

The Role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as Non-Military Defense in Handling Inflation to Support National Security

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ABSTRACT

Inflation is one of the non-military threats in the economic dimension, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the General Defense Policy of 2020-2024. The Ministry of Home Affairs plays a crucial role as a key component in non-military defense against the threat of inflation in Indonesia. This research aims to elucidate the role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as part of non-military defense in handling inflation to support national security of a country. The author employs a qualitative research method with data collection techniques including interviews, observations, literature review, and data analysis using an interactive model by Miles Huberman, Saldana (2014), and Bruce J. Cohen's Theory of Roles (1992). The research findings indicate that the Ministry of Home Affairs, as part of Non-Military Defense, has played an enacted role in concrete efforts to control inflation. In the context of National Security, these follow-up actions by the Ministry of Home Affairs can have implications for economic stability and the inflation rate to support or maintain national security of a country

INTRODUCTION

In Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, defense is defined as all efforts to defend state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The dynamics of various developments in the strategic environment, both globally and nationally, can now give rise to increasingly severe and complex state threats, both from abroad and within the country. These threats can come from various fields, including military and non-military, each of which has different characteristics and impacts.

Military threats are a type of threat that uses organized armed force or military force, while non-military threats are essentially threats that use non-military factors that are considered to have the ability to endanger state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the state, and the safety of the entire nation and more. is multidimensional and can originate from various dimensions such as ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, technology and information, and public safety (Jerry Indrawan, 2015).

In facing military threats, the state defense system is run by military defense, led by the Indonesian National Army as the main component with support from reserve and supporting components. Meanwhile, in facing non-military threats, the national defense system is run by non-military defense, where government institutions outside the defense sector play a major role, according to the form and nature of the threat faced, with support from various elements of the nation's strength.

In the mid to 2022 period, global economic conditions experienced pressure, which caused inflation in Indonesia to increase to reach 5.95% (yoy) in September 2022 (Ministry of Home Affairs Tri Wulan IV Inflation Book). Inflation is a type of non-military threat in the economic dimension, as regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning General National Defense Policy for 2020 - 2024. High levels of inflation can threaten social, political and economic stability, as well as provide potentially damaging pressure. on sustainable economic growth. Therefore, handling inflation is a priority for the government in order to maintain national security.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) has an important role as the main element in non-military defense in facing the threat of inflation in Indonesia. The Ministry of Home Affairs is tasked with providing guidance and supervision over the administration of regional government, and is positioned as a guardian of the dynamics of inflation development through regional inflation control coordination meetings together with related ministries/institutions, in accordance with the direct direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the context of this research, researchers are interested in explaining the role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as part of non-military defense in handling inflation to support the national security of a country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

National Security

National security is one of the most crucial aspects for a country to maintain its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the well-being of its people (Darmono, B., 2010). The objectives of national security are inherently part of the state's governance (Bayu S., 2023). In this context, Indonesia's national security is an integral part of the Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata). Sishankamrata aims to involve all citizens, territories, and other national resources in the nation's defense efforts. This system encompasses both military and non-military aspects, managed by respective Ministries/Agencies by developing defense potentials that can be utilized when the country needs them in certain conditions.

Non-Military Defense

On-military defense system in this concept is a subsystem of the universal people's defense system to counter non-military threats as stipulated in Article 7 paragraph (3) of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense. Non-military defense refers to defense conducted by civilian individuals (non-military personnel), employing civil methods (non-military or paramilitary methods) to confront all forms of non-military threats, challenges, obstacles, and disruptions (TCOD).

Civil Society in Indonesia refers to Indonesian citizens who are not currently fulfilling military obligations or voluntarily serving as military personnel (not members of the TNI/POLRI). Meanwhile, the subjects responsible for developing the non-military defense system include all government and non-government institutions tasked with building, managing, and utilizing all available resources to implement non-military defense. Government institutions are state bodies formed democratically by the people.

Institutions in society that support the nation's socio-political strength include private companies (associations of private companies), educational institutions, mass media, community and political organizations, professional organizations, youth organizations, religious institutions, labor unions, etc.

Within the non-military defense system, there are six sources of non-military strength that can be empowered: human resources; authority resources; knowledge and skills; intangible assets; material resources; and law enforcement capabilities, which collectively through planning and utilization systems will provide In the non-military defense system, there are six sources of non-military strength that can be empowered, namely human resources; authority resources; knowledge and skills; intangible assets; material resources; and law enforcement capabilities. Cumulatively, through planning and utilization systems, these provide the nation and its people with the capacity to counter and defend against non-military threats.

Non-Military Defense Postur

Postur Pertahanan Nirmiliter adalah wujud penampilan kekuatan, kemampuan, dan penggelaran unsur utama Kementerian dan Lembaga diluar bidang pertahanan dibantu unsur unsur lainnya kekuatan bangsa (K/L & Pemda), yang ditata dalam sistem pertahanan negara dalam menghadapi ancaman nonmiliter.

Dalam Konteks Kekuatan Pertahanan Nirmiliter, Kekuatan Unsur Utama yang disiapkan oleh K/L disesuaikan ancaman nonmiliter yang dihadapi dan bersinergi dengan seluruh kekuatan bangsa lainnya. Unsur Utama menjadi kekuatan utama dalam menghadapi ancaman nonmiliter dan menjamin sinergi antara pertahanan militer dan pertahanan nirmiliter dalam penyelenggaraan Pertahanan Negara. Unsur Lain Kekuatan Bangsa merupakan unsur kekuatan pendukung yang berfungsi meningkatkan efektifitas dan efisiensi peran Unsur Utama dalam menghadapi ancaman nonmiliter. Pada kondisi tertentu Unsur Lain Kekuatan Bangsa dapat berperan sebagai Unsur Utama sesuai dengan sifat dan bentuk ancaman yang dihadapi.

Dalam Konteks Kemampuan Pertahanan Nir Militer, Kemampuan diesuaikan dengan kapasitas, profesionalitas, dan proporsionalitas dalam melaksanakan tugas Pembangunan, Pembinaan, dan Penggunaan.



Figure 1. Capabilities of the Non-Military Aspect (Study Visit to the National Resilience Agency (Kesbangpol))

The identification of conflict through the dynamic framework theory involves the formulation of the History of Conflict, Source of Conflict, Actors Involved, and the Peace Process. Conflict plays a crucial role in the formation, unification, and maintenance of social structures, establishing and maintaining boundaries between groups. It can strengthen a group's identity and protect it from being assimilated into the surrounding social environment (Pratiwi et al., 2022). Historically, conflict has been a significant aspect of civilization's evolution, consistently occurring in various social systems, including states, corporate organizations, and even the smallest social units. It has been present in the past and is likely to continue in the future (Oleh Nur et al., 2016).

Each conflict has its own unique background and developmental trajectory. Conflicts arise from social, political, economic, and cultural tensions or dissatisfaction with resolutions, as well as the presence of mobilizable resources (Ambarwati et al., 2021). Multiple disputing actors are involved in a conflict. These actors are individuals or groups that play roles in the lead-up to the conflict. Analyzing the actors in conflicts explains their involvement and how their actions can trigger the acceleration of the conflict. In international conflicts, the intervention of other countries is one of the factors that can hasten the escalation of the conflict (Sationo, 2019).

The components influencing the level of conflict indication are then mapped in the form of scoring. The criteria for conflict component indicators according to the dynamic conflict framework are as follows: a score of (17.5-25) indicates a "Critical Situation", a score between (6-17) indicates an "Alert Situation", and a score of (1-5) indicates a "Notable Situation". The scoring indicators are based on assessments of five components. For the escalation-de-escalation level, the indicators are as follows: Dispute (1); Tension (2); Crisis (3); Limited Violence (4); Mass Violence (5). For the conflict factors component, the indicators are: Trigger (5); Accelerator (3); Structure (1). For the conflict actors component, the indicators are: Provocateur (5); Vulnerable Group (3); Functional Actor (1). For the stakeholders component, the indicators are: Conflict Stakeholder (5); Hostility Relation (4); Ambiguous Relation (3); Tactical Alliance (2); Strategic Alliance (1). For the political will of the authorities component, the indicators are: Pro-Conflict (5) & Pro-Peace (1). After scoring is conducted, a specific depiction of the South China Sea conflict situation will be obtained.



Figure 2. Defense Posture (Study visit to the National Resilience Agency (Kesbangpol))

Inflation

Inflation is the general and sustained increase in prices of goods (Sukirno, 2011:165). An increase in prices of one or two items is not considered inflation unless it spreads or causes prices of other goods to rise. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is often used as an indicator to measure the inflation rate. Changes in CPI over time reflect the movement of prices of goods and services used by the public. The selection of goods and services in the CPI is based on the Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) (Bank Indonesia, 2018).

Quoting *antaranews.com*, according to the Indonesian Minister of Home Affairs Tito Karnavian during his guidance at the Coordination Meeting on Regional Inflation Control on August 30, 2022, there are only two causes of inflation in regions. Firstly, a shortage of supply of certain goods, and secondly, a surge in demand among the public. He mentioned that inflation can pose a danger to a country if it experiences hyperinflation, defined as an inflation rate exceeding 100 percent per year, which could lead the country to collapse.

Moreover, inflation in Indonesia is also influenced by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, escalation of geopolitical conflicts, inflationary pressures, global liquidity tightening, and the impacts of climate change (Haryo, 2022).

METHODOLOGY

In this research, researchers used descriptive qualitative research. According to Purba et al., (2021) Descriptive research is collecting data to test hypotheses or answer questions about the latest status of research subjects, which is a factual research method about the status of a group of people, an object, a situation, a system of thought or events at the moment with correct interpretation. The aim of descriptive research is to describe or explain the overall situation or conditions related to the diversity of research according to what is analyzed by the researcher. The researcher then also used a role model (Cohen, 1992) to explain the role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as Non-Military Defense in Handling Inflation to support National Security.

The data collection method used was using interview techniques, observation and literature study. The sampling technique that the researcher used was purposive sampling, which is extracting information that will become the basis for the theory and preparation of the research. Furthermore, in data analysis, researchers used an interactive model introduced by Miles, Huberman, Saldana (2014) which describes analysis techniques starting from data collection, data condensation, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Duties and Functions of Ministry of Home Affairs Agencies

According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 114 of 2021 concerning the Ministry of Home Affairs article 4 and article 5. The Ministry of Home Affairs has the task of being the central agency that carries out domestic government affairs to assist the President in administering state government. While carrying out its duties, the Ministry of Home Affairs carries out functions to:

1. Formulating, determining and implementing policies in the fields of politics and general government, regional autonomy, regional administration development, village government development, regional government and development affairs development, regional financial development, as well as population and civil registration in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations;
2. Coordinating the implementation of tasks, coaching and providing administrative support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Home Affairs;
3. Management of state property/wealth which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
4. Supervision of the implementation of duties within the Ministry of Home Affairs;
5. Implementation of technical guidance and supervision over the implementation of Ministry of Home Affairs affairs in the regions;
6. Coordination, guidance and general supervision, facilitation and evaluation of regional government administration in accordance with statutory provisions;
7. Formulating, compiling and providing policy strategy recommendations in the field of domestic government administration;
8. Implementation of human resource development in the field of domestic government;
9. Implementation of technical activities from the center to the regions; and implementation of substantive support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Home Affairs
10. Implementation of substantive support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Home Affairs

Apart from that, based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs has a central role, namely in the guidance and supervision of regional government administration. The administration of government in question includes the implementation of development, empowerment and public services. In line with this, in carrying out this task in the context of handling inflation, quoting from detik.com (2023), President Jokowi asked the Minister of Home Affairs to be able to provide direction regarding understanding inflation to regional heads as leaders in regional government administration, according to him, many regional heads do not understand inflation. . Understanding inflation is important in determining the appropriate handling of inflation in the region. The Ministry of Home Affairs

has provided socialization regarding this understanding through regular Regional Inflation Handling Coordination Meetings which have been held since October 24 2022.

The Role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as Non-Military Defense in Handling Inflation

Inflation is a type of non-military threat in the economic dimension, so a non-military defense role (relevant Ministries/Institutions) is needed in handling it. The Ministry of Home Affairs as a central government agency can be the main element of non-military defense which has a central role in handling inflation as a command center from the President of the Republic of Indonesia to Regional Governments, especially in carrying out duties or functions of guidance and supervision.

Linked to one of the theories of role types according to Bruce J. Cohen (1992), namely the real role (Anacted Role) which will describe the extent to which the role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as non-military defense in handling inflation to support national security can be explained through several follow-up actions that have been carried out. carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs, as follows:

1. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a Circular Letter from the Minister of Home Affairs Number 500/4825/SJ concerning the Use of Unexpected Expenditures in the Context of Controlling Regional Inflation. The important substance of the letter is as follows: Regional heads have the authority to take certain actions in urgent situations that are really needed by the Region and/or the community can use the Unexpected Expenditure budget (BTT), the Governor/Regent/Mayor carries out budget optimization in the APBD related to controlling regional inflation, the Governor/Regent/Mayor to optimize the budget in the APBD which is related to controlling regional inflation, including maintaining price affordability, people's purchasing power, smooth distribution and transportation, stability of food prices, availability of food, especially with cooperation between regions as well as providing social assistance to communities who are vulnerable to the impact of inflation in each region. In the event that the budget allocation in question is not yet available, part of the Unexpected Expenditure (BTT) budget allocation can be used by shifting the budget to regional officials through changes to Regional Head Regulations.
2. The Ministry of Home Affairs has created a reporting system <https://wasinflasi.kemendagri.go.id/> to facilitate the implementation of regional inflation control monitoring. Technically, the Regional Government is obliged to report on 6 (six) concrete efforts in handling regional inflation, namely: Carrying out cheap market operations, carrying out inspections of markets and distributors so as not to withhold goods, collaborating with commodity producing regions to ensure smooth supply, planting movements, realizing BTT, and transportation support from the APBD to implement the 4K strategy (price affordability, maintaining supply availability, ensuring smooth distribution, and increasing effective communication).

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs holds weekly Analysis and Evaluation or Coordination Meetings (Rakor) for Regional Inflation Control with related Ministries/Institutions (Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, TNI, POLRI, Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, BPS, Bapanas, and Perum Bulog) and Regional Governments. Based on data from the Inspector General and Adpim Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs on March 17 2024, Weekly Anev or Inflation Control Coordination Meetings have been held 68 times from October 24 2022 to March 13 2024. The aim of carrying out this Anev or Regional Inflation Control Coordination Meeting is to control the inflation rate so that The community's economy remains stable so that there is no commotion and turmoil in society. This is in line with the government's main task as a public servant which must serve and protect the community in order to improve community welfare and maintain the stability of the Indonesian economy.
4. The Minister of Home Affairs became Deputy Chair III of the National Inflation Control Team based on Presidential Decree Number 23 of 2017 concerning the National Inflation Control Team established on August 8 2017. The National Inflation Control Team consists of: Central Inflation Control Team, Provincial Inflation Control Team, and Inflation Control Team Regency/City. The Central Inflation Control Team reports the results of the implementation of its duties to the President quarterly or at any time if necessary. Apart from that, the Central Inflation Control Team has the task of: Coordinating and synchronizing planning, controlling and achieving the inflation target set by the government. Taking steps to resolve obstacles and problems in the context of planning, controlling and achieving the inflation target set by the government.; and Monitoring and evaluating the control and achievement of inflation targets.

Based on the Ministry of Home Affairs' Tri Wulan IV Inflation Book. The ongoing efforts and dedication of all parties involved in controlling regional inflation have resulted in December 2023's monthly and year-on-year (yoy) inflation being successfully managed at 2.61%. This is significantly lower than the 5.51% recorded in the same period of 2022. This success shows the ability of the inflation control team to face times of global economic uncertainty. On an annual basis, core inflation is also still maintained even though it is in a sloping trend. Furthermore, based on Trading Economics records, Indonesia's core inflation realization is one of the lowest, ranking 10th (tenth) out of 86 countries.

In connection with the explanation above related to the National Security context, several follow-up actions by the Ministry of Home Affairs could have implications for economic stability and the rate of inflation in order to support or maintain a country's national security.

Obstacle

Obstacles in implementing the role of the Ministry of Home Affairs as Non-Military Defense in Handling Inflation, to support National Security, are more often caused by the lack of implementation of the policy of six concrete steps to control inflation at the Regional Government level. Based on the monitoring and evaluation results of the Ministry of Home Affairs as of February 26 2024, only 10 regions have implemented all concrete efforts to control inflation, while 358 other regions have not done so.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs will continue to be committed to efforts to control inflation in accordance with its duties and functions, namely as a coordinator of development and supervision of regional government administration to encourage regional governments to control inflation in order to support the National Security of the Indonesian State.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Inflation is a general and sustainable increase in the price of goods, according to Minister of Home Affairs Tito Karnavian when giving directions regarding inflation at the Regional Inflation Control Coordination Meeting on August 30 2022. The causes of inflation in the regions are first, a lack of supply of goods and secondly a surge in demand in public. Furthermore, inflation in Indonesia is influenced by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, rising geopolitical tensions, inflationary pressures, global liquidity tightening, and climate change impacts.

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning General National Defense Policy for 2020 – 2024. Inflation is a type of non-military threat in the economic dimension. An uncontrolled increase in inflation can affect a country's national security.

As a type of non-military threat, non-military defense is at the forefront of handling it. Non-military defense is placing government institutions, Ministries/Institutions outside the defense sector, to play a leading role, in accordance with the form and nature of the threats faced, with support from various elements of the nation's power. In this context, the Ministry of Home Affairs has an important role as the main element in non-military defense to face the threat of inflation in Indonesia. This cannot be separated from the duties and functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs as coordinator of development and supervision of regional government administration.

Associated with one of the theories of role types according to Bruce J. Cohen (1992), namely Real Role (Anacted Role). The Ministry of Home Affairs has played its role in handling inflation, as follows: 1) Publishing Circular Letter of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 500/4825/SJ concerning the Use of Unexpected Expenditures in the Context of Controlling Regional Inflation, 2) Create a reporting system <https://wasinflasi.kemendagri.go.id/> to facilitate the implementation of regional inflation control monitoring, 3) hold an Analysis and Evaluation or Coordination Meeting (Rakor) for Regional Inflation Control with the relevant Ministries/Institutions (Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, TNI, POLRI, Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, BPS, Bapanas, and Perum Bulog) and Regional Government, 4) The Minister of Home

Affairs becomes Deputy Chair III of the National Inflation Control Team. Several follow-up actions by the Ministry of Home Affairs could have implications for economic stability and inflation rates in order to support or maintain a country's national security.

The obstacle to implementing the Ministry of Home Affairs as a non-military defense in handling inflation in Indonesia to support national security is that there are still many regional governments that have not implemented 6 (six) concrete efforts to control inflation. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs will continue to be committed to handling inflation in accordance with its duties and functions as coordinator of development and supervision of regional government administration.

FURTHER STUDY

The limitations of this study hinder the presentation of specific data. Therefore, the researcher recommends conducting further research on inflation control strategies by the Ministry of Home Affairs as part of non-military defense.

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