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Axiological Review of the Philosophy of Defense Science in Efforts to Improve National Defense Capabilities

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to ascertain how defense science philosophy fits into efforts to strengthen the nation's fundamental defense capabilities. With the researcher serving as the primary research instrument and a descriptive and explanatory design approach, the research employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. With this method, a literature evaluation of the research that has been done is used to obtain more precise and in-depth information, some of which is gained later on by the researchers. Only by studying the philosophy of defense science using a succinct approach to outline the philosophy of defense science will it be possible to improve national defense capabilities through the application of an in-depth understanding that is critical, systematic, methodological, and fundamental. The emergence of the globalization, science, and technology eras can be advantageous to a nation, but they can also be dangerous for its security and defense. particularly about the state's necessity to fulfill its national objectives, where security can only be attained via defense. Stated differently, defense is an essential human urge that cannot be suppressed. The fundamental idea behind this acknowledgment is that everyone and every person has a duty and responsibility to take part in defending their nation, which includes working to instill a strong sense of nationalism, patriotism, and fighting spirit in the Indonesian state

INTRODUCTION

The philosophy of defense science, which has a grounding in features of defense science, will be crucial for state defense intellectuals' study and comprehension (Sumanto, 2014). Given how quickly the globe is developing, there are increasingly obvious military, non-military, and hybrid dangers at state boundaries in addition to a growth in the state's basic defense capabilities. The aforementioned explanation makes it clear how defense science philosophy contributes to strengthening Indonesia's fundamental defense capabilities (Nurdiansyah & Sarjito, 2022). People who are deeply devoted to their country will stand up for it with their resolve, mindset, and conduct. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution's regulations for state defense must be operationalized through a formal education curriculum that progresses from elementary school through higher education. This research, which is based on philosophy related to aspects of defense science, will be very important for intellectuals to research and understand to defend the country because the modern war system is not only physical and technological war but also ideological, thought, and cultural war (Edi, 2019).

The world has developed so quickly that there are no longer any military, non-military, or hybrid challenges to state boundaries. Increasing the state's basic defense capabilities is also essential. The engagement of all people as an expression of their rights and duties in defense is what defense is all about. Article 30 (1) of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 2, which states that defense activities would be carried out by a universal people's defense and security system—that is, the Indonesian National Army with the people as the dominant force—regulates the rights and duties of every person. The foundation of defense doctrine and strategy, encompassing both military and non-military components, is the Universal People's Security Defense System. To safeguard national security objectives, the Universal People's Security Defense System is a populist, regional, and universal deterrent tactic. This makes it abundantly evident

that every aspect of the state concept—including democracy—is employed to the greatest extent feasible to safeguard the populace. The people being discussed here are the real people, and one of the key components required to achieve dependable national defense for all citizens is the national spirit (Tippe, 2015). He goes on to say that the only way to feel secure is via defense. To put it another way, defense is an essential requirement for a life that is powerless over others. This demonstrates how a robust defense will thwart outside attempts to exert control. Munir (2006) noted that conventional warfare was no longer the main danger to national security as the intricacy of the country and state gained importance. In the face of unconventional warfare, asymmetric warfare and non-military defense are emerging as new defense priorities. Thus, in light of the dangers' ever-changing nature, it becomes philosophically imperative that defense science have a philosophy. On the one hand, Supriyatno (2014) noted that to counter threats to the nation's existence, war cannot be prevented if the deterrence strategy fails. As a result, many sciences are applied in defense, particularly those that are relevant to war, and the benefits of this relationship will become apparent. Defense, often known as Defense Science, is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary science that encompasses a variety of other scientific disciplines, including management, philosophy, history, economics, politics, and the arts (White, 2015). This explanation suggests that, axiologically, the philosophy of defense science can benefit and contribute to state defense and security policies as well as support national defense resources that will ensure the state's survival and foster relations between a peaceful, dynamic, and harmonious nation. A robust defense and security apparatus may indicate to the Indonesian people that their nation is orderly and that their presence is important.

Additionally, defensive awareness plays a significant role in the Indonesian country and state's national policy when it comes to dealing with a variety of dangers, disruptions, barriers, and difficulties. The long efforts and sacrifices made throughout the history of the Unitary State of the

Republic of Indonesia are inextricably linked to the roles and contributions made by every region of the nation. The implementation of a defense system for the entire population in the form of a layered defense strategy, combining layers of military defense with non-military defense, is a defense strategy that can guarantee the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and address future defense challenges (Setiyono, 2017). Article 27(3) of the 1945 Constitution, which declares that “every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense efforts”, defines national defense. The main goal of Defense Awareness is to instill in the Indonesian state a strong sense of nationalism, patriotism, and a fierce will to establish the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which will be founded on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The Constitution upholds state sovereignty and the application of national development to fulfill national objectives, with the dignity of the state and country coming first.

METHODS

With the researcher serving as the primary research instrument and a descriptive and explanatory design approach, the research employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. This method involves doing a literature evaluation of the studies that have been done, some of which are obtained later by the researchers, to obtain more precise and in-depth information. The research approach used to illustrate the issues with this study was descriptive research. This is because it is an investigative technique that aids in providing a methodical, factual, and precise explanation of the connection between the events, attributes, and phenomena under investigation (Creswell, 2013). The goal of descriptive research is to characterize current occurrences, both man-made and natural. These phenomena differ from one another in terms of similarities and differences as well as forms, activities, qualities, changes, and interactions (Sukmadinata, 2006).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Defense Philosophy National Defense and Science

Philosophy is essentially derived from the Greek term “Philosophia”, which means “lover of wisdom”. According to Suriasumantri (2005), the word “philosophy” or “falsafah”, which is derived from Arabic, is also etymologically borrowed from Greek. This term is a compound that combines the meanings of the words “Sophia”, which means knowledge, and “Philo”, which indicates friendship or love (Soepandji & Farid, 2018). In essence, philosophy is a discipline that investigates basic and broad issues about human issues, including existence, knowledge, values, reason, logic, mind, and language (Grayling, 1998). Philosophical inquiry, dialectical discussion, critical “discourse”, argumentation, and methodical presentation are the techniques used to find the truth (Mortimer, 2000). Since philosophy is essential and foundational, it is frequently regarded as the bedrock of knowledge in the academic community. Philosophy is typically linked to intelligence, wisdom, and the pursuit of required knowledge. Subsequent, neutral, and expansive definitions of philosophy discovered reasoned investigation into matters like life, morality, and reality in all global cultures. The reality is that philosophy is a cognitive endeavor by humans to ascertain the veracity of already acquired information (Lubis, 2014).

The philosophy of defense science, which is a reflection of state acts to sustain and improve the existence of the state in the future, discusses the topic of defense itself ontologically. The goal is state conduct, which is described as using defensive and security mechanisms to protect the state’s survival from various dangers posed by both the state and the people. For example, the necessity of defense and other national resources drives the creation of the strategic environment, which in turn affects the escalating complexity of threats.

From an epistemological point of view, defense science philosophy may be acquired using mixed, qualitative, and quantitative approaches employing a critical thinking systems approach to address issues facing the Indonesian state and people

(Titus & Smith, 1956). The current methods use a transdisciplinary, interdisciplinary, and multidisciplinary approach to their approach. This means that studies from different fields of science will be integrated with national defense, and all of this will naturally take place within the confines of Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Axiologically speaking, defense science philosophy unquestionably benefits and contributes to state sovereignty. Defense philosophy also has a strong moral and ethical component, with Indonesian citizens' voluntary moral and ethical commitment being essential to the nation's existence. Realizing the constitutional mandate—which states that every person has a right and a duty to contribute to national defense efforts to achieve universal security—is another advantage of defense science (Widodo, 2011). In addition, when it comes to national defense, all people are held to the same standards. It is made possible by the love that individuals have for their nation. Defense science is therefore helpful in comprehending national defense awareness. A state's physical defense might be seen as an attempt to defend oneself from physical attacks by those who would jeopardize the state's survival; yet, this idea is materialistic and beneficial to the state's advancement. Education, morals, social concerns, and enhancing the welfare of the nation's citizens, both national and ethnic. Citizens can use both physical and non-physical means to defend the country. Armed conflict is a nation's physical defense against an outside attack on its sovereignty. Immaterial state defense refers to any actions taken to safeguard the nation and state via a growing sense of nationalism, including love and awareness for the nation, its people, and its birthplace. We may also keep this going by actively contributing to the accomplishment of national growth.

Above Everything, the Nation's and State's Dignity

The Republic of Indonesia Law Number 3 of 2002 stipulates that the goal of national defense is to uphold and defend the nation's sovereignty, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's

territorial integrity, and the security of the entire nation against all threats and assaults. This essay demonstrates how the maintenance of national security, territorial integrity, and state sovereignty must come first. Furthermore, the future paradigm of modern warfare is explained in Presidential Regulation No. 8, issued in 2021, which is connected to general military policy for the years 2020–2024. Asymmetric warfare and unconstrained fighting based on cutting-edge ICT, military components, and non-military factors might fall under this category. Three categories of threats can occur at any time: hybrid, non-military, and military. These three risks have the potential to be both actual and prospective dangers. Real threats are those that are classified as military, hybrid, and military threats that have the potential to grow in the future. The sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the State are all at risk from this danger, which might materialize on a national and worldwide scale. Real threats include invasions of another country's territory or acts of foreign meddling, armed rebellion and separatism, civilian piracy in Indonesia, kidnappings and hostage situations, terrorism and extremism, cyber threats, threats relating to intelligence or espionage, biological and psychological warfare, natural disasters, and environmental hazards.

Latent dangers, such as natural catastrophes and resource theft, are threats that have not yet materialized but may do so in the future and materialize into actual threats under specific circumstances. These possible dangers frequently manifest as “foreign invasions”, war or public conflicts, the possibility of nuclear war, economic crises, epidemic risks, and immigration from other countries. In addition, the Republic of Indonesia's Decree of the Minister of Defense Number: KEP/487/M/V/2020 about the National Defense Policy for 2021 states that shortages of food, energy, water, and health resources are examples of possible threats. Because of this, there is a chance that a war may break out, and everyone in the country—especially the TNI and its reserve and supporting components—needs to be fully aware of their capacity to both survive and fight. One way that the

Indonesian people are reforming their system is by bringing it closer to democracy. As part of this process, the TNI is required to implement reforms about constitutional commitments, the supremacy of law, and Pancasila-based national ideals.

The TNI has reacted to changes over the past ten years by presenting itself as a defense weapon operating under sovereign civilian control. The TNI's most recent paradigm for implementing reforms calls for making logical and analytical adjustments. Additionally, the TNI is improving, getting rid of items that hurt its reputation, and generating quantifiable, useful advancements. All troops must regularly reflect on the past and get ready for the problems they will encounter in the future to comply with TNI reform. TNI agencies must focus more on educating troops with "honesty and quality" across all lines and levels of TNI unit leadership since there is no other option for preparing soldiers for this purpose (Sjamssoeddin, 2016). To raise the caliber of TNI soldiers, three strategies must be implemented. First, make sure that educational institutions have access to the training and knowledge they require. You must engage in a variety of educational and training opportunities to fully assimilate the knowledge included in the program you are enrolled in. Secondly, performing a variety of professional duties while psychologically prepared to handle the demands of the work. Every work has a certain worth, and the experience obtained is transferable to other positions. Third, by learning more about many fields of study, TNI soldiers must advance. The benefits that TNI troops already enjoy require this extra information. At the same time, we must intelligently seize the chance to educate ourselves to raise the caliber of TNI soldiers. TNI troops need to be inventive and imaginative while utilizing science and technology (Sjamssoeddin, 2016). According to this perspective, it is possible to conceive that the state and state management systems have undergone significant changes as a result of Indonesia's national reform, which was motivated by the desire of the Indonesian people to better organize the country's future and way of life. Accompanying these modifications is the

identification of the most recent dangers and the alignment of institutions with the changing environment and future mission needs. Each part of the nation will continue to pursue self-development by current requirements to uphold state sovereignty and national objectives and to achieve the honor of the nation and state.

The Necessity of Fortifying the Nation's Defense System, Defense, and National Security

Realizing that competition, expertise in managing natural and economic resources, research, and technology all contribute to the complexity of the risks and difficulties that nations face in this period of globalization. By taking advantage of the flaws in the dynamics of the country and its people, a contemporary conflict may also shift the paradigm of thought. Every nation must have a unique approach to counter this conflict model. Ideological, political, economic, and sociocultural threats can arise in every area of life and, if handled improperly, put state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security at risk (Sjamssoeddin, 2016). Aside from that, the following features of the state defense and security system are explained under Article 30, paragraph 4, of the 1945 Constitution. People are the reason and the goal of the people, particularly the orientation toward national security and defense. All national resources are devoted to military endeavors, making them universal. Depending on the physical circumstances, the Self-Defense Forces' domain or title is applied across the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, an archipelagic nation. Understanding Pancasila as the state philosophy and an excerpt from the country's ideals helps one to understand the importance of continued strengthening. The third principle, which is Indonesian unity, is one of them. Regarding defense and security, it is clear that to accomplish national objectives, the Indonesian people must stand as one and cooperate to protect state sovereignty. Threats to the nation now originate not just from the military but also from non-military sectors, such as human security concerns. Based on this view, it is evident that equality, balance, and trust—as well as shared aims and ideals that serve as a resource for each

group, party, and institution—are necessary for a positive and harmonious relationship (Soyomukti, 2016). Economic, health, food, environmental, personal, communal, and political factors are all included in the wide definition of human security as a component of national resilience. The emergence of transnational issues including global poverty, drug trafficking, terrorism, diseases, and environmental degradation is the biggest danger to human security. Since all of the issues that need to be addressed are interconnected and reliant upon one another, a cooperative approach from many regions of the nation is required to manage these problems, which are typically not resolved by one side. Civil-military connections are relevant in this instance as well. Social and psychological domains will be impacted by the economic circumstances that determine the structure and growth rate (Setiyawan et al., 2020). Furthermore, the ability to retain knowledge, comprehend it, apply it, analyze it, and synthesize critical thinking and decision-making abilities can all be enhanced by national defense education, which is developed through a variety of intellectual activities (Nurdiansyah & Sarjito, 2022).

Students benefit greatly from these cognitive abilities, particularly when it comes to digesting the variety of knowledge required for national and state life. The government may be helped by learning to recognize, define, and develop concepts in academic advancement via defense training. When civic knowledge is recognized as a crucial skill that individuals should possess, then addressing social citizenship concerns requires hypothesizing, gathering, analyzing, and recommending several policies. The information that individuals should be aware of relates, in general, to their rights and responsibilities as citizens. It is a form of cooperation to achieve universal values in a democratic and progressive society that coexists peacefully in the global community. This knowledge is very basic about the ideal political structure and system, system of government and society, which is realized in the life of the nation and state (Wibowo, 2018). Therefore, citizenship information is the foundation for developing civic skills, and

citizenship knowledge is valuable because it can be applied to address issues in both one's own life and those of the nation. Participation and intellectual skills are examples of citizenship skills. One of the most crucial intellectual abilities required to raise amiable, productive, and responsible citizens is critical thinking (Maulidya, 2018). Therefore, citizenship information is the foundation for developing civic skills, and citizenship knowledge is valuable because it can be applied to address issues facing an individual, a country, or a state. Intellectual and participatory skills are two types of citizenship abilities. One of the most crucial intellectual abilities required to raise outgoing, productive, and responsible people is critical thinking. As a result, state defense education, particularly through Citizenship Education, may be packaged to be studied in Indonesia at many educational levels, particularly at universities. The academic environment and culture of the university are great means of disseminating it so that the government will be more appropriate when a formal university-level military education curriculum is developed. State defensive power study is an exciting field because of the subtleties of criticism and intellectual conversation on campuses. It is hoped that the discussion that will look at the core of national security will go smoothly and be thorough, integrative, and up-to-date with contemporary advancements.

Supporting state defense knowledge of components of the Universal People's Security Defense System to counter current and future threats will help appreciate the need to fortify the defenses. For every Indonesian citizen to understand national defense efforts and the values of national defense to uphold sovereignty as the honor of the nation and state above all else, it is possible to strengthen knowledge related to national defense awareness at various educational levels. Keeping in mind that this nation requires a new generation of capable, steel-willed, intellectually and physically strong individuals, their commitment is expected to be able to transcend time, work nonstop, and not lose

opportunities to respond to the changing strategic environment.

CONCLUSION

From the debate above, the following conclusions may be made. By outlining the idea of the Universal People's Security Defense System in an endeavor to defend the nation, the axiological philosophy of defense and state defense helps a nation's ability to realize its sovereignty.

Indonesia's national reform has brought about significant changes by identifying current threats and developing institutions through environmental developments and future work needs. The reform is motivated by the enthusiasm of the Indonesian people to organize life and the future of Indonesia for the better. To build a strong military force, the TNI and its partners conduct their growth in this area through publishing, training, and educational initiatives in addition to scientific and technological expertise. To meet current and future dangers, states must assist their defense forces' understanding of the components of the Universal People's Security Defense System. This may be done by applying militancy and intellectualization to citizens based on their vocations. To touch on the fundamentals of national security connected to the idea of human security to survive in the age of globalization, it is possible to strengthen knowledge related to national defense awareness at all levels of education in Indonesia.

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