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Development of the Concept of National Resilience in Indonesia

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Abstract

This article discusses the concept of national resilience in Indonesia which focuses on the Early Independence Period, the Old Order Period, the New Order Period, and the Reform Era. This article aims to find out what changes the State of Indonesia has experienced. This article uses a literature study method where each author summarizes studies that discuss national resilience in Indonesia which are then concluded at each time.

Keywords: National Resilience; historical developments; The Reform Era

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Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas tentang konsep ketahanan nasional di Indonesia yang berfokus pada Masa Awal Kemerdekaan, Masa Orde Lama, Masa Orde Baru, dan Era Reformasi. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan-perubahan apa saja yang dialami Negara Indonesia. Artikel ini menggunakan metode studi pustaka yang dimana setiap penulis merangkum kajian-kajian yang membahas tentang ketahanan nasional di Indonesia yang kemudian diambil kesimpulannya pada setiap masa tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Nasional; Perkembangan Sejarah; Era Reformasi

Introduction

National resilience is the condition of the Indonesian nation which includes all aspects of integrated national life, containing tenacity and resilience. The formation of the Indonesian State was set against the backdrop by fighters from all over Indonesia. For a long time, the Indonesian nation has been the target of many countries or other nations, because of its enormous potential seen from its vast territory with abundant natural resources.

The truth is that threats come not only from outside, but also from within. Since the independence of Indonesia, Indonesia has not forgotten the turmoil and threats that endanger

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the Indonesian people. But so far the Indonesian nation has been able to maintain its independence and sovereignty and is able to uphold the authority of the government.

Indonesia must be able to defend the unity and sovereignty of the State and government from the threat that comes. The State of Indonesia must be able to strengthen national resilience in the life of the State of Indonesia. National resilience can be formed if all elements of the Indonesian people participate in maintaining resilience in political, economic, socio-cultural, legal, defense, and security aspects. Therefore, this article will discuss what important points occurred in each period of government in Indonesia

Method

The research method used in this study is to use the library *research* method. The system of methods used in compiling this article is by searching for various information from various articles that discuss the implementation of state defense. After searching for various information, then taking notes, reviewing several sources from the article, then adding data from these various articles and drawing conclusions and making a new article.

Results And Discussion

A. Definition of the Concept of National Resilience

The condition of change of the Indonesian nation which includes aspects of national life as a whole. It includes persistence and resilience that have the ability to develop national strength in facing all obstacles and obstacles, both disturbances that come from outside and from within the country. National resilience is urgently needed to ensure the self-identity, integrity and survival of the nation and state as well as the struggle to achieve the national goals themselves. The idea of the development of national power starts from the regulation and management of welfare and security that is balanced and harmonious in the entire scope of life as a whole and is based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution and the archipelago insight is the meaning of the concept of Indonesia's national resilience itself (Widjojo, Agus 2003).

B. The Development of the Concept of National Resilience in Indonesia

a). In the Early Days of Independence

National resilience as a term began to be recognized by the public in the early 1960s, about 15 years after independence. This term was first proposed by our first president, Mr. Ir. Soekarno. Then, in 1962, special efforts began to be made to develop the idea of National

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Resilience at the Bandung Army Command and Staff School. According to Suradinata and Dinuth, until 2000, the National Resilience Institute of the Republic of Indonesia, abbreviated as Lemhasnas, had produced several ideas or conceptions, namely the conceptions of 1968, 1969, 1972, and 1974. In the conception of 1968 and 1969, National Resilience is tenacity and endurance, while in the conception of 1972 it is stated as a dynamic condition that contains tenacity and resilience based on Astagatra.

Indonesian National Resilience is a dynamic condition of the Indonesian nation which includes all aspects of integrated national life, contains tenacity and resilience that contains the ability to develop national strength in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, obstacles, and disturbances both from outside and from within, direct or indirect, that endanger national life to ensure identity, integrity, the survival of the nation and state, and the struggle to achieve its national goals. In this sense, National Resilience is a condition of national life at a certain time or that must be realized. The process to realize these conditions requires a concept called the conception of National Resilience.

b). During the Old Order Period

During the Old Order government, the conception of security defense was established for the benefit of facing attacks by the Netherlands and its allies, both in the First Military Aggression and the Second Military Aggression. Furthermore, this conception was empowered to face domestic rebellion, face the Dutch in order to reclaim Irian Jaya (Trikora) into the Republic of Indonesia, confrontation with Malaysia (Dwikora), and efforts to save the country from destruction in all areas of people's lives. In general, this defense concept is used to secure the independence and integrity of the country.

As for its foreign policy, the government implements soft politics with the aim of creating a balance of interests in Southeast Asia. It seems that the New Order government is more "secure" in its internal interests through a foreign policy that supports diplomacy as a peaceful resolution. With this political policy, military power is built with this perspective. Although the facts show that in 1976, the New Order government succeeded in bringing East Timor to become part of Indonesia, but overall, the concentration of defense during the New Order period remained internal (Bakrie, 2007).

During the period of democratic transition, since the end of the New Order government in 1998, Indonesia has gone through a four-era leadership process with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as President for the 2004-2009 and 2009-2014 periods. There is a

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fundamental change, the TNI reform is carried out which is more aimed at dealing with external threats as a task of national defense. In general, the TNI's mission is external, but its posture has not been built based on an international perspective. This is related to prioritizing civil supremacy in viewing Indonesia's position in the international political arena.

In the Old Order period, Indonesia's foreign policy was seen as idealistic, or emphasizing peaceful diplomacy in disputes between countries. However, in practice, it must be realized that, when diplomacy is not built or supported by strong economic conditions or military posture, then the level of effectiveness is also low. The policies provided by the government only create strong national stability, and are economically very conducive to foreign investment. The implementation of this policy can be said to be associated with the policies of the New Order government, so that the development of the TNI posture still follows the policy of the New Order. However, in fact, in this reform era, the law specifically mandates that the TNI has external defense duties (Bakrie, 2007).

c.) During the New Order

The concept of National Resilience in the New Order Era can be reviewed from the government's policy of handling natural resources and their impact on society, for example on the Orang Rimba (Orang Rimba (Orang Tenggara tribe) in Bukit Duabela, Jambi Province, North Sumatra. There are interesting important points to discuss, namely:

National resilience in this era is based on the use of natural resources where, the government uses a centralistic approach or it can be said that it is centered on forest management with macroeconomic goals. Through this policy, results are obtained in the form of forest entrepreneur rights (HPH), Industrial Plantation Forests and oil palm plantations. The second is a policy on transmigration policy, which is to distribute the population from densely populated areas to areas with relatively few populations, which is an effective strategy in the field of defense. This program began to be run in the 1980s which became the main focus to reduce the population on the island of Java, especially Jakarta and equalize the population between islands. However, these policies also have a negative impact on indigenous communities, for example, as happens to the Orang Dalam tribe, who experience limited access and even lose their source of livelihood due to the natural resources on which they live. The third is the strengthening of the economy by means of foreign investment in the forestry and plantation sectors, which leads to discrimination against local communities. The government

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also gives full rights to land management to large corporations and as a result indigenous peoples lose land ownership and space to live.

During the New Order period, it also had a social and ecological impact, there was an exploitation of natural resources that caused damage to nature itself, as a result of which the local indigenous people who were initially very dependent on forests had to get used to this new condition, which initially they worked as farm laborers in rice fields, now they have to work as laborers in industrial plantations or become beggars in the suburbs. During the New Order government, we received critical reflection in the form of greatly increased economic growth, but this policy tended to harm the community in the field of social justice aspects that could be said to be neglected, as well as the condition of the landscape in the region. The state is also more on the side of the big capital, while the small people must continue to be slowly eliminated by the prevailing system (Muchlis, Fuad, et al, 2016).

d). During the Reformation Period

H. Budi Santoso S., S.E. (2001) stated that the condition of national defense in Indonesia during the reform era aimed to improve national life and democratize the government, in the political field of the reform era it tended to be chaotic due to the crowd of interest groups that used violence as a way to reduce political resilience and threaten security. There was also a prolonged economic crisis, causing economic instability and a lack of interest from foreign investors to invest in Indonesia, as a result of which the economic conditions at that time were really fragile.

On the other hand, the apparatus of resilience was tested by various obstacles, such as the conflict in Aceh, namely the Free Aceh Movement" which became a trauma of human rights violations. The "black and white" separation is also a trigger for security instability, in that policy the duties of the National Police and the TNI are separated, which was originally as the ABRI (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia), now the National Police is only responsible for domestic security and the TNI is responsible for defense abroad, In addition, complementary equipment such as patrol boats is also inadequate, which results in many fish stealing vessels roaming in Indonesian seas. The discipline and awareness of defending the state of the community has also decreased, which is increasingly worrying in the face of security threats.

During the Reform Order, the nation's challenges were increasingly virtual facilitated by information technology so that the nation's life was more transparent. The rights and

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obligations of the Reform period were embodied in national resilience but focused on democratization and human rights. The defense of the country is always in physical and non-physical form, such as weak trust in one's own abilities that are easily trapped in global currents and lose the nation's identity. For this reason, it is necessary to seed the nation's character, identity, and morality in defending the country in accordance with the profession for the realization of the integrity of the nation.

Despite facing various challenges, Indonesia has a number of potentials and opportunities that can be used to strengthen national defense. International support from countries such as the US, Australia, PNG, and ASEAN countries to maintain the unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia can be an important capital in fighting the separatist movement. Religious Indonesian society can be a force to instill moral and ethical values in the administration of government and society. The TNI and the National Police, despite facing pressure and criticism, remain committed to maintaining the unity of the nation, the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the success of national reform. Indonesia also has the potential of territory, natural resources, and strategic positions that can be a force to recover the economy and improve national defense. This article emphasizes the importance of efforts to address challenges and seize opportunities in order to re-enhance national resilience in the reform era. Strengthening national unity, economic recovery, and improving the defense and security system are priorities.

Conclusion

The concept of national resilience in Indonesia has undergone significant changes throughout history, starting from the early days of independence where the main point lies in strengthening physical and national integrity to face various threats at home and abroad. Furthermore, during the old order period, national resilience was pressed on the physical defense of the state and national integrity. Soft politics (focusing on social and cultural influences, while hard politics relies more on law, military, or direct coercion) is also applied in foreign policy. Then during the New Order period, the government prioritized economic power with the management of natural resources which had a very, very influential effect on the local community.

In the reform era, the concept of national resilience has shifted towards a more comprehensive approach that involves all aspects of national life. The challenges that arise in the reform era are more complex, including political, economic, socio-cultural, and security

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defense aspects. The reform era also highlights the active role of the community in maintaining the security and stability of the country with an emphasis on democratization, human rights, and awareness of defending the country.

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