State Defense: Challenges Towards Digitalization

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Abstract

Indonesia's national resilience is a dynamic condition of a nation or Indonesia which includes all integrated national life containing tenacity and resilience which contains the ability to develop national strength in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, obstacles and disturbances, both coming from within and from outside, to ensure identity and integrity. Thus, national resilience is the ability of a nation to maintain its unity and integrity, strengthen its life support capacity, face all forms of threats it faces so that it is able to carry on its life in achieving the welfare of the nation in this digital era. National Resilience is abbreviated as Tannas (*Ketahanan Nasional*). Efforts to organize national resilience can be realized by defending the state. State defense is the attitude and behavior of citizens who are inspired by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation and state as a whole. Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense of the state and the conditions for defense are regulated by law. Awareness of defending the country is essentially a willingness to serve the country and a willingness to sacrifice to defend the country.

Keywords: *national defense, digitalization, digital interaction*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has been able to stand up to this day because this country is motivated by the struggle of the entire nation. After all, Indonesia is being targeted by many other nations because of the abundance of wealth in Indonesia's land and seas. For a long time, Indonesia has been the target of many nations or countries because of its great potential, seen from its vast territory with a lot of natural wealth. Before independence, after independence and until now Indonesia is still being chased by other nations who want to control Indonesia's nature and human resources, especially in this digital era.

The Republic of Indonesia is a country that has a different history from other nations, its history includes pre-colonialism and colonialism. In the pre-colonial period, namely the heyday of kingdoms that had different struggles. The colonialism period was a period in which Indonesia was colonized in terms of resources, both natural resources

and human resources.[1] At that time, awareness and a sense of patriotism, self-sacrifice and love for the homeland emerged. Currently experiencing a different period from the previous period, of course, the challenges and difficulties experienced are also different from the past. Then every citizen becomes the successor where this country will continue to progress and develop and can protect this country. Defending the country is one of the actions or efforts of every citizen in facing challenges, the challenges in question include ideological, economic, socio-cultural, and security problems.[2]

National resilience is one of the conceptions of the Indonesian state. The resilience of a nation is basically needed to guarantee and strengthen the nation's ability to maintain its unity, face threats that come, and seek resources to meet the needs of life. Thus, national resilience is the ability of a nation to maintain its unity and integrity, strengthen its life support capacity, and face all forms of threats it faces so that it is able to carry on its life in achieving the welfare of the nation. The concept of national resilience in the context of Indonesia is formulated under the name National Resilience, abbreviated as Tannas *(Ketahanan Nasional)*. Efforts to organize this national defense can be realized by defending the state.[3]

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019[4] concerning the Management of National Resources, the definition of state defense is the determination, attitude, and behavior and actions of citizens, both individually and collectively in maintaining state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation and state which is inspired by his love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia[5] in ensuring the survival of the Indonesian nation and the State from various threats.

Defending the country is not only the responsibility of the TNI and Polri, but is the responsibility of all components of the nation, including the younger generation in today's digital era.[6] However, Indonesia, with its spirit of unity and integrity, is still trying to defend our nation from these threats. National resilience is needed that can guarantee and strengthen the ability of the nation concerned in maintaining its unity, facing threats that come and seek resources to meet the needs of life.

With the preparation of this article, it is hoped that we can learn to be ready to face national security by building a strong collective commitment from all components of the nation to fulfill Indonesia's independence and be able to analyze the urgency and challenges of national security for the nation's components in the digital realm.

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[1] Auli Ihza Ahyati and Dinie Anggraeni Dewi, "Implementasi Bela Negara Di Era Teknologi Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan," *Journal on Education* 3, no. 3 (2021): 236–47, https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v3i3.371.

[2] Ahyati and Dewi.

[3] Rika. Adha, Muhammad, Perdana, Dayu, *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2020).

[4] Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2019 Tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Nasional Untuk Pertahanan Negara" (2019), https://www.kemhan.go.id/pothan/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Salinan-UU-Nomor-23-Tahun-2019.pdf.

[5] Republik Indonesia, "UUD 1945" (2019), https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/mh39x.

[6] Dwi Hartono, "Fenomena Kesadaran Bela Negara Di Era Digital Dalam Perspektif Ketahanan Nasional," *Jurnal Kajian Lemhannas RI* 8, no. 1 (2020): 19.

METHOD

The research method used is a mixed method, namely by analyzing phenomena that occur in society and looking for some literature related to these phenomena to be a reference in solving the problems contained in the case study. Social research is a scientific activity that is useful for revealing a truth based on methodological, systematic, and consistent analysis.[7] Social research focuses on the social aspects of human existence and the various properties of social reality.[8] Therefore, this article is expected to be able to answer the problems that occur in society so that it can be a reference for problems that have relevance in the future.

DISCUSSION

National resilience is an ideal condition possessed by a country in developing its strength, so that it can face various kinds of threats that come to interfere with the survival of the nation, both internally and externally. According to the National Resilience Agency, it is a dynamic condition of the Indonesian nation which contains questions of endurance and tenacity in facing all forms of threats, disturbances, and threats from within and outside the country.

Characteristics of national resilience:

1) Based on the *Asta Gatra* procedure, which consists of 3 natural factors, such as natural wealth, geography, and society and 5 social factors, namely economy, culture, defense, philosophy, and state administration.

2) National security focuses on maintaining the values adopted for the survival of a nation with a security and welfare approach.

3) Adhering to the understanding of national insight based on the nation's perspective in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

4) National resilience is mandatory for developing countries.

5) Used to deal with provocations, obstacles, and obstacles.

The purpose of national security is explained in the 1945 Constitution[9], namely to protect the nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed to achieve general peace, to live the life of the nation, and to carry out world discipline on the basis of independence, consensus, and social justice.

Principles of National Resilience

1) Principles of welfare and security.

2) Integral comprehensive principle.

3) The principle of inward insight and outward insight.

4) The principle of family.

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[7] Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: PT Rajawali Pers, 2015).

[8] A. Nuurrochman; Kurniullah, Ardhariksa Zukhruf; Tjiptadi, Diena Dwidienawati; Saragih, Hisama; Rahayu, Puspita Puji; Prijanto, Jossapat Hendra; Krisnawati, Astrie; Sugiarto, Mochamad; Malinda, Okta; Anwarudin, Oeng; Gandasari, Dyah; Hidayatulloh, *Metode Penelitian Sosial* (Yayasan Kita Menuli, 2021), https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Metode_Penelitian_Sosial/fCZAEAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=metode+penelitian +ilmu+sosial&pg=PA42&printsec=frontcover.

[9] Indonesia, UUD 1945.

One of the functions of the state of being very important state on guarantees is a function the defense of the country. Function the defense of the country intended especially for preserves and maintain the country of the list of possibilities under attack by one of the outside and from within.[10] Function of National Resilience is as a guide for the development of the potential of the nation's strength in the fields of political ideology, economy, socio-culture and defense and security so as to achieve people's

State Defense

State defense is the attitude and behavior of citizens who are inspired by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation and state as a whole. State defense is a concept drawn up by the legislative apparatus and high-ranking officials of a country regarding the patriotism of a person, a group or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the existence of that country. Physically, this can be interpreted as an effort to defend against physical attacks or aggression from parties that threaten the existence of the country, while non-physically this concept is defined as an effort to take an active role in advancing the nation and state, either through education, morals, social as well as improving the welfare of the people who make up the nation.[11]

State defense activities are basically the efforts of citizens to realize national resilience. State defense is an orderly, comprehensive, integrated and continuous attitude and action of citizens based on love for the homeland and awareness of life as a nation and state. State defense includes physical or military defense of the country and non-physical or non-military state defense from within and outside the country. Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country.

Defending the State can be physically, namely by "bearing arms" in the face of enemy attacks or aggression. Physical State Defense is carried out to deal with external threats. Non-physical state defense is all efforts to defend the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia by increasing awareness of the nation and state, instilling love for the homeland (one of which is realized by being aware of and obediently paying taxes), and playing an active role in advancing the nation and state, including overcoming threats and threats. so on.

The important role of State Defense can be revealed more clearly and in depth through a defense perspective. The territorial integrity of Indonesia, along with all its resources, sovereignty, and independence, is always threatened by foreign aggression from outside and armed upheaval from within. If this threat becomes real and Indonesia is not ready, everything can return to zero. The anticipation of the founding fathers of the nation is stated in one of the points of the national goal, namely "Protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood spilled".

Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense of the state and the conditions for defense are regulated by law. Awareness of defending the country is essentially a willingness to serve the country and a willingness to sacrifice to defend the country. The spectrum of the country's defense is very wide, from the smoothest to the most violent. Starting from good relations with fellow citizens to jointly counteract the real threat of armed enemies. This includes acting and doing what is best for the nation and state.

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[10] Yuliana Yuli Wahyuningsih, Satino Satino, and Sulastri Sulastri, "Legal Arrangements of Law Enforcement in the Defense of the State to Strengthen the Defense of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia," *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 7, no. 9 (2020), https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i9.1954.

[11] Triswan Larosa, "The Future Defense System for the Indonesian Nation State," *Jurnal Pertahanan* 3, no. 3 (2017), https://doi.org/10.33172/jp.v3i3.237.

State defense is closely related to ensuring the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the realization of the nation's ideals as contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely: protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, promoting public welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in implementing world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice. Based on the law, defend the state, article 9 paragraph (1), Law no. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense[12], state defense is defined as the attitude and behavior of citizens who are imbued with love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state.[13]

Efforts to defend the country, apart from being a basic human obligation, are also an honor for every citizen who carries out with full awareness, responsibility, and is willing to sacrifice in service to the country and nation. National resilience is needed by a nation for several reasons. The first reason is to keep national development possible, so that it can be kept away from all kinds of threats and challenges that exist. If national development is successful, national resilience can also be increased, and can be useful for preventing other threats and challenges that will come. The importance of knowing or studying national resilience is to mobilize all the different national capacities into a single, stronger whole. The idea of national security emerged in the 1960s in SSKAD or which has now changed its name to SESKOAD (Army military circles). At that time, the spread of communist ideology was rampant, but it was successfully overcome. This is the formulation of the concept of how the Indonesian nation can survive in the face of existing threats. This formulation became stronger after the end of the September 30th Movement/PKI.

In 1969 the term national resilience was born as the resilience of a nation in the face of threats. The threat spectrum is also expanded into threats, challenges, obstacles, and distractions (ATHG). In 1973 the concept of national resilience was officially included in the GBHN, namely MPR Decree No IV/MPR/1978.

There are three developments of national resilience, namely the conceptions of 1968, 1969, and 1972. According to the conceptions of 1968 and 1969, national resilience is endurance. Meanwhile, according to the 1972 conception, national resilience is toughness. In the 1968 and 1969 conceptions, IPOLEKSOM was known as the *Panca Gatra*, but in the 1972 conception it was familiar with the *Asta Gatra* principles. The further formulation was placed in the GBHN, but because currently the GBHN is no longer used, its replacement is the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

Our concept of national resilience can be said to be able to ward off or prevent various kinds of threats that have occurred, such as the threat of communism in 1965 and the political economy crisis in 1997-1998. However, all life is dynamic or constantly changing. The life of the nation will certainly developed, the concept of national resilience is also expected to be able to adapt in order to remain able to block the threats that keep coming in Indonesia.

One example of a threat that requires the concept of Indonesia's national security to develop is globalization. The entry of globalization has also brought the influence of liberal ideology in Indonesia, for example, is the rise of freedom and democracy in Indonesian politics. In addition, the emergence of Islamic ideology from the Middle East. In addition to ideology, the strengthening of capitalism in the free market is also a threat that requires Indonesia's national security to develop. In terms of socio-cultural, indigenous Indonesian culture can be sliced and maybe even

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[12] DPRRI, "UU Nomor 3 Tahun 2002 Tentang Pertahanan Negara," no. September (2002): 1–2.

[13] Hermina Manihuruk, "Strengthening the State Defense System of the Republic of Indonesia through Implementation of the State Defense Policy," *Udayana Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (UJoSSH)* 5, no. 1 (2021), https://doi.org/10.24843/ujossh.2021.v05.i01.p01.

erased, such as traditional children's games which are slowly getting out of hand. The concept of national resilience must be able to prevent this from happening and restore the existence of traditional children's games.

The three conceptions of national resilience can be interrelated and produce a good strategy to prevent threats that exist in Indonesia. The thinking and implementation of the three conceptions can strengthen Indonesia in its defense. The eight elements that can strengthen Indonesia consist of three aspects of scientific life, namely the geographical location and position, the nature of circumstances and natural resources, as well as the circumstances and capabilities of the population, and five aspects of national life, namely ideological, political, economic, and social aspects. socio-cultural, and defense and security forces.

Challenge of Digitalisation

The advancements in digital communication technology have made communication between humans more accessible and instant. However, personal and sensitive information may be available online through social networks and online services that lack the security measures to protect this information. Communication systems are vulnerable and can easily be penetrated by malicious users through social engineering attacks. These attacks aim at tricking individuals or enterprises into accomplishing actions that benefit attackers or providing them with sensitive data such as social security number, health records, and passwords. Social engineering is one of the biggest challenges facing network security because it exploits the natural human tendency to trust. This paper provides an in-depth survey about the social engineering attacks, their classifications, detection strategies, and prevention procedures.[14]

In the last twenty years digital technologies started to be used more commonly by companies all around the world and these technologies started to transform all processes of manufacturing and other industries. Considering this transformation process, the objective of this study was to identify the major technological trends and their impact on the organizational behavior referring to the change in the employment trends all over the world in industrial level. In the paper the digitalization and the digital trends are identified, the digital professional skills are analyzed and the trends for organizational behavior are focused. The descriptive study shows us that digitalization is not only transforming the national economies and industries but also has and will have a huge impact on organizational(Ahmet)[15]

The challenge of digitalization in a global network refers to the difficulties and obstacles that arise in the integration and widespread use of technology and digital systems on a global scale. Some of the major challenges include:

1) Digital Divide: unequal distribution of technology and digital resources, leading to disparities in access and skills.
2) Cybersecurity: protecting digital systems, data, and privacy from threats such as hacking, fraud, and cyber attacks.
3) Data Management and Privacy: ensuring the safe and responsible collection, storage, and use of data while protecting individuals' privacy rights.
4) Regulation: developing global consensus and guidelines for the regulation of digital technologies to protect consumers, businesses, and society.
5) Infrastructure: investing in the development of reliable and secure digital infrastructure to support the growth of the digital economy.

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[14] Jangirala Srinivas et al., "Managing Cybersecurity Risk in Government: An Implementation Model," *Computers and* Security 8, no. 1 (2018).

[15] Ahmet Oguz Demir, "DIGITAL SKILLS, ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR AND TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES: A REVIEW," *Ecoforum* 8, no. 1 (2019).

6) Skilled Workforce: developing a workforce with the skills necessary to effectively use and develop digital technologies.

These challenges must be addressed in order for the global network to fully realize the benefits of digitalization and ensure a fair and equitable digital future.

In Indonesia, the challenge of digitalization for state defense is similar to that faced by other countries. Some specific challenges that Indonesia faces include:

1) Limited digital infrastructure: Despite rapid growth in recent years, Indonesia still faces challenges in terms of the development of its digital infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas, which can impact the ability of state defense organizations to effectively utilize digital technologies.

2) Cybersecurity concerns: Like many other countries, Indonesia faces ongoing cybersecurity threats and challenges, particularly in relation to the protection of sensitive national security and defense data.

3) Skilled workforce: Indonesia also faces challenges in developing a workforce with the skills necessary to effectively use and develop digital technologies in the defense sector, particularly in terms of training and education.

4) Regulation: Indonesia is still in the process of developing regulations and guidelines to govern the use of digital technologies in the defense sector, balancing the need for security with individual privacy rights.

Despite these challenges, the Indonesian government is making significant efforts to address these issues and improve the ability of the country's defense sector to effectively leverage digital technologies.

A culture of literacy and actualization of state defense can play a crucial role in promoting religious tolerance among the millennial generation. By fostering a culture of literacy, individuals are better equipped to understand and appreciate different religious beliefs and practices. This helps to promote empathy and respect for others, reducing the likelihood of religious conflict and promoting tolerance. A state that is committed to protecting religious freedom and promoting tolerance can play an important role in fostering a society where individuals of all religious beliefs feel valued and respected. This can help to reduce incidents of religious discrimination and violence, promoting a more peaceful and tolerant society. By combining a focus on literacy and state defense, the millennial generation can be empowered to build a more tolerant and inclusive society, where people of all religious beliefs are able to coexist peacefully.

Actions to defend the country in the midst of exposure to world changes are no longer carried out by bearing arms (hard power), but by means of a soft power approach which is a 4C mastery war (Critical thinking, Creativity, Collaboration, and Communication). In the context of technical mastery, the latest or actual state defense is an effort to make use of technology and digitalization in order to prevent disinformation that can trigger conflict. Therefore, this nation must be able to adapt and synergize in order to maintain the pace of growth and development. If not, the wheel of disruption will erode and disrupt all elements of the nation, especially the younger generation who will run the baton in the future. Socialization and education related to State Defense character education should continue to be adjusted to the development of the digitalization era as it is today, including the use of Android-based smartphones. According to a Kominfo survey in 2017, it was stated that 66.3% of Indonesian people already have smartphones and this will continue to increase every year. Of the many smartphone users in Indonesia, according to StatCounter data,

92% use Android on their smartphones. Seeing this situation, the focus of our applied research is the Application of Information Technology in System Integration (firza)[16]

Indonesia can deal with the challenges of digitalization in several ways:

1) Cybersecurity: Indonesia should invest in and implement robust cybersecurity measures to protect critical national security and defense systems and data from cyber threats. This may include measures such as regular software updates, firewalls, and encryption.

2) Digital Infrastructure: Indonesia should focus on developing its digital infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas, to ensure that state defense organizations can effectively utilize digital technologies.

3) Skilled Workforce: Indonesia should invest in training and education programs to develop a skilled workforce with the necessary knowledge and expertise to effectively use and develop digital technologies in the defense sector.

4) Regulation: Indonesia should develop appropriate regulations and guidelines to govern the use of digital technologies in the defense sector, balancing the need for security with individual privacy rights. This can help to ensure the safe and responsible use of sensitive national security data.

5) Public-Private Partnership: Indonesia should explore public-private partnerships to bring together the expertise and resources of both the government and the private sector to address the challenges of digitalization in the defense sector.

By taking these steps, Indonesia can build a more robust and resilient defense sector capable of effectively leveraging digital technologies to maintain national security in the digital age.

Indonesia is rich in local wisdom. The application of local wisdom values can also be pursued to support national defense. Local communities can be educated on the importance of cybersecurity and how to protect themselves from cyber threats, which can help to reduce the overall threat landscape and make it easier for state defense organizations to secure critical systems and data. Local communities can be empowered to develop digital skills and knowledge, which can help to build a more resilient and knowledgeable workforce capable of supporting the development and use of digital technologies in the defense sector. Local communities can be engaged and informed about the challenges of digitalization and the measures being taken to address them, which can help to build public support for these initiatives and encourage active participation in their implementation. Local wisdom can play a role in preserving cultural heritage and values, which are important for maintaining national unity and resilience in the face of challenges. Involving local communities and leveraging local wisdom, Indonesia can build a more resilient defense sector that is better equipped to address the challenges of digitalization and maintain national security.

For example harmonize local wisdom, such as "Pawongan" values to support state defense in the realm of digitalization challenges. Integration into Training Programs: The principles and values of "Pawongan" could be integrated into training programs for state defense personnel, providing a cultural context for the use of digital technologies in the defense sector. Community Outreach: Outreach programs could be established to engage local communities and incorporate their perspectives, including the principles of "Pawongan," into the development and implementation of digital technologies in the defense sector. Incorporation into Policy and Regulations: The principles of "Pawongan" could be incorporated into policies and regulations governing the use of digital technologies in the

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[16] Firza Prima Aditiawan and Teguh Soedarto, "PENERAPAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI DALAM SISTEM INTEGRASI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER BELA NEGARA BERBASIS ANDROID," *SCAN - Jurnal Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi* 16, no. 3 (2021), https://doi.org/10.33005/scan.v16i3.2866.

defense sector, ensuring that these technologies are used in a manner consistent with local cultural values. Partnership with Local Organizations: Partnerships could be established with local organizations and community leaders to support the integration of "Pawongan" principles into state defense initiatives, providing a link between the government and local communities. Integrating local wisdom such as "Pawongan" into the development and use of digital technologies in the defense sector, Indonesia can build a more culturally resilient and secure defense system, better equipped to address the challenges of digitalization. (Warsiman) (pawongan)[17][18]

CONCLUSION

Indonesia, as a country with vast natural wealth, is facing threats from other nations and requires national resilience to maintain its unity and defend against these threats. National resilience is considered important for developing countries to ensure their survival and deal with both internal and external challenges. State defense is seen as an integral part of national security and includes both physical and non-physical defense measures, including military defense and non-military state defense. Overall, the statement highlights the importance of maintaining national security and resilience for the survival and stability of the nation. Indonesia can deal with the challenges of digitalization by concerning with cybersecurity, digital infrastructure, skilled workforce, regulation, and public-private partnership. And also by adding the value of local wisdom, it can be an option for acculturation of digitalization in supporting national defense.

[17] Endang Sholihatin, Kusnarto Kusnarto, and Warsiman Warsiman, "HARMONISASI NILAI-NILAI BELA NEGARA DENGAN SISTEM NILAI KEARIFAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT UNTUK MENINGKATKAN NASIONALISME," *Public Administration Journal of Research* 2, no. 2 (2020), https://doi.org/10.33005/paj.v2i2.43.

[18] Ni Putu Suci Meinarni et al., "Legal Knowledge Development Plan in Responding Student's Understanding on IT Law: 'Pawongan' Approach," *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Learning Innovation and Quality Education (ICLIQE 2019), Atlantis Press* 397, no. Icliqe 2019 (2020): 1239–47, https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200129.152.

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