

Implementation of Indonesian Non-Military Defense

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Abstract

Non-military defence is fundamentally a general effort to fight for national interests in many aspects of national life, with execution based on all citizens' understanding of their rights and duties, as well as confidence in their own power. This study seeks to determine which Ministry or Institution is the most prominent organizer of Indonesia's non-military defense in terms of national security. The research approach employed is a literature review with content analysis of the primary source, the General Direction of State Defence in 2021. The study's findings revealed a gap in the implementation of Non-Military Defence by Ministries or Institutions in comparison to the National Security Strategy and the State Defence system. The results of content analysis show that the most frequently appearing Non-Military Defence organizing institution is the Indonesian National Police with a mode of 35 times, followed by the second most BIN with 33 appearances, while the Ministry of Home Affairs is in third position with a mode of 31. Ironically, the Ministry of Defence is actually and only 14 times mentioned in the task as a supporter-only without the task as the main organizer of Non-Military Defence and Government institutions. On average, all ministries and organizations get a score of 11.58537. This research suggests that there is a Council that coordinates the implementation of Non-Military Defence carried out by Ministries/Agencies so that the implementation is not only coordinated but can be coordinated and put the Triumvirate Ministry (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Defense) in its position in the implementation of Non-Military Defence, considering the purpose of Non-Military Defence is to anticipate the worst situation.

Keywords: Non-Military Defense, Ministries, Agencies, National Security

Introduction

Indonesia, a Southeast Asian republic, is the world's biggest island state. Indonesia's strategic position is critical due to its geographical placement as a marine state and a bridge connecting the Asian continent to Australia. (Prasetya 2018). Indonesia is also in the route of world commerce and is prone

to natural calamities. Furthermore, Indonesia has a crucial geopolitical position due to its strong relations with nations in Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific. All of these elements impact Indonesia's defense policy and strategy. Indonesia's National Defence Strategy is based on the unique characteristics and geographical circumstances of Nusantara, where Indonesia is the world's biggest island state. The Indonesian Defense Strategy is known as the Universal People's Security Defense System, and it includes both military and non-military aspects.

National Defence Maintenance is focused on Sishankamrata and involves all individuals, territories, and other national resources. Every citizen has the right and obligation to actively participate in defending and maintaining the country's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the NKRI, and the overall security of the nation. (Röringkon et al., 2022). Citizens' rights and obligations are accomplished by active engagement in the defense of the state, which is the attitude, conduct, duty, and honor inspired by their knowledge and passion for the NKRI. Nirmiliter Defence is focused on the quality of human resources (citizens of the state) with strong intellectual ability and professionalism, as well as the awareness and martial capacity of the nation (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). All people, based on their responsibilities and tasks, are prepared to tackle the genuine risks, interruptions, difficulties, and challenges to NKRI's existence produced by changes in the environment and strategic framework. The Defence of the State refused to accept the Indonesian people's concept and views in order to preserve the integrity and stability of the United State of the Republic of Indonesia, which was founded on the Pancasila and the 1945 Basic Law. Defence of the State is one of the tasks of the state government, and it aims to develop a single national defense unity in order to achieve national objectives. Citizens have the right and duty to participate in the country's defense efforts as a reflection of national life that guarantees the rights of citizens to live equally, fairly, securely, peacefully, and in peace; the defense of the state efforts are carried out by building, refining, developing, and using the defensive forces of the nation on the basis of the principles of democracy, human rights, public welfare, and the environment. Military, hybrid, and non-military challenges to national defense are all becoming more complex and unpredictable.

Nirmiliter defense anticipates real, multidimensional non-military dangers. Military force exploitation is a method employed by a government or organization to achieve specified objectives without using military force. Diplomacy, economics, cultural influence, and soft power are all options for accomplishing this goal. (Soft Power). The book National defense Doctrine (2014) (MINISTRY OF defense OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, 2014) explains that national defense is structured with the goal of preventing and responding to all sorts of threats from inside and outside the country. The identification of threats to the country's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the NKRI, and the security of the people are critical aspects in the construction of the national defense system. National security has always been a top priority for all countries. Threats from both outside and inside a nation have always been a struggle for a country to overcome. The notion of a non-military defense force arose as a result of the People's Security Defence System of the Universe's achievement of National Security aims and objectives.

Indonesia's non-military defense system includes a variety of aspects such as intelligence, security, and diplomacy. Here is a more detailed description of each element:

Intelligence is the activity of gathering information pertaining to national security and defense. Indonesia maintains a National Intelligence Agency (BIN) that collects, analyses, and disseminates information on national security and defense. In addition to BIN, each ministry and agency has intelligence teams tasked with gathering information relevant to their areas of responsibility.

Security is an attempt to safeguard individuals and national security against a variety of dangers. In Indonesia, security is provided by the police and the TNI (Indonesian National Army). The police are in charge of maintaining security and public order in the nation, whilst the TNI is in charge of the country's security and defense against outside threats.

Diplomacy is the action of defending national interests in the international arena. Indonesia has a Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of performing diplomatic actions. Diplomacy is carried out by creating positive relationships with other nations as well as international entities like the United Nations

and ASEAN. (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

The core review literature in this research is the Rules that form the foundation of Indonesian Non-Military Defence Law, which is the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 Year 2019 On National Resource Management for National Defense. Nirmilitary Defense Strategic Guidelines. Ministry of Defence, R.I. 2014. The State Defense Doctrine. Jakarta: Ministry of Defence. Ministry of Defence RI. 2015. National Defence White Paper. Jakarta: Ministry of Defence. RI Act 3 of 2002 on National Defense. RI Law No. 34 of 2004 governs the Indonesian National Army. Journals, among others. The Development of Indonesian System and National Security Doctrine (Danga et al., 2023).

According to Supriatna, the Theory of Defence is "a science and art that studies the potential national resources that a country possesses to be used as a national power in times of peace, used in time of war (armed conflict), and in time after war, to face threats from outside and from within the country, both military and non-military threats to the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the security of all nations and nations in order to national security." (Supriyatno, According to Yusgiantoro, applying a scientific approach to comprehending management principles allows for better quantifiable outcomes, notwithstanding the requirement for rationale or logic in decision-making. Jakum Hanneg's non-military danger scenario for 2020-2024, The notion of non-military threat: unarmed business or action that is assessed to have the capacity or implications of harming a country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and overall national security. Non-military threats have many elements, including ideology, politics, economics, social culture, technology, public security, and law.

Methods

The study uses a literature study with content analysis of various relevant sources, the 2020-2024 General Defence Policy. Content analysis is a research method used to understand the meaning of written text, images, or audio in a particular context. This method is done by identifying and categorizing the information contained in text or images, then interpreting the meaning contained therein, Critical analysis is done to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the various concepts and strategies of non-military defence forces that have been applied in various countries (PASARIBU, 2021). The research methods used in this journal are library research or librarian research (POSARIBU, 2021). This method often referred to as a library study that covers a series of activities in the collection of library data, reading, recording, and processing of existing research materials. Library research is usually done to obtain data and information from different sources to support the analysis and interpretation carried out. This method is suitable for use in research that does not require primary data collection, such as descriptive research or literature. These research methods enable researchers to research and analyze information that is already available efficiently and effectively. (Zed, 2008)

Results and Discussion

The study's findings suggest that military defense forces may be an effective force in national security provided they are adequately coordinated, not merely "coordinated". So it is necessary to have a coordinating Council within the National Security Council. The content of the analysis shows that the RI Police with 35 points, BIN with 33 points, and Indigri with 31 points are the most prominent institutions as the main organizer and supporter of the Military Defence Organizer in Indonesia. Interestingly, this study found that Ministry of Defence, the institution responsible in the field of defense, does not have much role in the Nirm.

Before we can discuss Nirmilitary Defence, we must first define a non-military threat, which is an unarmed undertaking or activity that is deemed to have the potential to endanger or imply a threat to a country's sovereignty, the integrity of the Negro territory, and the security of the entire nation. Carried conducted by state and non-state actors, either from outside or locally, or in partnership with both. Military threat assessment is the process of understanding, identifying, and analyzing the amount of danger to national sovereignty in sectors such as ipolexosbud, technology, public security, and law. Threats must be addressed early to avoid further escalation: policy formation and policy implementation. Target non-military threats inside the real territory: Threats arise at the intersections of public, national,

and national life, as well as in conceptual territories: the danger occurs during policy development or legislative regulation formulation.

In Jakum Hanneg 2020-2024, there is a Nirmilitary Defence Maintenance Matrix, which includes seven major areas of non-military threats: ideology, politics, economy, social culture, technology, public security, and legislation.

Ideological Dimension

The Indendagri and Kemenag, as well as the Pancasila Ideological Builder Body, are the main organizers of the non-military defense in the face of the threat of the decline of national values, ideology that is contrary to Pancasila, problematic and deviant currents, and anarchist understanding of radical groups. Supporting aspects include the whole Ministry/Agency as well as the regional government. The major terrorist threat type is represented by the BNPT, Kemendagri, and the Pancasila Ideology Builder Body, which is backed by the whole ministry/agency and local government.

Political dimensions

Types of threat: nation disintegration, euphoria and anarchist democracy, mobilization/mass strengthening, and separatism are the major factors. Kemenlu is the primary organizer of the threat to the security of Indonesian citizens and legal entities in foreign countries, with assistance from Kemendagri, Kemenly, Kemendikbud, Kemensos, Kmenkominfo, Kemanparekraf, the RI Prosecutor's Office, TNI, RI Police, BIN, BNPT, Pemda, and K/L related elements. For the sort of danger posed by foreign espionage and K/L related activities. The major element of non-military defense is BIN, which is helped by aspects supporting Kemenli, Kemendagri, Kenmenkumham, Kemensos, and Kmenkominfo.

The Economic Dimension

In the face of the danger of money laundering, PPATK became the key element of the non-military defense, assisted by Kemenlu, Kenmenkumham, Kamenke, Kemanperin, Kemendag, Kmenkomhub, Kementkominfo, RI Prosecutor's Office, RI Police, BIN, BNPT, BNN, KPK, OJK, BI, Defender, and K/L-related. Threats of exploitation of plants, animals, and genetic resources without authorization, the major components of natural resource management, the key element of Nirmish Defence are the Ministry of ESDM, aided by the Kemen PUPR, Kmenkominfo Kementan, LHK, KKP, ATR/BPN, Pemda, and K/L linked. Threats of human trafficking, the main element is the Ministry of Employment, assisted by Kemendagri, Kamenlu, Kemenloham, Kemensos, Kmenhub, Kmen PPPA, RI Police, BIN, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency, Pemda, and K/L related to combating smuggling and drug traffic, the main element of non-military defense is BNN, assisted by Kemenlu, Kmenkoham, Kenenkeu, Kemankesu, RI police, BIN, Pema, and K / L related. While there is a potential of corruption, collusion, and nepotism, the key factor is the RB government, which is assisted by the whole Ministry/Agency and the local government. The threat of high inflation, Kmenkeu, Kemendag, and BI became the main elements, assisted by Kemendagri, ESDM, PUPR, Kemanhub, Kementan, PPN/BPPN, BUMN, RI police, Setkab, Pemda, and K/L related to flooding of foreign products, KEMENDAG and assisted by KEMENLO, KEMIENKEU, KIMENPERIN, KEMBENLUB, KMENCOMinfo, KEMENTAN, KKP, Police, BIN, BSN, PEMDA, and K / L related.

Economic disparities, unemployment, and poverty Kemensos, Ministry as a result, the non-military defense is organized by Kemendes PDTT, with assistance from Kemendagri, Kmenkeu, Kmenkes, Kemanperin, Kemendes, PUPR, Kementan, KKP, KPPN/BPPN, BPS, Pemda, and K/L related. Faced with the Energy Crisis, the major Nirmilitary Defence Elements are ESDM Chiefs, who are aided by Kemendagri, BUMN Chieives, Kmenristek/BRIN, TNI, Police, BIN, BKPM, DEN, BATAN, Pemda, and K/L related. When faced with a food crisis, the major non-military defensive components are Kemensos-assisted Kemen, PDTT Chieffs, ATR/BPN, KPPN/BPPN-related Kemen, and K / L-related. Kemendag, Kemenlu, Kamenkeu, Keminperin, Keman ESDM, Kmenkominfo, Kementan, KKP, Police, BKPM, BIN, BSN, Pemda, and associated K/L are the primary components of non-military defense.

Social Dimension

The social dimension of social conflict is the primary component of the integrity of the supporting components of Kemenhan, Kemenag, Kemenkumham, Kemendikbud, Kemensos, Kmenkominfo, Kemendes PDDT, Kemanpora, the Prosecutor's Office of RI, TNI, Police, BIN, Pemda, and related K/L. It foresees the rise of the narrow primordial spirit, the strengthening of self-righteousness, the main element of Indigestion, the supporting elements of Indignation, the Commander, the Victory, the Win, the Cheating, the Kemenkeu, the Kemensos, Kemenkominfo, the PDDT, the Risk/BRIN, the Cemenpora, the TNI, the Police, BIN, Pemda, and related K/L. Types of unemployment threats: The Ministry of Employment aided Kemendagri, Kemenkumham, Kemankeu, Kemensos, Kememenkominfo, Kemendes PDDT, Kenenpora, RI Police, Pemda, and K/L. The BNN received assistance from Kemendagri, Kemenkumham, Kemendikbud, Kemankes, Kemensos, Kemenkominfo, Kenenpora, the RI Prosecutor's Office, TNI, RI Police, BIN, MA, Pemda, and associated K/L in the fight against drug misuse. The Republic of Indonesia Police were aided in mass anarchist acts by Kemendagshi, Kamenkumham, and Kemenkom Info, Kemppora, RI Prosecution, T NI, RI police, BIM, Pemdass, and K/L. Kemensos provided assistance with Kemendagri, Kemenag, Kemendikbud, Kemencos, Kementos, Kmenkominfo, Kemanpora, BIN, Pemda, and K/L related issues. During the danger of penetration of other cultures, kemendikbud helped kemendagri, kemenlu, kemenag, kemensos, kemenkominfo, Kemendes PDDT, KEMENpora, bIn, pemda, and k/l.

Technology Dimensions

Cyber Crime Technology Dimensions, Especially against National Vital Objects, The main elements are BSSN assisted by Kemenlu, Kemenhan, Kemankominfo, TNI, RI Police, BIN, Pemda and K/L related. While Banking Crimes, the main non-military defence elements are OJK assisted By Kemenkeu, Kemencominfo, RI Prosecutor's Office, RI police, BIn, PPATK, KPK, Pemada and K / L related. In this section no mention of BI is quite surprising.

In the face of illegal enforcement, the main elements are Kemenkominfo and BSSN, the supporting elements are the Kemenlu, the Prosecutor's Office, the RI Police, BIN, Pemda and K/L related. Meanwhile, the piracy of copyright, Kemenkumham as the main element is assisted by Kemenlu, Kemankominfo, the Ministry of Public Prosecution, RI Police and K / L related. In order to deal with the misuse of information technology through various internet media for the purposes of propaganda, intimidation, misleading that can encourage social movements that threaten the sovereignty of the state, then the main non-military defence elements are Kemenkominfo assisted by Kemendagri, Kemenlu, Kemenag, Kemendikbud, Kemensos, Kmenkominfo, Kemanpora, RI Police, BIN, the regional government and the Ministry of institutions related to Non-Military Threats Theft of Potential Genetic Resources and Abuse of Biology agencies. Faced with the smuggling of radioactive/nuclear materials then the main non-military defence element is the Ministry of Finance and BAPETEN, rather strange indeed designating Kemenkeu as the main element facing the radioactive and nuclear threat, supported by Kemenlu, Kemenkes, kominfo, KLHK, RI Police, BIN, EAPAN, local government and related Ministries/institutions. TNI who has NUBIKA capabilities is not involved in the non-military defence of this area.

Public Safety Dimensions

Public Safety Dimensions Faced with Natural Disasters, The main elements are the BNPB in support of Kemendagri, Kemenkes, Kemensos, ESDM, kemenhub, kmenkominfo, LHK, TNI, RI Police, BMKG, BNPP, PMI, local government and Ministry of related institutions. The threat of bioterrorism and the epidemic of infectious diseases, then the main elements are Kemenkes assisted by Kemendagri, Kementan, Kemensos, Kemenhub, kemenkominfo, Kmenristek /BRIN, TNI, RI Police, BNPB, BNPT, PMI, local government and Ministry of related institutions. Faced with the threat of environmental pollution, the main elements are KLHK assisted by Kemendagri, Kemenkes, Kemanperin, Kmenristek, BIN, TNI, RI Police, BNPB, Regional Government and related ministries/institutions.

Legislative Dimension

The threat of foreign intervention that affects the process of legislation, then the main elements are the Chief Minister and Cheating assisted by the Ministry of State Secretariat, Impartiality, Kemenhan, RI Police, BPIP, BIN, SETKAB, PPATK, Legislative Body of the DPR, Regional Government and related ministries/institutions. Faced with the self-reliance of Kedaerahan in the formulation of regional policies that are detrimental to national interests, then the main non-military defence elements are Kemendagri and kemenkampham with the supporting elements of Kemensetneg, Kemenlu, Kamenhan, TNI, RI Police, BPIP, BIN, PPATK, Legislative Body of the DPR, Regional Government and Ministries related institutions in Maintenance of Nirmilitary Defence against the Threat Dimensions in if we look at all the main elements of the maintenance of the military force, the Ministry of Defence does not appear to have a role, the ministry responsible for the defence of the country is only mentioned 13 times and the 13th is only a supporting ministry. Kemhan, in support of this policy, has developed a Defence University that gives rise to defence cadres from the civilian and military with academic supplies from many disciplines, but are Unhan's graduates already accommodated by the Ministries and institutions that organize the defences? So far only certain ministries like Kemenhub have done it.

This can be seen from the content of the quantitative analysis of the general policy of the National Defence, which instance is the most mentioned as the organizer of the non-military defence in the Haneg squad? What's the role of the Ministry of Defence?

Primary and Supporters

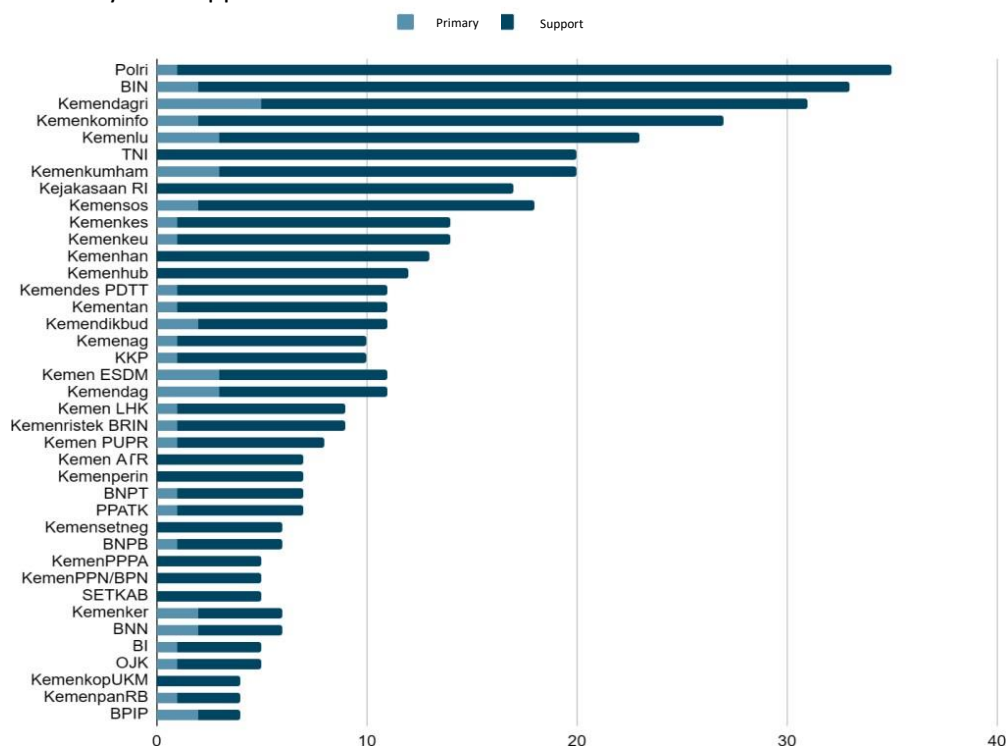


Chart 1. The main elements and supports of Nirmilitary Defence Maintenance
 Source: PERPRES No.8 Year 2021 About Jakum Haneg 2020-2024

Based on the graph, it is evident that the Ministry of Defence is not the primary organizer of the Nirmilitary Defense, as we had previously hypothesized. The analysis of the Maintenance Matrix of Nirmilitary Defense in Press No. 8 of 2021 on the General Policy of the National Defense for the years 2020-2024 reveals an entirely different result from what organizers of non-military defenses generally believe; the top three institutions are as follows: With thirteen responsibilities as an organizer support element and none as a non-military defense organizer across the threat dimensions of ideology, politics,

economy, social security, public security, technology, and legislation, Kemhan occupies the fourteenth position. Is the government certain that, in the context of national security, every ministry and institution will give precedence to the interests of the Defense when formulating a policy for non-military defense maintenance?

The Military Defence Network in the Field of Energy, which is coordinated by the National Energy Council (DEN) and the Ministry of ESDM, is a prime example. According to this network, neither KEN nor RUEN address the matter of Strategic Energy Reserves for Defense, in contrast to how other nations approach this matter. Consequently, TNI frequently owes the First for the execution of his responsibilities. Hajkowicz further exemplifies food sustainability by classifying the issue of food security as a strategic commodity with defense and security concerns, in addition to economic, social, and political ramifications. Jawkowicz et al. (2012) state the following. However, the food crisis, the camp, and the TNI are not mentioned in the Perpres for the non-military defense maintenance matrix, despite the fact that the President and the Kementan frequently deploy the TNI for this purpose.

While not all military defense systems developed by other nations in response to a variety of threats are applicable in Indonesia, we can still gain valuable insights from their experiences. Countries including the United States, Singapore, and Malaysia have established a National Safety Council, which serves as a quasi-national security council. While national security concerns remain a top priority, these nations also maintain the Department of Defense (DoD), an executive branch agency of the federal government charged with overseeing military defense and synergy matters. The US President provided assistance to the official US Secretary of Defense on these matters. The Ministry of Defence (MINDEF), the defense ministry of Singapore, exercises authority over the Armed Forces of Singapore, which consists entirely of the Singapore Army, the Republic of Singapore Navy, and the Singapore Air Force, in addition to "private volunteer companies" functioning as assistants. The escalation in non-conventional conflicts and acts of terrorism has led to a heightened emphasis on dimensions of defense beyond the military. The Minister of Defense and a Deputy Minister provide support to the Malaysian Ministry of Defence. The Malaysian Ministry of Defence is composed of two primary services: the Armed Forces of Malaysia (ATM), which is presided over by the Commander of the Army, and the Civil Service, which is led by the Chief Secretary. The Kemhan in Indonesia, as determined through a content analysis of Perpres No. 8 Year 2021 on the General Policy of Defence of the State, specifically the Maintenance Matrix of Non-Military Defences, is the only Ministry of Defense that does not coordinate the defenses of the nation's military. Instead, it is required to collaborate with other agencies due to its status as a supplementary element in fourteen threats, which is not explicitly mentioned in the approaches of other non-military defenses.

Ministries of Group I, as defined by Presidential Regulation No. 68 of 2019 on the Organization of State Ministries, pertain to matters of the government and are identified by their ministerial nomenclature in UUD 1945. It is impossible to alter the designations of these ministries at this time, as it is specified explicitly in the 1945 UUD. Three ministries have nomenclatures that remain constant. The three principal ministries in our state order are Election, Vice-President, and Viceroy. This is in accordance with paragraph (3) of Article 8, UUD 1945, which has been amended four times since its inception, which states: In the event that the President and Vice President are jointly removed, dismissed, resign, or unable to carry out their responsibilities during their term of office, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Defence shall assume the responsibilities of the presidency. The term for this ministry is the Triumvirate. Therefore, it is deemed suitable that the oversight of the State's Non-Military Defence be entrusted to a Council comprised of the three ministries in accordance with their respective spheres of responsibility. Each ministry is responsible for coordinating the ministries and agencies involved in both military and non-military defence. This triumvirate ministry is in fact situated beneath the coordination of the ministries and agencies as a supporter. The general defense policy for 2020-2024, which places the Ministry of Triumvirat under the coordination of other ministries and agencies, is not only in violation of Article 8 of the UUD 1945 but also poses a threat to the state's survival.

It is not "business as usual" to discuss national defense issues; rather, it is action-oriented to anticipate the most dire critical conditions of the nation and national life. In the Cultural Social Dimension, for instance, when the Perpres is threatened by mass anarchist action, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, with the assistance of Kemendagri, Kemenkominfo Kemenpora, the RI Prosecutor's Office, TNI, BIN, Pemda, and other relevant K/L, is the principal organizer. What would occur if the circumstances surrounding anarchic mass action prevented the President and Vice-President from carrying out their respective responsibilities concurrently throughout their terms in office? Will the police, in their capacity as the primary organizers of the military's defense, be able to withstand the anarchist uprising initiated by the masses? Contrary to the provisions of our constitution, Perpres no. 8 of 2021 only designates Vendagri as a supplementary component and makes no mention of Kemenhan and Kemenlu's participation in response to the threat of mass anarchist action.

Non-kinetic approaches that military defense forces may employ comprise cybersecurity, information campaigns, and diplomacy. By cultivating positive relations with other nations and averting potential conflict, diplomacy can be utilized. The international community can have its perception of a nation enhanced through the use of information campaigns. In contrast,

Critical infrastructure can be safeguarded against cyber attacks that have the potential to compromise national security. The fact that the concept of a non-military defense force is still relatively novel and not universally recognized is one of its limitations. Additionally, it is important to note that a non-military defense force has its limitations and cannot entirely supplant a military force. Permit a nation's Ministry of Defense and Military to serve as its representative during a time of crisis.

Conclusion

From the content analysis of the matrix of Nirmiliter Defence Organizers Institutions, the RI Police actually has the highest overall mode as an organizer of Nremiliter defence with a Total Value of 35, followed by BIN with a total value of 33 modes, but Kemendagri is in the 3rd position with the total rating of 31, but Kemandagri appears as the most important institution as the main element of Nermilitar Defense with the appearance of 5 times. Whereas Kemenlu is on the 5th position under Kemenkominfo as the total element of the organizers of nirmilitar defences, but as a main element occupies the 2nd position along with Kemenkumham, Kemen ESDM and Kemendags under KemendAGri. Of the Three Ministries of the Triumvirate, the only Ministry of Defence that should be most responsible for the defence of the State is in fact only in the 12th position and only as a Supportive element, there is not even a point as the main element of the organizer of the Nirmilitary Defense, which is a very ironic thing. So we can conclude that the Government of RI is only responsible for organizing the Military Defence with TNI, for the Non-Military Defense only as a supporter and should coordinate with the Ministry of Institutions that are more empowered as the main organizer of the Non - Military defence. We all know that coordinating is not an easy thing to do, so some countries that are concerned with defence issues are vital for countries to choose to form a coordinating agency or council, such as a post of Secretary of Defence in the United States, a National Security Council or a national security council or the National Security Agency.

A non-military defence force can be an effective force to strengthen a country's defences against non-soviet threats. Non-militarian forces such as diplomacy, economics, culture, and human resources can be used as a more humane and harmless approach to addressing threats from within and abroad. Nevertheless, it is also important to remember that military power cannot replace traditional military power altogether. Therefore, an effective defence strategy must include a balance between these two types of forces in order to ensure the security and stability of the country. Speaking of national defence, it means we're talking about anticipating the critical or worst circumstances that can happen that should be anticipated,

Not "business as usual". Dendagri, Kamenlu and Kemenhan are the three Ministries of the Triumvirate that are mandated by our constitution in emergencies both from military threats and non-military threats when the President and the Vice-President are obstructed simultaneously. It is then recommended that the Military Defence and Military Nir beined in the form of a Council headed by the

President of RI with the three Ministries of the Triumvirate in their positions in accordance with the UUD 1945 as a permanent member and the Ministry/Agency as a member does not remain either as a main organizer or a supporter according to the type of non-military threat faced.

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