



THE RELEVANCE MEANING OF STATE DEFENSE IN DIGITAL PUBLIC PERCEPTION

Oleh

Laode Muhamad Fathun<sup>1</sup>, Danis T. Saputra Wahidin<sup>2</sup>, Chairun Nisa Zempi<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>UPN Veteran Jakarta Jakarta

Email: <sup>1</sup>[Laodemuhammadfathun@upnvj.ac.id](mailto:Laodemuhammadfathun@upnvj.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[daniswahidin@upnvj.ac.id](mailto:daniswahidin@upnvj.ac.id),  
<sup>3</sup>[nisazempi@upnvj.ac.id](mailto:nisazempi@upnvj.ac.id)

Abstract

This study aims to explain the relationship of public expression and interpretation to the meaning of State Defense in the digital era. This study used quantitative methods to a number of respondents who were selected. This study took a sample of social media as a medium to capture the National Defense of the Digital Public. The results found that about more than 3 percent of the people expected to be a role of State Defense in governance. Then about more than 8 percent who rated State Defense as a negative activity and there were about more than 58 percent who chose neutral. Thus State Defense is still expected as an adhesive element of the nation to rebuild sovereign, justice and prosperous governance.

**Keywords: Defending The State, Public, Digital, Perception**

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is experiencing various Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles and Challenges (AGHT) that continue to change along with the development of strategic environmental conditions, both at the national, regional and global levels. Entering the 21st century, in order to welcome the 100th Anniversary of "Golden Indonesia" in 2045, the strategic environment has given rise to forms of AGHT that are increasingly complex, difficult to predict and anticipate, and have an impact on state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety, along with all aspects and dimensions of national and state life.

Basically, the Indonesian nation interprets threats as any business and activity, both from within the country and abroad that are considered to endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety. A threat can be divided into two part, namely a military threat and a non-military threat. A military threat is a threat that uses organized armed force that is considered to have the capability to threaten the sovereignty of the state, the

integrity of the territory, and the safety of the nation. Then a military threat can take the form of: (1) Aggression in the form of the use of armed force of another state that threatens the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation; (2) Territorial Violations using ships, aircraft, and more recently *-drones*; (3) Espionage to seek and obtain military secrets, or secrets closely related to state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation; (4) Sabotage to damage important military installations and obje-national vital objects; (5) Acts of Armed Terror by transnational/international terrorism networks or cooperating with domestic terrorism or high-scale domestic terrorism that endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety nation; (6) Armed Insurrection. (7) Civil War between armed community groups and other armed communities in a country.

Meanwhile, non-military threats are unarmed businesses or activities, or armed activities that are considered to have the capability to threaten the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and the safety of the



nation. The nature and character of non-military threats are more complex and have a multidimensional impact. Threats can come from abroad and from within the country and can be carried out by state and non-state actors. The impact could happen today, or it could be in the future. The impact can be in one dimension only, but it is very possible to other dimensions. In general, based on the principle of *astagatra*, non-military threats can be divided by dimensions, such as: (1) Threats with Geographical dimensions; (2) Threats with Demographic Dimensions; (3) Threats with dimensions of Wealth and the Environment Sources; (4) Threats of Ideological dimensions; (5) Threats of Political Dimensions; (6) Threats of Economic Dimensions; (7) Threats of Socio-Cultural Dimensions; (8) General Safety-dimensional threats (such as Natural Disasters and Disasters due to Man); (9) Threats with Science and Technology dimensions; and (10) Threats of Legislative Dimensions/ Legislation.

In practice, threats are not only focused on one dimension, but are multidimensional, and interrelated with each other. Therefore, in order for the Indonesian nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to continue to exist, it requires the common attitude and determination of all elements of the nation to move synergistically and collaboratively to anticipate, as well as overcome all forms of AGHT that have an impact on the survival of the nation and state.

That attitude and determination should be based on The State Defense, which has the main character: First, never give up; Second, be willing to sacrifice; Finally, it is consistent and committed to the ideals of Indonesian independence, which is stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Furthermore, the National Resilience Council (Wantannas, 2018) formulated six basic values of State Defense, namely: (1) Love for the Motherland; (2) National and State Consciousness;

(3) Loyalty to Pancasila as an Ideology; (4) Willing to Sacrifice For The Nation and State; (5) Have the Initial Ability to Defend the State; and (6) Have the Spirit to Create a Sovereign, Just and Prosperous State.

The participation of citizens in the efforts of State Defense is further explained in article 6 paragraph (2), regulation no 23 of 2019 concerning management of national resources for national defense through civic education, compulsory basic military training, preparation as a soldier of the Indonesian National Army voluntarily compulsory and service in accordance with the profession. The development of State Defense awareness in the scope of society includes religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, cadres of Community organizations, cadres of community organizations, cadres of professional organization, cadres of political parties and other community groups.

From this definition, keywords in State Defense are attitudes and behaviors with a love for the Republic of Indonesia with all Indonesian citizens in the perspective of being a defense and security officer or in the perspective of various citizen professions. However, there are still many views of the general public who consider State Defense to be more concerned with the duties and roles of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri).

In the context of Indonesia in the digital era, the threat of the nation and state develop more complexly and plurally, there are many attitudes and behaviors that can be carried out by society in the context of state defense efforts. Its form for simple aspects to the most complex aspects such as not amplifying *hoaxes* and *hate speech* on social media, initiating and participating in volunteering activities to overcome the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and annual natural disasters, oriented towards entrepreneurial development, prioritizing the use of local products- and raw materials of domestic products and other businesses. In



other words, people's understanding of State Defense is a parameter for the extent to which the idea of State Defense spreads, is entrenched and understood as a collective action guide to defend the country from various threats that occur unexpectedly and have a systematic, structured and massive impact, such as the Covid-19 pandemic that has hit communities around the world.

State Defense studies can be said to be minimal in Indonesia (*understudied*), especially those that use a quantitative approach. The results of a literature study in *Google Scholar*, show that in the last five years, the results of research and study of State Defense in the form of journals mostly use a qualitative approach, and are dominated by articles with a defense approach. In addition, the concept of State Defense still refers to the Defense Act, the Reserve Components and Supporting Component, the results of the National Resilience Council study (2018) and a number of disseminations of the results of surveys conducted by the Ministry of Defense.

The State defence still has a great opportunity to be discussed in more depth than various perspectives, approaches and branches. This condition can actually be understood considering that the State Defense policy has only been prioritized since the last few years. So this survey can be seen as a form of academic contribution that can be mapping the perception of the Indonesian public in implementing the State Defense policy. The public's perception of State Defense can be a parameter and benchmark for the extent to which policies regarding State Defense are disseminated, grounded and understood by the public as real actions/efforts, both at the individual and group levels. So that efforts to defend the country from the various AGHTs that have emerged can be realized.

### THEORY OF PERCEPTION

The notion of perception linguistically can be interpreted as accepting or taking. The

word is of English origin *i.e. perception*. According to Jalaludin Rahmat (2011), perception is the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages so as to be able to give meaning to sensory *stimuli*. This view is reinforced by Sumanto (2014) who states that perception is basically a process of understanding or giving meaning to an information to a stimulus. The stimulus is obtained from the process of sensing objects, events, or relationships between symptoms that are then processed by the brain.

In fact, perception is a person's or collective assessment of the various events that are faced and appear in their memory in relation to these events. Human perception is very complex, but it can be divided into two part, the perception of objects (the physical environment) and the perception of human or social.

The perception of objects is static, symbolic and external while the perception of humans is dynamic, it can be verbal and nonverbal, external and internal.

Therefore, Deddy Mulyana (2015) provides important notes regarding social perception, namely:

1. Human perception is based on past experiences and learnings related to the event
2. Perception is selective, not all sensory stimuli turn into memory. These stimuli are the most powerful stimuli to an event
3. Perception is not absolute, the arena is a conjecture of a subjective nature
4. Perception can also be evaluative, always changing close to the truth of reality
5. Perception is contextual and depends on the circumstances, cultures, and habits that influence the form of perception

According to Abdul Rahman Saleh (2004), perception has the following general characteristics, namely:



- a. Modality, the output response of perception will correspond to the type of five senses that hit the object.
- b. Perception does not stand on an empty space, but comes from Time and space.
- c. Perception has a cortex of a diverse nature according to the circumstances that occur in the person who gives the assessment.
- d. Perception has many meanings depending on each person being able to understand to the point of the nearest reality

Furthermore According to Rhenal Kasali (2007), perception is determined by the following factors :

- a. Cultural background
- b. Past experiences
- c. Values embraced
- d. Growing news stories

In general, it can be said that if the individual has a positive attitude towards an object or event he will be ready to help, pay attention, and do something that benefits that object. On the other hand, if he has a negative attitude towards an object, he will condemn, denounce, criticize, and even destroy the object. Everyone has a different view of each other in seeing an object or an event so that everyone must appreciate the perception of others even though it is different from himself

### **Concepts and Values of Defending the State in a digital Society**

State Defense according to Sukzaya in Darmawan (2013), is the determination, attitude, and actions of citizens who are orderly, comprehensive, integrated, and continued, which is based on their love for the homeland, along with the awareness of national and state life because defending the country is basically not only the obligation of members of the TNI-POLRI but also the duties and responsibilities replied all citizens.

State Defense is regulated in the constitution contained in article 27 paragraph 3 of the 1945 NRI Constitution with the reading

"Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state". In this context, State Defense is binding as the right and obligation of all Indonesian citizens so that the existence of the Republic of Indonesia can continue to be maintained in an effort to realize the ideals of the nation to (1) protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed, (2) promote the general welfare, (3) educate the nation's life, (4) and participate in carrying out world order

which is based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. In line with that, the definition of State Defense according to Law No. 3 of 2020 concerning State Defense is the attitude and behavior of citizens who are imbued with their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation and the state as a whole.

In the context of modern society, industrialization and globalization that continues to develop, the threat of harmony and state life not only comes from wars or confrontations of a military nature, threats can also be non-physical, such as propaganda, terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, disease outbreaks, hunger, social identity, environmental damage, natural disasters, criminality, migration, and various other social activities that can threaten the existence of a country.

This diverse and widespread state threat makes the responsibility of State Defense not only single-dimensional and nature militeristic but also nirmiliteristic. In addition, the form of State Defense in general can be divided into two categories, namely (1) Physical State Defense, and (2) Non-physical State Defense. Physical state defense such as training the reserve component and self-service as a soldier of the TNI and Polri. Meanwhile, non-physical state defense can be carried out through civic education, service according to their respective professions, increasing national and state awareness by respecting differences of opinion and not imposing the will on others, participating



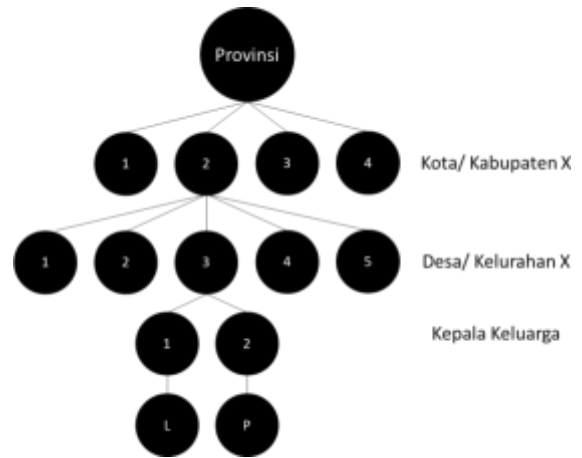
in advancing the nation and state with real work, increasing compliance and awareness of applicable regulations, upholding human rights, devotion to God Almighty as a form of practicing Pancasila as the basis of the state, forming a spirit of togetherness and solidarity between fellow communities to help each other in various difficulties and various other activities. The main purpose of state defence is to foster an attitude of nationalism and patriotism so that all Indonesian people can become good citizens and have the awareness to build and defend their country and nation wholeheartedly.

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devotion according to their respective professions, increasing awareness of nation and state by respecting differences of opinion and not imposing the will on others, participating in advancing the nation and state with real work, increasing compliance and awareness of applicable regulations, upholding human rights, be more devoted to God Almighty as a form of practicing Pancasila as the basis of the state, forming a spirit of togetherness and solidarity between fellow communities to help each other in various difficulties and various other activities. These values are stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for State Defense in Chapter III Article 7 paragraph (3) as an effort to civic education to foster awareness of State Defense in the scope of education, society and work. The development of State Defense awareness is aimed at the entire community including religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, cadres of community organizations, cadres of community organizations, cadres of professional organizations, and cadres of political parties.

**METHODS**

**Data Retrieval Methods**



**Figure 1. Multy Stage Random Sampling Method**

This research was conducted using a quantitative approach with a survey method in Indonesian society and analyzed using a univariable descriptive method. The study was conducted in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) based on the *multi-stage random sampling* data collection method, the number of respondents was determined 1,200 people, a proportion of 50% male and 50% female. The margin of error is at 2.83 percent and the confidence level is 95.0%.

Data were taken through interviews in the field (face-to-face) and tele-surveys using e-questionnaires to avoid various unwanted events due to covid-19 transmission. Interviews are systematically controlled by researchers by conducting *spot checks* of 30% of incoming data to ensure the accuracy of the required data. Meanwhile, data validation is carried out internally and externally by researchers, regional coordinators, coordinators of the Data Collection Team (TPD) and survey supervisors.

The quality and accuracy of the data obtained is maintained through the recruitment of field surveyors from among students. Surveyors who come down to conduct interviews in the field are at least final year students, these surveyors are also given training (*workshops*) in each survey so that surveyors



understand what they are doing in the field. That way, data validation will be maintained and the data obtained can be accounted for. The sampling technique, can be described as follows:

1. Using *Multistage Random Sampling Technique*: with provincial population
2. The number of villages / villages is randomly selected
3. with a proportional amount of the population of the province .
4. In each village / kelurahan, 5 RT/ environment are selected in a random way.
5. In each RT/environment, two families are randomly selected.
6. In the group of family (KK), one male/female adult is randomly selected.

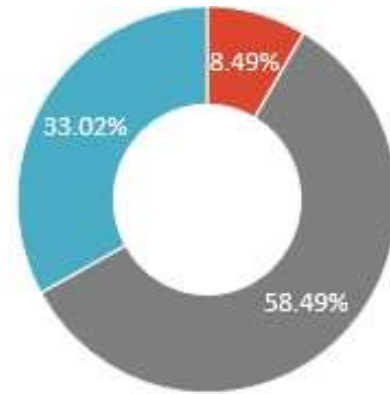
The implementation team for the State Defense study consists of LPPM, the Center for State Defense Studies Studies, UPN Veteran Jakarta students and students throughout Indonesia who are affiliated with UPNVJ. LPPM acts as a monitoring and evaluation control. The Center for State Defense Studies acts as a team of data collection, data analysis, discussion and publication. Students play a role in the process of collecting data in the field and assisting the publication process.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

As an effort to conduct an in-depth study of State Defense from a public perspective, this study conducts media monitoring activities to map various developing state defense issues and influence Indonesian public opinion by the method of (1) collecting news from 26 trusted online media purposively during 2019, 2020, 2021, (2) the online media news is quantified with a positive tone of coverage, negative and neutral and (3) mapping is carried out on online media issues that arise in the

community. Monitoring was carried out analyzing 106 news stories about Bela

The country with the most news is taken from Kompas.com (24 news), CNN Indonesia (11 news) and

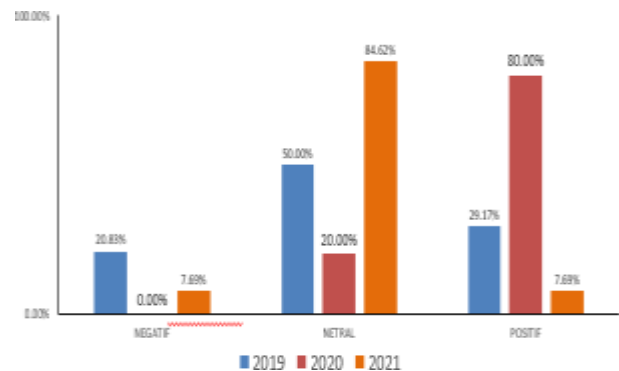


■ Negatif ■ Netral ■ Positif

Detik.com (9 news). The data can be seen in the table figure below:

**Table 1. List of Online Media that are objects of Media Monitoring**

From the online media reports, it can be seen that the tone of the news is mostly positive, namely with 33.02% positive, 8.49% negative and 58.49% neutral for 3 years from 2019 to 2021. The highest positive news tone occurred in 2020 with 80% positive news, while the highest negative news tone was 20.83% in 2019. This data can be seen in the diagram image below :



Analysis of media monitoring on Issues related to State Defense found some of the key issues affecting public opinion, issues regarding



Covid-19 became the most frequent issue (13.2%), followed by issues regarding the reserve component (8.5%), State Defense development (4.7%), State Defense (4.7%), State Defense education (3.8%), Covid-19 vaccination (3.8%), Micro and middle economy unit (2.8%), KPK (2.8%), ideology (1.9%), State Defense program (1.9%), State Defense patriots (1.9%), conscription (1.9%), taxes (1.9%), State Defense Monuments (1.9%), Jihad interpreted as State Defense (0.9%), the Pfizer vaccine (0.9%), religious tolerance (0.9%) and followed by other issues. This situation shows that issues about State Defense are more often attached to non-military issues than military issues. This data can be seen in the table of issues related to State Defense below:

**Table 2. Issues of Defending the State In Online Media**

The discovery of these initial conditions became important in reading the pattern of public opinion that spread in the discussions and debates of the Indonesian people about the concepts and issues of state defense. Public opinion is not always natural and can be shaped by the media through the maximization of positive publicity, propaganda and various means of persuasion (Strömbäck, J., & Kiousis, 2011).

However, Not all issues can affect the public easily, the Indonesian people have their own rationalities that tend to be natural, complex and not easy to direct, especially in understanding the values and efforts of defending the state as policies originating from the government. The public response to policy

is very sensitive and mobile, especially when it comes to rights and obligations as a citizen.

In the aspect of citizens' rights, the public response is usually faster, and the evaluation is very detailed so that the affirmation of the level of public satisfaction with various policies, programs or government activities always departs from the lowest satisfaction parameters, while positive affirmations or the best fulfillment in the aspect of obligations as citizens always arise from the parameters of the best fulfillment even though the efforts made by the public have not been optimal, so it is not easy to find the *equilibrium* (middle) point between satisfied and good opinions when evaluating the policy and the impact of the policy.

In some ways, the influence of the media on public opinion occurs because the media plays various roles of controlling information where the media has three main characteristics, namely characteristic *ukuibitas* where the media is a source of information that is easily accessible and found in every place, besides that the media also has a *cumulative* character where the media often repeats what it conveys as news content and *consonant* characters where the media has common beliefs, attitudes, and values embraced by the mass media (Neumann, E. N. Theory. In R. West, 2010). In this context, the media undeniably has an important role and is the key holder of the public sphere and the formation of public opinion so that its important role cannot be replaced by other political actors or institutions . (Littlejohn et al., 2017).

The Big data digital survey in this study is the first step in mapping public opinion / public

**KEYWORD Bela Negara**





## Figure 2. Tone of Media Monitoring News

perception on issues of state defense. As an accumulation of public opinions and judgments on a policy, the response is flexible and volatile in terms of intensity and stability because opinions/perceptions also refer to a shared feeling of a particular problem (Morissan, 2018).

This big data analysis was carried out using the Mediatoolkit machine with the use of 6 keywords as the object of its research, namely (1) State Defense, (2) #belanegara, (3) Love of the Homeland and Nation, (4) #Pancasila, (5) #sayapancasila, and (6) #nkrihargamati. As a result, there are 2.9 K that mention keyword Bela Negara, this keyword appears the most in June 2021-September 2021 and began to weaken in November 2021.

The sentiment seen from websites, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and Facebook as many as 47% is positive sentiment, 16% negative and 37% neutral, with social media that is widely analyzed coming from Twitter (35%). The highest negative sentiment is found on twitter, Youtube, and Web, While the highest positive sentiment is found on the Web, Twitter and you Tube.

When viewed in the content of the message conveyed by netizens on the bela Negara keyword, the majority of the messages are related to the latsar and actions of the State Defense of the CPNS and other community groups, the preparation of the 2021 State Defense Day (HBN), webinars and dialogues on State Defense, dialectics and elite debates about threats and defense policies, Indonesia's policy as a maritime axis, and various activities for planting State Defense values. Big data analysis data on the bela negara keyword can be seen in the image below

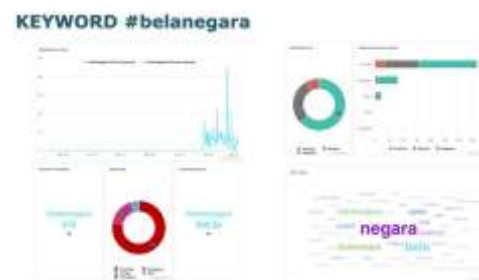
Netizens who gave mentions to keywords with #belanegara hastags totaled 474 mentions, this number is less than the previous keyword.

The most mention time occurred in October 2021 to November 2021, this condition is not much different from the previous keyword analysis which moved on average from July 2021 to November 2021. The highest digital media sources are from YouTube (78%), and Instagram (17%).

## Figure 3. Big Data Analysis on The Keyword Defending The Country

The sentiment of netizens' content with #belanegara hastags is mostly positive (63%), followed by neutral sentiment (29%), and negative sentiment by 8%. The biggest negative and positive sentiment comes from YouTube content.

While the content of the message on the hashtag #belanegara is not much different from previous keywords, namely latsar activities and actualization of Cpns State Defense, Webinars and State Defense dialogues, celebrities and athletes becoming State Defense cadres and so on. The data can be seen in the image below



## Figure 4. Big Data Analysis on Keyword Hastag #belanegara

The keyword love homeland and nation, is more found on YouTube (33%), Web (30%), Twitter (26%) and Facebook (11%) with the number of mentions as many as 203 mentions. The most mention times also occurred in September 2021 to November 2021. This keyword has the majority of positive sentiment as much as 71%, neutral sentiment 28% and negative as much as 11%. The negative sentiment comes from the content posted by the



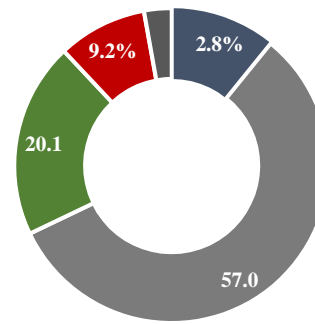


website and tweets while the most positive sentiment comes from YouTube, Website and Twitter.

### Public Perception of State Defense

As a national *ijihad* in an effort to realize non-military defense by fostering civilian resilience through strengthening nationalism and patriotism, as well as the spirit to realize *good governance*, the cultivation of state defense values certainly has an important role in realizing a resilient and capable society counteracting various potential complex national threats such as health disasters, poverty, natural disasters, disintegration, radicalism and terrorism and simultaneously confronting various potential military threats such as invasions, nuclear bombs, radiology, and explosives (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014a). In the context of the non-military threat, the important role does not only rest on the government but also all components of society as citizens in caring for, maintaining, minimizing various threat factors and jointly solving problems and their impacts that are directly felt by the community.

In accordance with the targets to be obtained in this survey, this survey also presents data obtained from the field related to public perceptions of national defense in fostering nationalism, patriotism and strengthening non-traditional resilience. Regarding whether the public already knows the defense of the state, 57.0% of the people already know the defense of the country, 20.1% do not know, 10.8% know very well, 9.2% do not know, and 2.8% do not know / do not answer. Digitalization has proven to be able to accelerate the level of public knowledge about defending the country. This data can be seen in the chart below:



**Figure 5. Public Opinion Regarding State Defense**

The knowledge of State Defense when viewed from the age aspect is more dominated by people who are old, but young people also know and understand State Defense, especially in people who are 24-39 years old (60.3%) and people who are 17-23 years old (58.9%). And the people who have the least knowledge about State Defense are people who are 40-74 years old but in general, all of them already know State Defense. This data can be seen in the figure below:

No	UMUR	SANGAT MENGETAHUI	MENGETAHUI	BUKANNYA MENGETAHUI	TIDAK MENGETAHUI	TIDAK JAWAB
1	17 - 23 TAHUN	11,0%	58,9%	21,0%	7,4%	1,7%
2	24 - 33 TAHUN	0,0%	60,3%	19,3%	8,6%	2,7%
3	34 - 39 TAHUN	11,3%	47,6%	19,6%	11,8%	3,7%
4	40 - 74 TAHUN	28,6%	37,0%	22,2%	7,4%	3,7%
5	> 75 TAHUN	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
6	TIDAK JAWAB	30,0%	20,0%	10,0%	30,0%	30,0%

**Figure 6. Public Opinion Regarding Knowledge of State Defense By Age**

As for his education about knowledge about the State Defense program, which knows more than respondents who graduated from S1 or higher (61.9%), followed by high school graduates 58.5%, and academic / diploma graduates as much as 58.3%. Knowledge about State Defense has spread strongly among the educated because of its very strong spread through digital and non-digital, through seminar activities, education, training, and so on.



Based on their work, retired respondents were respondents who knew very well about defending the country (50.0%), respondents who worked as elementary school teachers, honors, online motorcycle taxis, nickel mine workers, civil servants, and retired temtara or police were respondents who stated that they knew (100.0%), respondents who knew less came from honorary teachers, housekeeping, mechanics, and state-owned enterprise employees (100.0%), and respondents who insisted that they did not know more came from honorary teachers, housekeeping, mechanics, and employees of state-owned enterprises (100.0%), and respondents who insisted that they did not know more came from respondents Baristas, Hamlet Heads, and Village Operators

No	PEKERJAAN	SANGAT MENGETAHUI	MENGETAHUI	KURANG MENGETAHUI	TEKAR MENGETAHUI	TEKAR JAWAB
1	Bertha	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2	Biswas	15,9%	83,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
3	Bunah / Tukang (Blyc, Bala, DR)	13,7%	55,7%	21,7%	13,3%	1,7%
4	Daerah Non-ops	34,4%	45,5%	18,2%	0,0%	0,0%
5	Daerah Pns	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
6	Guru	30,2%	40,0%	0,0%	40,0%	0,0%
7	Guru Honorer	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
8	Guru SD	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
9	Inspektor	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
10	Inspektur	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
11	Ira Kamah Tangar	11,5%	21,2%	40,9%	13,4%	8,7%
12	Kepala Dusun	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
13	Konduktor / Stasi Sekolah	9,0%	89,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
14	Maklun	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
15	Orang Deline	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
16	Operator Dana	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
17	Pedagang	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
18	Pegawai Bkary	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
19	Pegawai Swasta	6,0%	47,0%	18,7%	10,4%	8,0%
20	Pekerja Tambang Nikel	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
21	Pengusaha	12,8%	69,9%	18,7%	2,7%	2,0%
22	Peraturan	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
23	Perawat / Perawat (Pns/ta)	9,4%	86,7%	12,5%	8,3%	4,3%
24	Perawat / Nelayan (Pegawai)	22,7%	45,5%	12,2%	8,2%	6,3%
25	Pns	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
26	Profesional (Dokter, Pengacara, Peneliti)	18,7%	50,0%	10,7%	0,0%	18,7%
27	Purnawirawan Tentara / Polisi	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
28	Tidak Berkarya	32,1%	20,8%	24,5%	13,2%	9,4%
29	Tidak Jawab	18,8%	87,6%	10,0%	12,3%	12,3%
30	Wawancara	13,3%	81,2%	15,0%	10,1%	2,0%

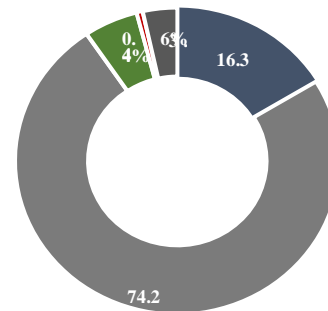
as much as 100%. This data can be seen in the table below:

**Figure 7. Public Opinion Regarding State Defense Based on Work**

Meanwhile, when viewed from a large island in Indonesia about knowledge about State Defense, respondents who said they knew very well came from Sumatra (24.0%), respondents who stated that they knew more came from respondents who lived on the islands of Bali (85.0%), Java (69.3%), and Kalimantan (56.4%). Meanwhile, those who said they did not know more came from Nusa Tenggara (34.9%), Sulawesi (28.9%), and Sumatra

(26.5%) and those who stated that they did not know more came from Kalimantan (16.7%), Sumatra (11.7%), and Sulawesi 10.7%.

The public's assessment of state defense in the current conditions can generally be said to be relevant, this can be seen from the answers of the Indonesian people when given the question whether State Defense is still relevant for the Indonesian people, 74.2% of respondents answered that state defense is still relevant, 16.3% answered that it is still very relevant, 5.4% answered less relevant, 3.4% of respondents did not answer, and 0.6% said it was irrelevant. The data can be seen in the graph below:



**Figure 8. Public Opinion Regarding the Relevance of State Defense**

The positive acceptance of the Indonesian people to the relevance of State Defense has a positive impact on the willingness of the community to participate in state defense activities. This condition can be seen from the public's answer when asked about whether the community is willing to take part in state defense training, the majority of respondents of 71.3% answered willingly, 14.5% answered very willing, 10.4% answered less willing, 2.1% were unwilling, and 1.7% did not answer. The strong public's willingness to defend the country cannot be separated from the knowledge they get from digital media and various other sources of information, in addition, the concept of state defense is considered more willing to build common awareness and be more friendly with community actions and activities so that it is easy to spread and influence positive public opinions.



**CONCLUSION**

Public opinion or perception of defending the country has a very important role in measuring the success of a democratic government realizing the government's goal of prospering its people through the cultivation of values and efforts to defend the country. Furthermore, the policy of strengthening state defense in accordance with public opinion / perception will be easier to implement and accelerate the achievement of the desired results, namely strengthening nationalism and patriotism through civic education so that people have the awareness to equally defend the nation and state from various threats in the increasingly complex digital era. Public perception is also considered a useful input in the development of policies to strengthen the values and efforts to defend the state. State defense is basically the determination, attitude and behavior and actions of citizens both individually and collectively in maintaining state sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the nation and state imbued with their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in ensuring the survival of the Indonesian nation and the state from various threats.

In the digital era, the threats of nations and states become more complex and plural, threats do not only come from wars or confrontations that are military in nature, threats can also be non-physical, such as propaganda, terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, disease outbreaks, hunger, social identity, environmental damage, natural disasters, crime, migration, digital crimes and various other social activities that can threaten the existence of the Kasatuan Republic of Indonesia. Threats can be understood as any business and activity, both from within the country and abroad that is considered to endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety. A threat can be divided into

two, namely a military threat and a non-military threat.

A military threat is a threat that uses an organized armed force that is considered capable of threatening 126 state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation. Then a military threat can take the form of: (1) Aggression in the form of the use of armed force of another state that threatens the sovereignty of the state, the integrity of the territory, and the safety of the nation; (2) Territorial Violations by the use of ships, aircraft, and more recently - drones; (3) Espionage to search for and obtain military secrets, or secrets closely related to state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the salvation of the nation; (4) Sabotage to undermine important military installations and national vital objects; (5) Acts of Armed Terror by transnational/international terrorism networks or in cooperation with domestic terrorism or high-scale domestic terrorism that endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety; (6) Armed Rebellion. (7) Civil War between armed groups and other armed communities in a country. Non-military threats are unarmed enterprises or activities, or armed activities that are considered to have the capability to threaten state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation. The nature and character of non-military threats are more complex and have a multidimensional impact. It can come from abroad and from within the country. It can be done by state or non-state actors. The impact could happen today, it could be in the future etc.

The impact can be in one dimension only, but it is very possible to another. In general, based on the principle of astagatra, non-military threats can be divided by dimensions, such as: (1) Threats with Geographical dimensions; (2) Threats of Demographic dimensions; (3) Threats with dimensions of Sources of Wealth and the Environment; (4) Threats of Ideological dimensions; (5) Threats of Political dimensions; (6) Threats of Economic dimensions; (7) Threats of Socio-



Cultural dimensions; (8) Threats of Public Safety dimensions (such as Natural Disasters and Human-caused Disasters); (9) Threats with dimensions of Science and Technology; and (10) Threats of Legislative/Statutory dimensions.

The basic values of State Defense according to the State Defense conception module issued by the National Resilience Council in 2018 are as follows: 1. Love for the motherland 2. Conscious nation and state 3. Convinced of Pancasila as a state ideology 4. Willing to sacrifice for the nation and country 5. Has the initial ability of Defending the State.

In this context, the form of state defense efforts can be interpreted in at least two main perspectives, namely the military perspective and the non-military perspective. In the effectiveness of the military defense of the country can be in the form of training of reserve components and self-service as soldiers of the TNI and Polri. Meanwhile, non-physical State Defense can be carried out 127 through civic education, devotion according to their respective professions, increasing national and state awareness by respecting differences of opinion and not imposing the will on others, Participating in advancing the nation and state with real work, increasing compliance and awareness of applicable regulations, upholding human rights, More fear of God Almighty as the form of practicing Pancasila as the basis of the state, forming a spirit of togetherness and solidarity between fellow communities to help each other in various difficulties and various other activities. The main objective of Bela Negara is to foster an attitude of nationalism and patriotism so that all Indonesian people can become good citizens and have the awareness to build and defend their country and nation wholeheartedly.

## SUGGESTION

Public awareness in understanding and carrying out state defense actions cannot be argued anymore, the condition shows positive

indications. This condition is influenced by several factors, namely 1) stable political, economic and national defense conditions, 2) the role of various actors (triple helix and penta helix) that are well connected and coordinated, 2) collective awareness about the importance of the role of government 134 in resolving the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there are various public expectations related to the establishment of state defense values and state defense efforts that must be responded positively, namely:

1. The emergence of public expectations about the importance of State Defense not to be understood as conscription, to realize this Kemhan must cooperate with various parties, especially universities to ground the concept of state defense in various perspectives

2. Expectations about the intensity of comprehensive and comprehensive socialization of state defense can be carried out through the process of active community involvement both at the rural and urban levels in the form of state defense development communities which are carried out systematically to carry out state defense efforts

3. Emphasis on state defense on implementation by every profession, level of education and age through state defense education in various perspectives

4. Clarity of the concept of activities and in-depth studies and the implementation of state defense education with a fun method can be carried out through state defense education and training with interactive and civilian-minded training methods

5. Involving all components of society in state defense efforts can be carried out massively through state defense programs programmed by local governments through state defense awareness activities

In addition, public expectations for the development of activities in universities such as 1) conducting open education 2) routine community service activities 3) facilitating voluntary registration of komcad 4) education to



overcome radicalism and terrorism 5) healthy community movements and 6) bridges of community aspirations, these things need to get serious attention through community service activities that are oriented towards linking state defense values such as counseling on the dangers of terrorism, definition of komcad and how it is implemented in Indonesia, strengthening public health resilience, periodic informal education, creating forums for community aspirations and so on that are felt by the community

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HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN