

Analysis Of Hybrid Warfare Threat Perception On Indonesian National Defense

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Abstract – Hybrid warfare is a war that will exist and dominate in the future, bearing in mind the reality of the threat of this war found almost all over the world by combining conventional and irregular war capabilities. Because these irregular wars lead to use by non-state actors, it is undeniable that their actions support, encourage, or participate in conventional conflicts if the wars have one goal with them. The situation and conditions of events occurring in various parts of the world today, we cannot easily judge the real actors/perpetrators of war, whether they are a country (state actor) or non-state (non-state actor). In addition, there are difficulties about what became the background of the war, which was mixed between political, ideological, economic and social interests etc. The dimensions of the war have also entered the realm of cyberspace (cyber) as a means of cyber warfare media (cyber warfare). Studying various domestic historical events and the development of these types of armed conflicts, it is necessary to be aware of threats of hybrid warfare towards Indonesia, this vigilance is based on the possibility that militant groups such as OPM, GAM, etc. will develop and seek political, financial and even weapons support from within and outside the country and Indonesia will also experience greater difficulties.

Keywords – Hybrid warfare, threat, national defense.

I. INTRODUCTION

The dynamic strategic environment demands readiness for world countries, especially when the end of the cold war greatly affects changes in this international order. This readiness is necessary because there are dynamics of security threats due to the emergence of non-state actors who can become threats in the future. Hybrid warfare is a term that has been around for a long time, but in the last decade, it has become one of the topics of discussion and research by military defense experts worldwide. The emergence of the concept of hybrid warfare is based on combining the use of military force with the support of non-military forces simultaneously. The term Hybrid War or Hybrid Warfare (HW) has received a serious response from world countries since the war on terrorism campaign by the United States in 2001 and became well known in defense and security policy circles after the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014.

Hybrid Warfare has many definitions and is described in different ways. Military historian Peter R. Mansoor has defined hybrid warfare is a conflict involving a combination of conventional military forces and irregulars (guerrillas, rebels and terrorists), which can include state and non-state actors aiming to achieve common political goals (Mansoor & Murray, 2012). Meanwhile, during the 2000s, the term "Hybrid" became a common way to describe contemporary wars, mainly because of technology's increasing sophistication, the violent deaths of non-state actors, and the potential for escalation of cyber war. However, until now, there is no agreement that hybrid is a new form of warfare.

The concept of Hybrid Warfare appears marked by a change like the current war, or it can be said that war has been transformed into new forms of war, currently referred to as fourth-generation warfare. According to Hammes in his book entitled *The Sling and the Stone: On War in the 21st Century*, war is divided into four generations, namely the first, second, third, and fourth generations. The four generations have differences from one another (Hammes, 2006). It started with the First Generation

War (First Generation Warfare/1GW), which resulted in various innovations related to professional military institutions, light artillery, technological innovation, and military traditions. Next is the second generation of warfare (Second Generation Warfare/2GW) what happened at that time was the development of technology and industrialization at the end of the 19th century and several important inventions such as machine guns, automatic weapons, airplanes, hot air balloons, mortars, land mines, radio communications to tanks that made a difference in the war at that time. The third generation war experienced tactical changes with the concept of maneuver and fast war (flash war), which was the brainchild of Heinz Guderian. Besides that, there were also changes in accuracy and firepower, as well as air support and motorized infantry doctrine. The last form of development of the war is fourth-generation war or fourth Generation Warfare (4GW) in which a change in the state's position has lost its monopoly in carrying out the war. The war was caused by the emergence of non-state groups that participated in carrying out the war so that there was a change in threats that did not only originate from a single country. Apart from that, the fourth generation war is also discussed regarding the boundaries of the battlefield shifting inward cyberspace, which is a result of today's cutting-edge technological advances, so it is predicted that future conflicts will become multi-modal and multivariate (Hoffman, 2014).

Hybrid Warfare is a merger or joint synchronization between the concept of conventional warfare with instruments in conventional forces. One of the foremost hybrid warfare theorists is Frank G. Hoffman. Hoffman has analyzed the changing character of war and examined debates about the evolution of modern warfare. Hoffman argues that in the future, countries like the United States will face enemies that are not only regular or irregular, such as terrorists. Instead, future adversaries are able and willing to use a combination of these abilities simultaneously. Hoffman has also acknowledged that there have been wars in history where regular and irregular tactics have blended. He views several warfares, such as multiple warfares and unrestricted warfare, as contributors to his hybrid and evolutionary warfare theory. According to Hoffman, hybrid warfare is coordinated by using various types of warfare, both military and non-military, to achieve synergistic results in physical and psychological conflict (Renz & Smith, 2016). There are several examples of hybrid threats which can be easily understood, such as:

1. Terrorism and terrorist organizations such as Boko Haram, Al Qaeda or Daesh threaten sovereign nations. To achieve their political goals, they operate worldwide and use various economic, military and technological means.
2. Armed criminal groups carry out organized crime, and drug cartels destroy security and immediately impact the country's economy.
3. The scarcity and dependence on resources between countries are increasingly used for political purposes.
4. Covert operations such as the strategic use of Russian Special Forces and Information in Ukraine.

Hybrid threats are uniquely focused on organizational capabilities and generally seek to gain an asymmetric advantage over conventional opponents within a given environment. Conceptual Hybrid Warfare has evolved depending on how the actors are involved. It could be non-state or state actors. In non-state hybrid warfare, hybrid warfare was originally used to describe the increasing sophistication and complexity of non-state actors on the battlefields in places such as Chechnya and Lebanon. It was later applied to Afghanistan and Iraq. The term hybrid in the context of non-state actors describes how actors such as Hezbollah were previously considered a non-state hybrid threat due to combining the characteristics of conventional and non-conventional warfare with other modes of non-military operations.

Various characteristics have been associated with hybrid warfare conducted by non-state actors. First, these actors demonstrated increasing levels of military sophistication and increasing their capabilities. They also successfully implemented modern weapons systems such as anti-ship missiles, UAVs, and cyber, secure communications technologies, and state-of-the-art controls. The second core characteristic of non-state actor hybrid warfare is the expansion of the battlefield beyond the purely military realm and the increasing importance of non-military means. From the perspective of non-state actors, this can be seen as a horizontal escalation, giving non-state actors an asymmetric advantage in conflict with militarily superior (state) actors. In addition, hybrid warfare also makes the state an actor, the state in hybrid warfare involves the full integration of military and non-military forces from state power to achieve political goals, where the use of force or the threat of force plays a major role. These countries have very high capabilities—centralized to coordinate and synchronize their instruments of power in the aspects of government, economy, media, etc.

The hybrid war differs from the previous war generation models based on its characteristics. Suppose the previous generation of wars focused on only one or two specific instruments such as politics and the military. In that case, this hybrid war

involves all its power instruments, namely military, political, economic, civil and information, all instruments of opponent's vulnerabilities such as political, military, economic, and social. , information, and infrastructure (Reichborn-Kjennerud & Cullen, 2016).

The goal of hybrid warfare is to keep political, military and social opponents from being balanced and also to keep the war below the threshold of reaction from defense agencies and organizations. Hybrid war is a form of rejection of the norms and principles of international relations in pursuit of narrow interests (Lindley-French, 2015). The hybrid warfare strategy is deliberately devised by using a mix of propaganda, destabilizing maneuvers, and terror to compel the enemy to comply with invading interests. This paper describes some of the implications of the hybrid war on world countries, including Indonesia, which must be prepared to face a full spectrum of conflicts on all fronts if it is perceived that such threats are present in the future.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Threat Theory

Threats are interpreted as efforts, activities and actions both originating from within the country and abroad, which are assessed and proven to endanger national safety, security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and Indonesia's national interests, through various aspects such as ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, as well as defense and security (Putra, Supartono, & Deni, 2018).

A threat is a very unfavorable situation in an organizational environment, including a country (David, 2009). The Indonesian Defense White Paper (2015) explains that threats refer to actions and efforts made both from within the country and abroad that are considered to endanger the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of the nation. Stephen M. Walt argued that countries could achieve a balance in facing threats by determining the behavior of their alliances based on threats from other countries that are considered dangerous (Walt, 1987). Walt argues that countries generally balance the strength of their armed forces by allying against threats in the form of an alliance or defense pact.

Judging from its nature, threats are categorized into three: military, non-military, and hybrid. Military threats use armed and organized forces which are deemed to endanger state sovereignty, state territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. Some forms of military threats include aggression, territorial violations, armed rebellion, sabotage, espionage, terrorism, threats to security at sea and in the air, and communal conflicts. These threats include military attacks from foreign countries, domestic armed rebellions, sabotage, espionage, terrorism, and security disturbances at sea and in the air, all of which can disrupt security stability within Indonesia's national jurisdiction. Conflict is a disturbance of domestic security involving groups of people in society.

Meanwhile, non-military threats use non-military factors which are considered to have the ability to endanger state sovereignty, state territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats are intangible, but the impact is extraordinary, although indirectly. As for non-military threats, they can be in the form of threats to Astagatra, which include ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, technology and information, and public safety.

The development of the current strategic environment creates a pattern of changes in the dimensions of threats involving methods, technology, morals, organization and time, called asymmetric threats. In an asymmetric threat pattern, five dimensions are the target of asymmetric attacks, namely economic, social, cultural, political, and ideological aspects (Primayanti, Legionosuko, & Waluyo, 2020). One of the real asymmetric threats is terrorism, Buffalo identified that five asymmetric threats need to be considered by the state, namely terrorism, insurgency, information operations, disruptive threats, and unknown threats (Buffaloes, 2006). Asymmetric threats have several main characteristics, namely:

- a. In general, asymmetrical enemies have weaker military capabilities than their opponents. This is because asymmetries are usually used by non-state actors who have limited resources in the military aspect;
- b. Asymmetric enemies continue to develop all tactics and strategies and always adapt related to technological developments to increase their abilities (Primmerman, 2006);
- c. Defined territorial boundaries and legislative boundaries do not bind asymmetrical enemies. They can take actions contrary to applicable laws, rules and norms and do not heed the limits of state sovereignty (Brzica, 2018).

B. State Defense

In the context of state life, the aspect of defense is a fundamental factor that is very important to ensure a nation's and state's survival. If a country cannot defend itself, then any threat can easily destroy the system of government and social order of a country. National defense is important because it involves the national interest in protecting citizens, territory and sovereignty from any threats. K.J Holsti defines defense as part of the national interest, which is valued as a core value or something considered the most vital for the country and implies the existence of a country (Indrawan, 2018).

National defense functions to realize and defend the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a single defense unit. National defense is organized by the government and is prepared early on with the national defense system through building and fostering the capability and deterrence of the state and nation, as well as overcoming every threat, to maintain the unity of the State and protect citizens (Indonesian Ministry of Defense, 2015). Defense science discusses the regulation of the use of national resources and power in times of peace, war and post-war to deal with various threats both from within and outside the country, which include military threats and non-military threats to the territorial integrity of the State of Indonesia, state sovereignty, and the safety of all the people in order to realize national security. The conception of defense science is based on two forms of defense, military defense and non-military defense.

The development of the strategic environment causes the emergence of threats that are both military and non-military. The phenomenon of the strategic environment that continues to develop requires the state to form a defense system capable of dealing with various types of threats. Since the shift in the security dimension from state-centered security to people-centered security, the military is no longer the only element in defending the country but also involves non-military elements in accordance with the nature of the threat being faced.

In dealing with military threats, national defense is realized by deploying the main component force, namely the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and strengthened by reserve components and supporting components sourced from the non-military defense. Meanwhile, in dealing with non-military threats, the national defense strategy involves government agencies outside the defense field as the main element, which is adjusted to the form and nature of the threat. It is also supported by other elements of the nation's strength. In dealing with the threat of radicalism and terrorism, it is not enough to involve the military component. Therefore, Indonesia implements a universal defense system that involves all elements of the nation, region and other national resources and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated manner, directed and sustainable to defend the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and the safety of all people from all forms of threats.

Radicalism and terrorism are complex threats involving military and non-military elements, including asymmetry through technology. With the development of information technology, radicalism can be more widespread, so it requires efforts to build national defense forces to face the threat of developing radicalism and potential acts of terrorism. Non-military defense by utilizing authorized institutions and collaboration with other resources is key to overcoming radicalism and terrorism. In developing a non-military defense posture to overcome non-military threats, including ideological, political, social, cultural, economic, and technological, it is necessary to foster non-military defense capabilities, including the ability to detect early and early vigilance in dealing with every nature of emerging threats. This is also in line with the concept of a universal national defense system involving all citizens, territories and other national resources, prepared early and implemented in a total, integrated, directed and sustainable manner to guarantee state sovereignty.

III. METHODOLOGY

In this article, researchers used a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The phenomenological approach, according to Creswell is part of qualitative research. Research obtains data by observing, analyzing, and describing the phenomenon's experience (Creswell, 2017). In this study, the researchers determined the place of research at the Indonesia Defense Ministry. This place was chosen because it was considered relevant in answering the problems raised in this article. Researcher are directly involved in carrying out the data collection process and are directly involved with informants to conduct interviews and study documentation. Researchers will use secondary data in the form of journal articles and regulations, which will be used as supporting documents. In conducting this research, the researcher became the main instrument, collected data, then grouped them based on the material to look for the relationship between the data until the answer to the research was obtained, then a conclusion was drawn.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

War is a phenomenon with a dual nature by identifying objective and subjective nature, and objective nature consists of emotions and hostility, opportunities and probabilities, as well as political reasons and goals. Even though the scale may vary, these elements are present in every war. In contrast, subjective nature describes the weapons, technology, doctrine, objectives, methods, and tactics used in each war. Objective nature interacts with subjective nature, giving war a unique character so that it gives the meaning that the character of war can change many times during the war (McIvor, 2013). Clausewitz's understanding of war is still very relevant to the current situation, and war is still just war regardless of how actors pursue their political goals.

Wars still arise due to political relations caused by some political conditions and at least partly rational goals. Frank G. Hoffman analyzes in his book that there has been a change in the character of war in the 21st century. He admits that now the world is entering an era with several types of warfare carried out more flexibly and sophisticatedly. Today's enemies will use a combination of various types of warfare so that the forms are designed to fulfill their goals (Hoffman, 2007)

The Nature of Hybrid Warfare Threats for Indonesia

Within the global, regional and national order, the dynamics of strategic environmental changes must occur; these changes are influenced by various factors, such as very fast technological advances, social media trends, industrial globalization, foreign cultures and ideologies that undermine the nation's noble values, laws and regulations. International law on war, the legality of the use of troops, and an increase in the armed forces of a country or group can cause security dilemmas. These dynamic conditions can lead to new hybrid threats, especially impacting the Indonesian state, such as the potential threat of conflict in the South China Sea, the existence of the FPDA (Five Power Defence Arrangements) as well as non-traditional threats such as terrorism/radicalism, drugs and the threat of seizure of natural resources.

The global threat that Indonesia needs to be aware of is the potential for conflict in the South China Sea to heat up, even though it is currently in the midst of a Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The potential for conflict is based on the actions of the Chinese government, which unilaterally claims the South China Sea territory with a nine-dash line that is not recognized by the claimant states (claimant states). The heating condition of the South China Sea area is because many countries have an interest in these territorial waters, especially for freedom of navigation to ensure smooth trade and oil routes (SLOC/Sea Lane of Communication and SLOTS/Sea Lane of Oil Trade). The next threat is the existence of FPDA (Five Power Defence Arrangements). FPDA is a defense pact consisting of 5 world countries; four of the five FPDA countries are Indonesia's neighbors or geographically close to Indonesia, such as Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. Countries also often hold joint military exercises near Indonesia's geographical areas.

One of the traditional threats lurking in Indonesia's national security is terrorism and narcotics. Terrorism is a means of entry for superpower countries to invade their target countries, as happened in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya and Syria. Terrorism is a form of proxy war which is a big power confrontation by using substitute players to be able to stick a big influence in the target country. This condition is likely to occur, considering the Southeast Asian region is one of the ISIS bases detected in the Philippines (Wardah, 2016). In addition, a big threat comes from the proxy war by exploiting the role of non-state actors, such as drug trafficking that occurs in Indonesia, which has the effect of weakening and destroying Indonesian human resources by parties who have interests in the region. All the threats in Indonesia can be said to have an interest in controlling Indonesia's natural resources. Indonesia's abundant natural resources is a big capital for Indonesia and a threat to Indonesia. These factors make a very tempting glance for state actors and non-state considering the imbalance between the world's population and the availability of energy, food and water.

A national problem that is also a threat to Indonesian sovereignty is the existence of the Free Papua Movement movement. In 1969 a People's Opinion Consultation (Pepera) was held, which succeeded in getting the Irian people to join the Indonesian nation. However, these events left problems, such as the emergence of the Free Papua Organization, which was sponsored by those who disagreed with integrating Papua into Indonesia through armed action around the Papua region and carrying out propaganda actions through the media. Actors involved in this movement came from within and outside the country, marked by the inauguration of the OPM Representative Office in Oxford, England. The OPM movement, which allegedly has foreign sponsorship, cannot rule out the possibility that these sponsoring countries can provide equipment and weapons to OPM to carry out armed actions in the Papua region. OPM, strengthened by foreign powers, can develop into a form of threat hybrid warfare which is very likely to be faced by the Indonesian people in the future.

Based on the threat analysis originating from the dynamics of Indonesia's strategic environment can be used as an analysis or guide on how these threats can be perceived if a hybrid war occurs in Indonesia in 2022. Threat perception is very useful to identify related threats or impacts that will occur and prepare as early as possible to prevent or manage if hybrid warfare occurs through elements of state and non-state actors. Threats are important to see how actors interact in this conflictual international system. Raymond Cohen defines a threat as "a perception of danger". Cohen analyzes threat perception by looking at the dangers posed by potential enemies that an actor can analyze by looking at existing threat cues (Sari, 2019). Threats can also be understood as something that has the potential to harm national interests (Robinson, 2008). When a threat is felt, the threatened actor can take countermeasures even though the opponent has no malicious intent. Therefore, threats are seen as an effort to anticipate dangers that may arise in the future (Cohen, 1978).

International, regional and bilateral relations are important factors in addressing the emergence of various threats. The potential for conflict between countries to arise is related to the issue of sovereignty. However, the influence of globalization has grown relations between countries to become interdependent so that the pattern of cooperation between countries to improve relations to achieve mutual understanding and mutual benefit is structured bilaterally and multilaterally. As a result, problems of sovereignty between countries can always be resolved through diplomacy. So the projection of conflicts between countries for future projections is unlikely. Thus, the potential for conflict that will emerge in the future in Indonesia is an internal conflict. Why is that because of the increasing problems caused by cultural, ethnic, religious and other social tensions and the potential threat of internal conflict in the future will be colored by combined actions of violence, non-violence, armed or unarmed.

The state no longer monopolizes today's wars with the increasing role of non-state actors in wars due to the accessibility of diplomacy, economy, information, technology and military weapons not being much different from the accessibility of the state (Kilcullen, 2011). This tendency provides flexibility for non-state actors in deploying conventional combat operations capabilities, insurgency, terrorism and armed criminality, which can result in threats to sovereignty, instability, resources, government institutions and the safety of the people of a country (Huovinen, 2011). This explanation implies that the definition of the nature of defense threats in the concept of war does not only come from enemies in the context of the state but also comes from an organization, group, or non-state group based on ideological and political goals (Sutaryo, 2013)

Intelligence in Facing Hybrid War Threats in Indonesia

The situation and conditions of events occurring in various parts of the world today, we cannot easily judge the real actors/perpetrators of war, whether they are state or non-state actors. In addition, there are difficulties about what became the background of the war, which was mixed between political, ideological, economic and social interests etc. The dimensions of the war have also entered the realm of cyberspace (cyber) as a means of cyber warfare media (cyber warfare). Studying various domestic historical events and the development of these types of armed conflicts, one must be aware of threats hybrid warfare towards Indonesia. This vigilance is based on the possibility that militant groups such as OPM, GAM, etc. will develop and seek political, financial and even weapons support from within and outside the country. Indonesia will also experience greater difficulties.

This problem demands the role of state intelligence institutions in detecting all threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges that will occur in Indonesia. Given the characteristics of modern warfare today, it does not recognize state actors but also non-state actors who may not be able to network detected. Difficulties such as knowing the background of the problems of the war, which are mixed with political, military, ideological, economic, and social instruments etc. require war from strategic intelligence analysis. Furthermore, it requires creating conditions or raising awareness that intelligence agents carry out in locations prone to conflicts arising because conflicts in the future must win the minds of residents or groups that have the potential to become conflict actors. Why is that because the distortion of perception must be changed strongly and lead to demoralization, and its ideological and political legitimacy can be suppressed.

Community support is the core of hybrid wars. Radicalism visions to incite the population, and arouse conflict, are forms of propaganda that will be present in this era—Hybrid Warfare. The propaganda launched will be more intense and simultaneously impact due to technological growth, especially in the internet era cyber. The groups that pose a threat can use this latest technological information flow or cyberspace to seek and obtain political, financial, material, and human resource support. Minimizing any possibility that intelligence institutions may occur is expected to be one step ahead regarding challenges in this digital era. It takes a communication strategy and skills in public affairs to ward off all the negative news that can circulate.

In hybrid warfare, mastery over the advancement of weapon technology plays a very important role. Cyber warfare is a war that already uses computer networks and the Internet or cyberspace as a strategy of defense or attack on the opponent's information system. Cyber warfare refers to using the facility (world wide web) and computer networks to wage war in cyberspace. Activitycyber warfare can be included in the category of low-scale information warfare(low-level information warfare), which may already be considered true in the next few years. In concept cyber warfare, the use of information system technology is utilized to support the interests of communication between soldiers or command lines facilitated by a modern military command control system, namely the NCW system (Network Centric Warfare) (Prasetyo, 2013)

Hybrid Warfare Threat Prevention Strategy in Indonesia

Hybrid warfare is a war that will exist and dominate in the future, bearing in mind the reality of the threat of this war found almost all over the world by combining conventional and irregular war capabilities. Because these irregular wars lead to use by non-state actors, it is undeniable that their actions support, encourage, or participate in conventional conflicts if the wars have one goal with them.

Bill Nemeth defines hybrid warfare as contemporary guerrilla warfare that applies modern technology and force mobilization systems (Montalbano, 2010). While Nathan Freier said that hybrid warfare involves four types of threats, namely (1) traditional, (2) irregular, (3) terrorism, and (4) rebels, who use technology to fight military superiority (Freier, 2010), to deal with the threat of these forces the challenge of hybrid warfare is that it cannot be overcome by relying on the capabilities of combat units alone, but combinations obtained from other combat units to obtain maximum victory (Smith, 2011). Hybrid war is a form of threat to national security. Therefore, the state must have a layered defense strategy to deal with the spectrum of hybrid war threats. The Indonesian Ministry of Defense needs to determine the strategic implications of hybrid warfare in the country's defense strategy and provide guidance on how to fight hybrid warfare.

Indonesia cannot avoid changes in the current international order. Hybrid warfare becomes a threat to national security at this time, to overcome it requires a policy arrangement that functions as an anticipation of the negative impacts of hybrid forms of war, as well as protecting state sovereignty and also preventing political disintegration due to the inability of the Government of Indonesia to deal with the spectrum of threats of hybrid war. Hybrid wars also influence international responses in designing patterns of their military operations caused by changes that occur at the global, regional and national levels. In response, a pattern of operations in the elements of Indonesian state defense is also needed and a combined arm or military unit, which has currently been formed, namely the Joint Regional Defense Command, to anticipate irregular forms of war. In addition, it is also necessary to increase military, civil and private cooperation in the field of intelligence in terms of raising propaganda, information systems, and cyber, as well as ethnic, religious and cultural approaches.

Mastery of information and communication technology is also urgently needed, such as the construction of satellites to protect information and communication infrastructure and intelligence institutions being able to observe and collect information data from opposing parties, including manipulating information data. The mastery and skills of intelligence institutions in the aspect of information and communication technology need to be increased so that they can protect state information and can carry out reconnaissance and observation of opposing parties' information data as well as able to manipulate information data (capability cyber defense and cyber attack).

V. CONCLUSION

The end of the cold war which greatly affected changes in the current international order, especially with the dynamics of security threats resulting from the emergence of non-state actors that could become threats in the future. One of the traditional threats lurking in Indonesia's national security is terrorism and narcotics. Terrorism is a means of entry for superpower countries to invade their target countries, as happened in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya and Syria. Terrorism is a form of proxy war which is a big power confrontation by using substitute players to be able to stick a big influence in the target country

The state no longer monopolizes the current war with the increasing role of non-state actors in the war due to the accessibility of diplomacy, economy, information, technology and military weapons which are not much different from the accessibility of the state. The situation and conditions of events occurring in various parts of the world today, we cannot easily judge the real actors/perpetrators of war, whether they are a country (state actor) or non-state (non-state actor). Besides that, there are difficulties about what became the background of the war. The background was mixed between political, ideological,

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This problem demands the role of state intelligence institutions in detecting all threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges that will occur in Indonesia. Given the characteristics of modern warfare today, it does not recognize state actors but also non-state actors who may not be able to network detected. Difficulties such as knowing the background of the problems of the war, which are mixed with political, military, ideological, economic or social instruments etc. require war from strategic intelligence analysis. Furthermore, it requires creating conditions or raising awareness that intelligence agents carry out in locations prone to conflicts arising because conflicts in the future must calm the minds of residents or groups that have the potential to become conflict actors. Why is that because the distortion of perception must be changed strongly and lead to demoralization and its ideological and political legitimacy can be suppressed.

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