a government product to overcome or achieve goals. (Carl J, 1963) This is the basis for achieving goals by taking a holistic approach to the Indonesian people implementing national defense.

Defending the State during peacetime is part of the defense. A country organized to achieve firm and sturdy resilience. Its implementation involves a multi-level defense strategy in preventive efforts through utilizing the potential of all available resources and combining military and non-military defense aspects into one unit. This comprehensive defense system involves all components, including the main, supporting, and reserve components. (Indonesian Defense White Paper: 2015) The importance of awareness to defend the country is an integral element of Indonesia's national strategy in facing various existing and future challenges along with developments in the global era, technological transformation, and technological disruption.

For the national goals and vision of the Indonesian nation, a national strategy is needed that prioritizes awareness of national defense among all Indonesian citizens, without exception from all levels of society. Awareness of national defense is mandated in Article 27, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense efforts. Apart from that, Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia also emphasizes that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in state defense and security efforts. (Indonesia, 2002a)

The concept of national defense is explained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, especially in Article 9 (Indonesia, 2002b). This article explains that national defense is the attitude and behavior of citizens based on love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila and the Constitution. 1945 Constitution. Defending the State is part of nationalist efforts. If the sense of nationalism in society is high, then the influence of the strategic environment can be sorted and contained to maintain the unity of the State. Indonesia's nationalism adheres to Pancasila. This can be seen from developments in
which its presence in people's lives not only has a positive impact but also has a negative impact.

The Republic of Indonesia, with a population based on BPS data in 2020 of 269,603.4 people (bps.go.id), is an opportunity for the entry and development of these changes, which are seen to have a negative impact. The negative impact on the country's life includes many things, especially from the defense side, which is a threat to the country, namely from the military, non-military, and hybrid sides. However, recently, non-military threats have dominated national defense. Non-military threats are grouped as threats related to ideology, politics, socio-culture, security and public safety, technology, and legislation. (Elita Tamami, 2019). Non-military threats in the era of globalization, marked by the development of advances in science, technology, communication, and information, have driven change.

This article focuses on ideology or nationalism, which can be threatened if a country has a vague ideology, then its sovereignty will be easily affected. There is social conflict, threats of national disintegration, and separatism. Even though globalization has brought the lives of Indonesian people open and developed, it requires boundaries so as not to obscure national defense, as well as proof of love for the homeland and national defense.

2 METHOD

The research method employed is qualitative research with a case study approach, aimed at obtaining an in-depth understanding, analyzing, and evaluating the implementation of state defense policies in the millennial era. Through this method, researchers assess the effectiveness of the government's role, the National Defense program, and community participation. Additionally, an analysis of the impact of paternalistic culture on the millennial generation's understanding of national defense was conducted.

The selection of respondents as research subjects involved key stakeholders, including government representatives, members of government institutions, and communities participating in the National Defense program. Diversification was implemented to ensure a variety of perspectives and experiences among respondents.

Data collection utilized in-depth interviews with stakeholders to gather insights on the concept of National Defense, encountered obstacles, and the influence of the
millennial era. Document analysis followed, involving a review of official documents related to National Defense policies, program implementation reports, and relevant literature. The data collection procedure comprised direct interviews with respondents at locations implementing the National Defense program, coupled with an analysis of documents related to its implementation and developments in the millennial era.

Thematic analysis, involving the identification of patterns, trends, and relationships between concepts derived from interviews and document studies, was employed for data analysis. Coding of data facilitated the identification of themes and categories.

Ensuring validity and reliability involved triangulation, where results from various data sources and methods were compared to enhance the findings' validity. Verification included involving respondents in the process to ensure an accurate interpretation of the findings. Subsequently, an in-depth and contextual case study report was generated regarding the implementation of National Defense, emphasizing key findings and recommendations for improvement.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IS A NECESSITY

Implementation of the National Defense Program policy uses the strength of the Indonesian people as the foundation for maintaining National Defense. Through the State Defense Program, the President of the Republic of Indonesia invites the Indonesian people to play a role in safeguarding the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia through the spirit of defending the country. The concept of National Defense is related to the spirit, determination, and behavior of citizens carried out individually or collectively to defend the sovereignty of the State and nation. There are five basic concepts for National Defense: love of the homeland, awareness of the nation and State, loyalty to Pancasila, which is the state ideology, willingness to sacrifice for the nation and State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the initial ability to defend the country.

The implementation can inevitably if it is by what is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Developing National Defense Awareness, namely that it needs to be implemented correctly based on this Regulation. This fact can be assessed from the awareness of defending the country by the authorized institutions, whether it is running
well or is carried out continuously to achieve the targets or goals set by the government. Another assessment of the quality of society in implementing the values of defending the country is whether there are still indications of a nation that is not nationalistic and tends to be inconsistent with Pancasila or is willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the country's unity.

The implementation of state defense is based on an effort to build community strength in a program that needs to be implemented. The development of the strategic environment, which brings influence from outside, and the development of threats to the State greatly influence the pattern of people's lives. It is said to be inevitable if this influence becomes stronger and blurs the boundaries of Indonesian nationalism. It can be prevented if the policy is carried out thoughtfully and continues. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, with the Ministry of Defense, which is directly responsible, uses the power of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as implementers in the field in carrying out national defense. Defending the State becomes necessary if society as a national unit is negligent and does not have strong principles of nationalism, and this can also happen because the government's influence is not optimal in carrying out the National Defense program. Using the TNI as an agent who directly trains and develops state defense for the community, however, if the budget is limited, this will hinder the program's implementation. After it is determined that the Master Plan for Development of National Defense Awareness 2022-2024, intended in paragraph (1), is a guideline for ministries/non-ministerial government agencies, related institutions, the Indonesian National Army, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and regional governments in planning PKBN. (Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 115 of 2022 concerning Policies for Developing National Defense Awareness.) So citizens must pay attention to the issue of unity and working together to defend and protect citizens' rights. This substance is needed so that the country has a strong defense. Even though globalization is so fast, we must not change or be careless in this task. Every individual must have an obligation to fulfill their obligations to maintain Indonesia's honor as a large, sovereign country.

In the philosophical question of why the state needs to be defended, many fundamental questions need to be explained, including its definition, the purpose of its establishment, and the need to defend the state. What further underlies this statement is a view of the state's role. The state exists to ensure the safety of its people, so there is a
need for cooperation between society and the government in achieving this goal. For
Indonesians, it is essential to remember that first, the Republic of Indonesia did not
emerge spontaneously but was formed through great struggle and sacrifice. Second,
people's struggles and sacrifices are made based on the belief that the state exists to
provide benefits and protection to all its citizens. Therefore, we must defend and protect
the existence, even the country's survival. Thus, the importance of National Defense is
not only due to the reality that a country always faces threats and challenges but also leads
to the country being able to continue providing the benefits it provides to its citizens.

There are at least two reasons why this principle is expressly written in the state
constitution, based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 27
states, "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the
country." Furthermore, article 30 repeats this principle with some changes to the wording.
"State Defense efforts" become "state defense and security efforts." In another definition,
namely, efforts to defend the country do not mean having to take up arms but lead to a
manifestation of love for the country by continuously cultivating national insight,
primarily through civic education." The definition of the words "in the efforts of national
defense and security" in article 30 does not have to be interpreted as a requirement for
physical participation. This is by the National Defense Law, Article (2) paragraph "a,"
which further regulates citizen participation in National Defense through civic education.

Through Presidential Instruction Number 7 of 2018 relating to national defense,
the government has issued this. This instruction concerns the National Action Plan for
National Defense for the 2018 - 2019. It is addressed to all parts of the state apparatus,
including Ministers in the Working Cabinet, Cabinet Secretary, Attorney General, and
Commander of the Indonesian National Army, Head of the National Police of the
Republic of Indonesia, Head of the State Intelligence Agency, Heads of Non-Ministerial
Government Institutions, Heads of State Institution Secretariats, Governors, and
Regent/Mayor. This regulation covers three main activities: disseminating information,
understanding and imbibing the values at the basis of state defense, and carrying out
concrete actions in the state defense movement. This instruction is also reinforced by the
allocation of funds from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) provided by
ministries and institutions, as well as funds from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure
Budget (APBD) and sources from other non-binding funds that are adjusted to legal
provisions. Apart from that, this instruction provides roles for the community and business actors, adjusted to the applicable rules in statutory regulations.

In the era of globalization, a country has threats that are not limited to military threats alone. Various non-military threats covering the political, economic, social, and cultural fields also require attention because this requires sensitivity and vigilance from all government institutions, not only military institutions. However, it is essential to remember that in peaceful situations, implementing the concept of National Defense depends on the level of awareness and spirit of nationalism of individual citizens. In other words, whether these rights and obligations are fulfilled depends on each individual's decisions and morals.

Therefore, one of the main issues in this context is that the definition of National Defense can be broad. A person is said to have not fulfilled the obligation to defend the country if there are negative implications, such as being involved in legal problems or contributing to riots or conflicts that could lead to the nation's disintegration. Because its nature is very open to various interpretations, actions that some people may consider violating the obligation to defend the country can be seen as a form of attention or participation in defending the country by others. For example, when workers demonstrate or strike as a protest against a company's policy, this can be interpreted from two different points of view, depending on the individual's point of view. Demonstrators try to get companies to comply with the laws in force in their country, but from another point of view, demonstrators' actions can disrupt the country's stability.

Another aspect of the problem depends on the efforts of National Defense in times of peace, namely that citizens of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) can carry out their work properly and correctly for the State and be helpful. However, there is a view that beliefs about normative thinking are trapped in utopian, imaginary ideas and not reality. This leads to not supporting efforts to defend the country. This is idealistic and excessively optimistic thinking as it is less realistic because it only sees the good side of humans. Political thinkers or politicians who follow the flow of Realism. This school says that regulations were created to control various interests, which often lead to conflict, which cannot be separated from the wrong sides of humans, such as the thirst for power, egoism, dissatisfaction, and various bad traits that have implications for the state. Even with various regulations, humans often tend to violate them. Therefore, efforts to
in institutionalize the National Defense concept may need to continue with targeted and sustainable design and implementation.

3.2 UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IN THE MILLENNIAL ERA

The millennial generation is classified as having unique characteristics, and one of these characteristics is skills in using and understanding communication, media, and digital technology. Because they grew up amidst technological advances, this generation is known as creative, informative, enthusiastic, and productive. They have a close relationship with technology, so technology is always involved in various aspects of their lives. In the millennium era, the social development of society goes hand in hand with technological progress, and this places a great responsibility on them to implement the concept of National Defense in maintaining the unity of the State, especially in Indonesia.

In the Millennium Era, the young generation is essential because it is part of Indonesia's future. We are applying the concept of national defense in the millennial era as a form of understanding in preventing and overcoming the development of threats that could damage national defense. After the development of external threats and internal threats, society could become the nation's enemy. This is seen from exchanges in world views, products, thoughts, and other cultural fields. (Kartika, 2020) Infrastructure developments in the transportation and telecommunications sectors, such as the emergence of the telegraph and internet, have become one of the main drivers of the globalization phenomenon. This has increased the level of interdependence between various economic and cultural aspects worldwide. The use and utilization of technology can be used through the implementation of the noble values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in everyday life among young people to form a mindset of loving the homeland, making efforts to defend the country, and making the issue of radicalism and terrorism a threat to sovereignty and defense of the State, so that youth can serve as a shield together with the Government, TNI, POLRI, and other authorized elements.

Advertising and social media are a forum for spreading and reinforcing Pancasila and inviting all levels of society to implement National Defense. One of the survey results stated that the use of social media can play an essential role in the concept of National Defense.
In the era of globalization in various aspects of life, society faces the problem of being divided due to the uncontrolled overflow of information. This makes it difficult to differentiate legitimate information from fake news (hoaxes). The existence of individuals who are irresponsible in creating hoaxes can trigger conflicts, namely social, cultural, and religious aspects, and conflicts between groups, which can give rise to hostility, feelings of hatred, ethnocentric attitudes, and ideologies such as extremism. This often manifests in the form of radical movements such as supremacist movements, insurgency, terrorist movements, and separatism, which can threaten national unity and the sustainability of the country, as well as the safety of the people living in it. Carrying out subversive actions that can violate the law and the state, such as bomb attacks, armed attacks, mass gatherings, and other acts of terror, is becoming more accessible due to technological developments that are increasingly affordable, sophisticated, and cheap. This results in the risk of breaking up the unity of Indonesian society, which has the highest social diversity in the world, due to the increase that occurred in the Society 5.0 Era.

The use of information technology as a forum for understanding the concept of state defense is legally guaranteed in Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. The ITE Law can act as "cyber law" used in handling criminal acts and preventing (preventive) criminal acts. The ITE Law functions so that the information the Indonesian people receive from the internet can be limited. The government's aim in carrying out this action is to uphold legal justice, specifically in cyberspace.

Due to the application of technology, facing threats from the flow of information can also divide the nation and attract more individuals to engage in subversive activities. Cohesiveness and integrity are also needed as a foundation for defending the country and a high spirit of nationalism because of the threat of using information. This will ensure that Indonesia, a nation with diverse cultures, religions, ethnicities, and races, can unite and maintain unity and integrity in the Millennial Era, filled with challenges and uncertainty. The inability to adopt strong ideological views can encourage individuals or groups to act violently, using technology to record acts of violence and destruction that harm many parties. Therefore, the formation of human resources must involve the latest knowledge and technology and strengthen the spirit of defending the country, nationality, the value of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and nationalism. This guides...
each individual and group in their actions to prevent actions that are detrimental to society and prevent the disintegration of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia.

The concept of national defense aligns with developments in the millennium era. Defending the country has become a boundary and guide for the millennial generation in keeping up with global developments and the use of information, technology, and communication. The industrial revolution 4.0 (change) is marked by artificial intelligence, the digital economy, big data, and the internet of things (IoT). This situation also needs to be utilized by the young millennial generation to make this development a reality platform for maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia by becoming an Agent of Change as a spreader of Love for the Motherland and Defending the Country. This will ensure that defending the country is not just a concept but can be implemented and supported by the government.

3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY IN THE MILLENNIAL ERA

In the millennial era, good openness in government life within the scope of democracy, openness of information, and bringing about blurriness in social boundaries have influenced the shift in the spirit of nationalism in people's lives. The use of technology is based on legal rules that are not strictly applied and fail to prevent or minimize the harmful use of social media. This has implications for implementing state defense policies in the millennium era.

The understanding of national defense is a constitutional obligation as an Indonesian society and also an obligation as a human being”. As a citizen of a country, it is required to have the soul of "nationalism" or a sense of love for the motherland, automatically there is an obligation to "be ready to defend and sacrifice for its survival." Thus, "protection of the rights granted by the state as well as the willingness to sacrifice for the survival of the nation" correlates with the state (Moh Mahfud MD, 2009)

No dynamics of social change can eliminate a person's rights and obligations to be involved in National Defense efforts. The provisions of Article 27 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia state that every citizen has the right and responsibility to participate in national defense efforts. Social and cultural aspects are also an integral part of National Defense efforts. The social dimension refers to interactions
between humans concerning their environment, influenced by aspects of nationalism and unlimited loyalty to the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia.

The cultural dimension refers to the system and meaning that is the basis for interaction between humans in society and human relationships with the world around them in the context of the community. This includes internal aspects such as goals, motivation, considerations, values, and beliefs that shape human behavior in maintaining national defense within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) framework. The 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution (UUD) Chapter I has emphasized that the State of Indonesia is a Unitary State in the form of a Republic. Based on these legal provisions, undeniable rights and obligations have been enforced for every citizen to maintain the nation's integrity. This refers to efforts and processes to unite the differences within a country to create harmony and harmony at the national level. In understanding the implementation of national defense in the millennial era, it can be understood simply in the picture below:

Figure 1. Components of Implementing National Defense

In the picture above, four components or aspects are interdependent to form one system with one goal, namely the Implementation of National Defense. Defending the State can be carried out supported by policy making and supported by binding regulations so that the implementation of Defending the Nation can be implemented well. As a policy maker, the government needs to use various resources within the country, namely from Human Resources (HR), namely the Indonesian people. The Indonesian people need to have and use the capabilities and strengths of reserve components (KOMCAD) to implement state defense so that it does not just become a concept. By utilizing available natural resources as supporting components (Table cloth), it can be said that the implementation of National Defense can be successful with the SISHANKAMRATA defense system from the picture above.
How to increase awareness of defending the country to achieve the desired goals? In facing the challenges to national sovereignty mentioned previously, several factors must be considered in effective national defense. Among others:

a. Building blocks Reserve components that are concrete examples of the concept of national defense that are relevant for this country. The use of reserve components is not only in war situations. However, it is also essential to strengthen national unity and integrity in peace conditions through various activities that benefit the younger generation. National Defense has been implemented by organizing the community's potential to become part of a reserve force ready to assist the defense and security forces. It involved various groups such as Room, Wanra, Hansip, and others, which were organized, trained, and managed so that they were ready to be used when needed, even including the formation of the Balacad Company (Reserve Army) within the regional unit structure. However, efforts to revive such activities must continue with clear legal support. Some existing potentials have not been able to be effectively organized into reserve forces for defense and security. Therefore, a strong political determination is needed from policymakers to resolve legal issues related to National Defense and develop strategies and operations that are appropriate to today's times.

b. Leadership: Effective leadership, namely government, provides real evidence of performance based on facts, not just images. For example, the TNI has leadership that focuses on concrete evidence of performance. For example, in the Citarum Harum initiative, the TNI seeks to improve its image and prioritizes achieving accurate results. In this case, the TNI builds evidence of solid performance and then uses it as an example that inspires others to contribute and work together. Defending the country is an effort to internalize national values in the current context for all citizens.

c. Citizenship education in schools or the National Defense Education Program (PPBN) for the younger generation is a positive step. However, if analyzed more deeply, various forms of education and training, such as citizenship education or programs in preliminary education for National Defense, basic initial policies contain technical values and become the primary capital for increasing awareness of National Defense. This serves as a concrete manifestation of
National Defense when implemented in real action. In peacetime, this application is adjusted to each individual's profession.

Ideally, in a peaceful situation, every citizen is expected to carry out their profession with ethics and a fundamental commitment to ensure that their work does not harm or endanger the country's continuity. For example, if an entrepreneur can manage his company well and fairly, employees will work enthusiastically, increasing company productivity. This can encourage positive economic growth and strengthen the country economically. When a politician or government official carries out their duties well, public services will be better, support for political or government institutions will grow, and political stability and security will be maintained. When lecturers and students play an active role in their profession, the quality of Indonesia's human resources will increase, enabling better resolution of national problems, increasing Indonesia's competitiveness at the global level, and strengthening the country in facing the challenges of an ever-evolving era.

4 CONCLUSION

The State Defense policy will depend on the state defense system that the state has established. The responsibility to defend the country is the obligation of all components of the country's citizens without exception to maintain the honor of the country. For this reason, every citizen has a primary obligation to defend the country as normatively regulated in existing legal regulations. The concept of National Defense is based on awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens in the context of efforts to defend their sovereignty as an independent nation and state. This strength and energy must be owned absolutely by every citizen without exception. The ability to realize National Defense is not only intended to relate to matters of defense and security interests but also to interests related to all aspects of life. Indonesia, with a universal defense system, means that implementing national defense can involve all components of its citizens, territory, and national resources. Arguments that can be constructed for the concept of National Defense must be carried out at all times with age levels, educational aspects, and levels of society. The concept of National Defense must be understood through an integral-comprehensive-holistic approach that is multidisciplinary – interdisciplinary -transdisciplinary based on safe development, which continues to change along with the development of information and communication technology.
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