

# ABS 118

*by* Icels 2 Abs 118

---

**Submission date:** 03-Oct-2020 11:27AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1403986870

**File name:** full\_paper\_abs-118\_5775709094.docx (489.83K)

**Word count:** 5582

**Character count:** 32313

**NATIONAL DEFENCE EDUCATION IN FACING  
THE THREAT OF THE CORONA VIRUS-19 IN INDONESIA  
FROM A LAW TO NATIONAL RESILLIENCE PERSPECTIVE**

**Pujo Widodo\***  
Universitas Pertahanan  
[pujowidodo78@gmail.com](mailto:pujowidodo78@gmail.com)

**Nining Parlina**  
Universitas Negeri Jakarta

**Umi Rozah**  
Universitas Diponegoro

**ABSTRACT**

*The problem of the threat of Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) has changed the implementation of national education so that the educational environment, housing and work are forced to increase national resilience and follow government regulations. The threat of Covid-19 also weakens national defense so how to deal with it requires readiness to defend the state. The purpose of this research is to analyze national education to defend the country in achieving the goal of educating the nation's life. The research method used is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The analysis technique uses soft system methods (SSM) using educational theory, the concept of state defense, the concept of threats, legal theory and the concept of national resilience. The results of this study are First, the threat of Covid-19 reduces national resilience and hinders national education. Second, the policy of cooperation and awareness of all components of the nation and society in following government regulations is needed. Third, the national defense education strategy in the form of a policy development strategy, an educational strategy and a strategy for fostering awareness of state defense by implementing it through a universal defense system in educational, residential and worker environments.*

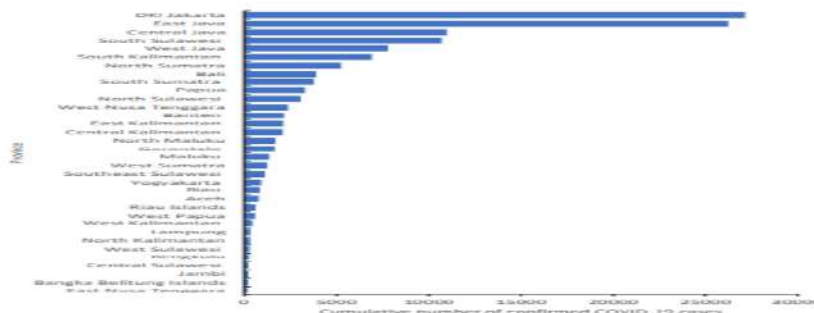
**Keywords:** Education, Threats, Strategy, Defense, Policy, Law, Resilience.

## BACKGROUND

Based upon the data during the first six <sup>6</sup> weeks of this new decade, the Novel Coronavirus, known as COVID-19, has spread from the People's Republic of China to 20 other countries (WHO, 2020). The spread of COVID-19 has classified as a pandemic outbreak, in which every country struggles to find vaccines and medicines to beat the clock against this deadly virus. In fact, most countries have different ways of protecting their citizens from the threat of COVID-19. The biggest problem of the world community is they to try to save themselves and not being considerate upon each other – not to mention the lack of coordination between the government and society to face the threat of COVID-19.

Indonesia is one of these struggling countries to seek the relief to beat against the clock. Indonesia has Pancasila as the main ideology to formulate almost everything regarding the policy and perform daily national functions. The function of Pancasila can be seen from its educational philosophy where Pancasila is a view of the nation's life which animates in everyday life (Semadi, 2019). Thus, the Indonesian national education system is a natural thing if it is imbued with, based on and reflected upon the identity of Pancasila. It is also need to be apply the basic philosophy of Pancasila within the national Defense of State education as the basis for the philosophy of maintaining the safety of the nation from the threat of COVID-19.

Graph.1. Covid-19 Attacks in Indonesia



Source: World Health Organization Indonesia, 2020

On 12 August 2020, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia announced 130,718 infected cases, 5,903 deaths and 8 5,798 recovered cases from COVID-19 covering 481 districts in all 34 provinces (WHO Indonesia, 2020).

In fact, Indonesia's condition on 12 September 2020 has reached 214,746 infected people, 8,650 people died and 152,458 people recovered based on Worldometers.info data about the Covid-19 pandemic(worldometer, 2020). Unfortunately, Indonesia is in the top 23 rank of 215 world countries. This implies that law, policy and public awareness in facing the threat of Covid-19 has not been fully utilized.

The enacting of The Replacement Government Regulation Number 23 of 1959 on The Approximate State of Danger discusses civil, military and war emergencies. This State of Emergency allows minimizing the law and enlarges the effective of policies to support military duties. Then, The <sup>8</sup> Law Number 12 of 2011 on the establishment of legislation discusses the circumstances of natural disasters and exceptional circumstances. In natural disasters the functions of local governments and police are enlarged and in turn limiting military functions. In fact, most local governments only instruct socialization to all its ranks that the implementation of local regulations both natural disasters and civil emergencies has not been understood by educational institutions nationally, especially in facing the *force majeure* as per threat of natural disasters and diseases.

This problem has led to contingency planning and emergency response for the Covid-19 pandemic where the implementation for national educational institutions has not been implemented optimally so that coordination and unity in facing the threat of Covid-19 between the government and society has not implemented the meaning of state defense in accordance with Article 27 paragraph 3 of the Constitution Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

Lt. Gen. TNI (Ret) Agus Widjojo (Governor of the National Resilience Institute) on April 27, 2020 held an online discussion on the topic "Learning from the World to Overcome

COVID-19" with the theme "Indonesia's National Resilience, Able to Overcome COVID-19?" (Lemhannas RI, 2020). The problem of national resilience is the dynamic condition of a nation that requires comprehensive, integral and systemized thinking ranging from policies, strategies to efforts towards national behavior supported by patriotism and energy on the health security of the nation (Lardo, 2020). National resilience is the endurance of a nation concerning the issue of human security, which is a threat towards citizens' safety individually. Such nonphysical threats, such as the COVID-19 threat, are the scope of national resilience. In fact, the existing Regulation is only Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management consisting of Natural, Non-Natural and Social Disasters. The virus threat includes the scope of the duties of the National Disaster Management Agency. The issue of Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy is likely to be ineffective that people feel they have not received legal protection from policies made by the Indonesian government (Saraswati, 2020). The description of ministry / agency duties lack cooperation due to many overlapping tasks, out of sync regulations and less harmonious in the face of covid-19 threat.

Based on the identification of national education issues, state defense, covid-19 threat, law and national resilience, the research team will make the following research questions:

1. How does covid-19 threat in Indonesia according to National Resilience perspective?
2. How does the Policy during the Covid-19 threat in Indonesia according to The Law perspective?
3. How does the National Defence Education Strategy in facing the threat of covid-19 in Indonesia?

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research team used qualitative methods with phenomenological approaches in designing the study (Yusuf Muri, 2019). The theory used is the theory of Education and Law as well as the Concept of State Defense, Threat and National Resilience to solve the problem.

Data Collection Techniques using Triangulation i.e. Observation, Interview and Document Study (Sugiyono, 2018). and Data analysis techniques using soft system method (Anselm et al., 2014).

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Covid-19 Threat In Indonesia According To National Resilience Perspective

On March 2, 2020 Indonesia reported to the WHO that there were two cases of Covid-19 infection in Depok (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020). The Indonesian government responded to the Covid-19 threat by establishing the Covid-19 Task Force as a national disaster (Bnpb et al., n.d.). The global pandemic issue of Coronavirus Disease-19 in Indonesia has become a world concern.

<sup>5</sup> The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has threatened various aspects of the nation's life ranging from health, social, economic, to security defense aspects (Diwangkara, 2020). The reality of lemhannas study based on national resilience measuring laboratory data according to Prof. Dadan argues that the threat of Covid-19 can harm all aspects of national, societal and state life (Gis, n.d.). This national resilience measure in fact sees priority on its own strengths. Then, different views with the ministry of defense era Prof. Purnomo Yusgiantoro who viewed the threat factor as the first priority as in the table.2 below:

Table.1 Comparison of Opponent's Threat with National Resilience Strength

THREAT	STRENGTH
<b>1. Military Threat of Aggression:</b> a. Invasion b. Bombardment c. Blockade d. Military Attacks of Other Countries e. Military Power of Other Countries in the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia f. Other Countries Preparing to Attack Indonesia	<b>1. Political Aspects of Defense:</b> a. Defense Diplomacy b. Confidence Building Measures c. Preventive Diplomacy d. Conflict Resolution

g. Delivery of Armed Groups / Mercenaries	
<b>2. Military Threat Not Aggression:</b> a. Territorial Violations b. Armed Rebellion & Separatism c. Strategic national vital object. d. Espionage & Sabotage e. Terrorism f. Marine & Air Security g. Communal Conflict	<b>2. Economic Aspects of Defense:</b> a. Defense Spending Cost Allocation b. Defense Industry Capabilities c. Self-Reliance & Procurement of the main weapon system tools d. Price Transfer of Armament Technology
<b>3. Non-Military Threats:</b> a. Ideological Dimensions b. Political Dimension c. Economic Dimensions d. General Safety Dimension e. Dimensions of Science & Technology f. Law dimensions	<b>3. Military Aspects:</b> a. Universe Defense System b. State Defence c. Military power d. Military capabilities e. Military operations capabilities other than war f. military placement
	<b>4. Internal Security Aspects:</b> a. National Police b. Posture of the National Police c. Security Guarantee Conditions & Order d. Conditions of Order & Upholding the Law e. Conditions of protection, service and community safeguarding

Source: White Paper 2015 (Indonesia, 2015) and Labkurtanas Lemhannas 2019 (Gis, n.d.)

The impact of all power sectors of the four aspects was stalled so the national education budget and organizers were hampered because the non-military threat of seven dimensions, especially the economic and socio-cultural dimensions concerning national education in accordance with domino aspects was also hampered.

Jia Wang's Concept of Threat on Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunity, Threat in preventing and controlling Covid-19 (Hao et al., 2020). The concept of threat according to this SWOT model in defense science is put forward so that it becomes a TOWS model that means the arrival of threats followed by the opportunity to fight threats i.e. plan opportunities. The Concept of National Resilience is a concept that is broader in scope than security defense. If security defenses are used to address threats coming from abroad, then National Resilience in addition to being used to address inbound threats, but National Resilience overcomes all threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions experienced by

Indonesia in achieving national goals (“Ketahanan Nas. Indones.,” 2016). Thus the Covid-19 Threat from a National Resilience perspective there are eight threats, namely:

First, geographic threats. Indonesia's <sup>13</sup> borders with 10 neighboring countries, namely India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Palau, Papua New Gueneu, Democratic Republic of East Timor and Australia require strict safeguards. This guarding task is carried out by Customs, Immigration, Quarantine and Security abbreviated as CIQS. The existence of covid-19 infectious diseases through humans and objects. While in and out of humans and objects from one country to another is very vulnerable to spreading the Covid-19 virus. Thus, if this human protection agency is weak then the threat of Covid-19 coming from neighboring countries is difficult to stop the spread of the virus. The ability of CIQS institutions in the power of sovereign care and the degree of placement of human numbers, certainly requires skills that must be educated and trained to the maximum through educational institutions and training. It is that national education is a key factor that is closely related to geography.

Second, Demographic Threats. The population is the most important component of the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Residents as Indonesian citizens (Indonesian citizens) and foreign nationals living in Indonesia have Indonesian regulations that must be adhered to by Indonesian Citizens and Foreigners. Foreigners wishing to enter and coming out of Indonesia requires health checks at the border and special research (Security Clearence) if it wants to settle and live in Indonesia. Tourism and exchange places for students in education are closely related to the covid-19 threat. Therefore, health checks and security clearence greatly determine the health resilience of Indonesian indonesian indonesians living in the spread of Covid-19. The prohibition of indonesian education scholarships grantees is a form of national educational barriers such as domino cards that are closely related between the population and national education.



Third, the Threat of Natural Resources. All wealth contained under the earth and water is controlled by the State of Indonesia as stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 article 33. However, Indonesia is not able to manage natural resources due to human resources and technology factors. Investor and entrepreneur interest is closely related to the state foreign exchange to increase the State Budget. Human resources factors use foreign nationals who have knowledge in the collection of mining mines including the most Chinese foreigners in Sulawesi and North Maluku. China's rise in labor to the region is a threat to the spread of Covid-19. Since the Covid-19 virus originating in Wuhan, China is likely to spread to Indonesian regions that employ these Chinese workers. The relationship of Natural Resources with the educational capabilities of Chinese foreign citizens living in Indonesia has a close bond. This evidence is one of the obstacles that Indonesia's national education is still weak.

Fourth, ideological threats. The history of Indonesia's struggle for independence was liberated from all forms of colonialism in 1945 and the struggle to defend Pancasila Ideology from the threat of communism and Islamism peaked in 1965. Proving Indonesia does not fit with Liberal, Communist and Islamic ideologies, so the State of the Republic of Indonesia wants Indonesian unity using Pancasila. However, since the Covid-19 pandemic around the world, this understanding of Liberals, Communists and Islam has resurfaced accusing the Indonesian government of being unfair, not prospering society and even ideology is not guided to Pancasila. Pancasila was obtained by society only as a symbol with the reality of the dominance of the new left socialism that is a combination of communist and liberal ideologies is very strong. As a result, terror acts carried out by extreme Islamist groups who demands the establishment of the Islamic State of Indonesia / NII (Islamic State of Indonesia). This understanding affects the less educated Indonesian Islamic community so that it is easily influenced to fight non-Islamic religion and does not follow the symbol of a

Bhinneka Tunggal Ika which literally translated as unity in diversity. The evidence of understanding this ideology is very closely related to the national education factors that have reduced Pancasila program in the national education curriculum.

Fifth, Political Threats. Changes in International and National political forces influence political decisions in shaping legislation. The trade war between American and Chinese political forces affects all the lives of Indonesians and the whole nation. The change in political power of Indonesian political parties from multiparty to three-party election contestant since 1971, then changed to multiparty again since the 1999 reforms. Currently, Multiparty joins the two major candidates of the presidential election. As a result, the strength of large political parties affects the number of representatives in the members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The National Legislative Program in making the National Law is very determined by the number of representatives of political parties in the members of the House of Representatives. With the issue of political conflict of interest, the voting decision skewed to take effect rather than the consensus deliberations listed in Pancasila. Therefore, when the Covid-19 Threat comes, the decision-making of this vote benefits the major parties so that smaller parties tends to bandwagon into opposition party, which tends to bring down its own government using the excuse of motion of disbelief. The weaknesses of the Minister, President and Vice President as well as other institutions are closely related to the education factors of the executive officer's past.

Sixth, Economic Threat. There are two economies: Macro and Micro. Macroeconomics with international pressure on public officials, private companies and state-owned enterprises has affected the domestic market and consumer purchasing power. International pressure on the country's debt and cooperation agreements forced Indonesia to open trade with The Foreign Office, in this case America and China. Both countries greatly influence Indonesia's economic development. Meanwhile, Microeconomic ity from domestic

market needs to buying and selling household needs is determined by the opinion of the state per capita in the form of a regional minimum wage (UMR). When the microeconomic crisis is disrupted due to the covid-19 outbreak that is forcing international economic relations to weaken, the microeconomic auto economy needs to stay stable. Despite many labor reductions, people can live on through other incomes such as traditional markets and traditional workers as long as it is not get stopped. Therefore, economic policy as long as it is not lock down using PSBB is very profitable. This policy relates between covid-19 threat, economic resilience and national education about economic disasters such as the Covid-19 pandemic. The knowledge of this national policy is determined by education and national education training.

Seventh, Socio-Cultural Threats. The unity of Indonesia in the third sila of Pancasila is the behavior of indonesians who live together, shoulder to shoulder in safeguarding sovereignty and territorial integrity. Religious tolerance, one ethnicization, one language, and one homeland, all under the name of Indonesia as a result of the 1928 youth oath became a solid foundation of Indonesia's socio-cultural resilience. This foundation can falter if various understandings of different ideologies influence the way young people think that tend to be critical and want to make new innovations. The threat of covid-19 makes the younger generation want to create new technologies to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak. Sometimes these views and ways of thinking go against national regulations and state apparatus policies, and the tendency of these younger generations to pick up books by other countries is not in the direction of pancasila. Therefore, socio-cultural resilience is very important because identity, integrity and sense of nationalism are needed when Indonesia needs an Indonesian unity attitude. These attitudes and behaviors and thoughts are needed to maintain pancasila.

Eighth, Security Defense Threat. The separation of Defense and Security since the reform is Indonesia's weakness in the custody of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the

safety of the Indonesian nation. The establishment of a national security law since the threat of Covid-19 which can be said to be asymmetric, proxy and hybrid war as a fifth generation war. Of course, the desire of the Revolution of Military Affairs (RMA) in the form of technological, organizational and doctrinal changes is decisive in the war, including warfare using Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRN-E). The Covid-19 threat forced the defense ministry to plan organizational changes by establishing a Covid-19 task force and establishing faculties of military, medical, pharmaceutical and Mipa techniques accompanied by new defense doctrines and experiments using new technologies in the form of the use of respiratory aids and other technologies. In evidence of the threat, the defense ministry began to plan for the defense of the state and prepare the strength of the reserve components and deploy a new strategy in the face of the Covid-19 outbreak. All the strengths, capabilities and titles of troops and spare components require national defense education in the face of the Covid-19 outbreak.

From the eight gatra above can be concluded that the arrival of covid-19 threat decreases national resilience and hinders national education. How to overcome these obstacles, by strengthening the resilience of the eight gatra by directing to Identity, Integrity and Nationalism, especially with the country's defense program in the face of the Covid-19 outbreak.

### **The Policy During The Covid-19 Threat In Indonesia According To The Law Perspective**

The policy is the result of political decisions from the executive in the form of <sup>8</sup> government regulations in lieu of laws, presidential regulations, ministerial regulations to local regulations namely Governor's regulations and regents. Meanwhile, the Law is the result of the decision of the lawmakers from the House of Representatives of the Republic of

Indonesia which have to be implemented and controlled by the President and the House of Representatives.

Based on the Constitution <sup>8</sup> of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 Article 30 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) namely Defense and National Security: (1) Each citizen <sup>1</sup> is entitled and obliged to participate in the defense and security efforts of the country. (2) <sup>1</sup> The defense and security efforts of the state are <sup>1</sup> carried out through the defense and security system of Total People Power Defense <sup>1</sup> by the Indonesian National Army and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as the main force, and the people as a supporting force. The article mandates that the Government / Ministry / Institutions / TNI / Polri jointly maintain and secure the State. If the state is threatened by enemies / adversaries both visible and invisible then the entire defense and security apparatus forms a single system of defense of the security of Total People Power Defense. Therefore, Covid-19 must be countered by cooperation between the government, K/L, TNI/Polri and the community together.

In addition, Law No. 3 of 2002 on The Defense of The State, in Article 9 (1) every Citizen <sup>1</sup> is entitled and obliged to participate in the efforts of The Defense of the State manifested in the Implementation of State Defense. (2) Participation of Citizens in the efforts of The State Defense. Referring to the article, the Defense University in outlining article 9 receives state martial arts education from all components of society and trains and educates the basic military mandatory. The people who study at the Defense University after graduation are expected to be the cadres of reserve components and supporters of the Indonesian state defense face a visible and invisible enemy.

Based on Law No. 23/2019 on The Management of National Resources, In Article 6 paragraph (1) Every Citizen <sup>1</sup> is entitled and obliged to participate in the efforts of The State Defense, paragraph (2) participation of Citizens in the efforts of The State Defense, paragraph (3) the Rights of Citizens in the defense effort, paragraph (4) the Obligation of

citizens<sup>1</sup> in the defense of the State, paragraph (5) the basic training of the military shall be applied to prospective Reserve Components that have fulfilled the requirements. Article 6 mandates<sup>1</sup> that every Citizen is entitled and obliged to participate in the efforts of The State Defense, does not mean defending other countries and dropping the country itself in the form of scathing criticisms and even toppling its own government.

The rights and obligations are the rules outlined in the government regulations, the president of the minister to the local regulations that are the result of the policy of the executive officer. Then, in article 7 paragraph (1) citizenship education (2) Development of National Martial Arts Awareness (3) Basic Values of Martial Arts. This article mandates that all communities must receive education and training in the defense of the country and continue the values of the struggle of the heroes of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, the expectations of executive and legislative officials throughout the community support government programs and do not impede and oppose government programs, especially the defense of the country in the face of Covid-19.

Meanwhile,<sup>14</sup> National Resilience is about the tenacity and toughness of a nation. The toughness of the government, the security defense apparatus and the public in the face of threats from outside and from within here has not been implied in the NRI Constitution 1945, Law No. 2 of 2002 on State Defense and Law No. 23 of 2019 on The Management of National Resources. As a result, cooperation in the face of covid-19 threat is less than maximal so that it requires legislation concerning synergy of the organization of K/L cooperation with the security defense apparatus and the public facing the threat of Covid-19.

Therefore, the impression of covid-19 threat has weakened the defense of the country so that the way to deal with it requires the readiness of the defense of the country that has been stipulated in the Constitution of the 1945, Law No. 2 of 2002 on The Defense of The State and Law No. 23 of 2019 on The Management of National Resources. This proves that

this regulatory priority still takes precedence over national resilience itself. This national resilience can be the strength of a person to gain immunity to diseases in the form of vaccines, vitamin C and other drugs are still low. Furthermore, the Policies issued by the Government that are guided by the three Laws include:

Table 2 Government Policies of the Republic of Indonesia Facing Covid-19

GOVERNMENT POLICY	DESCRIPTION
1. Presidential Decree No. 7/2020, 13 March 2020	1. Task Force to Accelerate Covid-19 Handling
2. Presidential Decree No. 9/2020, 20 March 2020	2. Changes to Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 on Task Force to Accelerate Covid-19 Handling
3. Presiden Instruction No 4/2020, 20 March 2020	3. Refocusing Activities, Re-Allocation of Budget and Procurement of Goods and Services
4. Presidential Regulation No. 52/2020, 31 March 2020	4. Construction of Observation and Shelter Facilities in The Prevention of Covid-19 or Emerging Infectious Diseases in Galang Island, Batam City, Riau Province
5. Government Regulation Of Substitute Law No. 1/2020, 31 March 2020	5. State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability For Handling Covid-19 Pandemic
6. Presidential Decree No. 11/2020, 31 March 2020	6. Covid-19 Public Health Emergency Determination
7. Government Regulation No. 21/2020, 31 March 2020	7. Large-Scale Social Restrictions in order to Accelerate Covid-19 Handling
8. Presidential Regulation No. 54/2020, 3 April 2020	8. Changes in Posture and Breakdown of State Budget Revenue In 2020
9. Presidential Decree No. 12/2020, 13 April 2020	9. Determination of Non-Natural Disasters spread covid-19 as a National Disaster

Based on the table above, the issue of Covid-19 threat has changed the implementation of national education so that the environment of education, settlement and work to support the defense of this country, its implementation meets the barriers face-to-face so that it uses the internet. Despite encountering obstacles Education and Training Institution and Indonesia defence University were forced to increase national security and follow government regulations because the threat of Covid-19 was already occurring. Of course, this requires the cooperation and awareness of all components of the nation and society in following government regulations on limiting distance in each activity and improving national resilience.

## **The National Defence Education Strategy In Facing The Threat Of Covid-19 In Indonesia**

The strategy of countries around the world in the face of Covid-19 has largely failed in the field of education. Indonesia has a national education strategy of Bela Negara Covid-19 with the following global environmental changes: First, almost all countries experience confusion <sup>24</sup> in the face of covid-19 pandemic situation. Second, the inserioussness of the anticipation system of handling the Covid-19 Pandemic throughout the country. Third, the lack of adequate knowledge about Covid-19 causes the process of transmission of disease very quickly. Fourth, Covid-19 has a massive global socio-economic impact.

The strategy for developing the Covid-19 Pandemic Policy in Indonesia is the First, Single Policy. Second, Strong and courageous leadership takes risks measurably. Third, institutional synergy and coordination in dealing with crises. Fourth, the availability and capacity of the mobilization of resources owned by the state. Indonesian Government Policy, including the following:

To realize a formidable defense towards an advanced, sovereign, independent, and personality based on gotong royong (or solidarity) with the following missions:

1. Maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of the territory of the **Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and** protecting **all nations and** providing a sense of security to all citizens.
2. Build an integrated and modern state defense system.
3. Empowering national resources through the empowerment of defense areas.

The implementation of the mission in order to succeed in national education requires three strategies, namely formal education strategy, non-formal education and informal education.



The formal education strategy is: first, Bela Negara material needs to be included in the curriculum of public education (elementary school to higher education). Second, Citizenship Education Subjects from Elementary School to Public High School. Third, Special Citizenship Education Courses for Universities. Fourth, teachers must have qualifications namely Having a Certificate of State Defense and Certificate of Management of Pancasila Practice Guidelines.

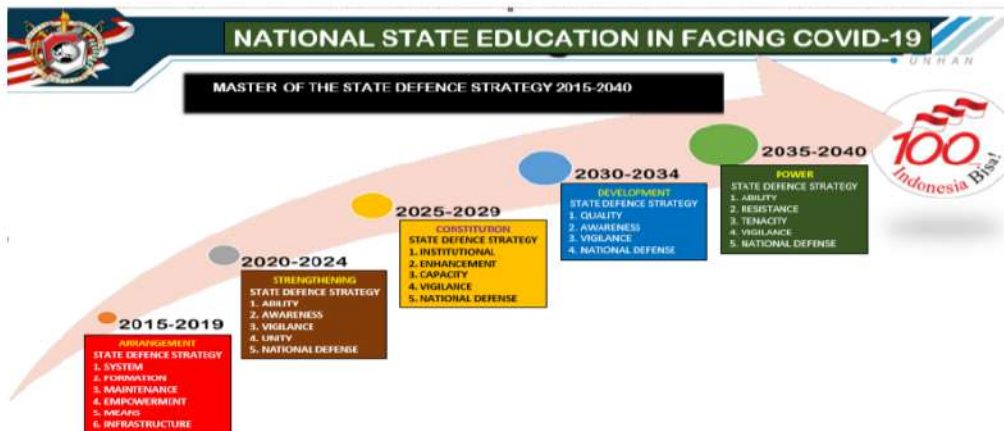


Figure. 1. National State Education in Facing Covid-19 in Indonesia

Source: Lecturer Indonesia Defence University, 2020

Nonformal education strategies are: First, needs to be based on the needs of students (courses, tutoring, etc.). Second, education time is relatively short. Third, teachers must have qualifications namely Having a Certificate of State Defense and Certificate of Management of Pancasila Practice Guidelines. Informal education strategy by means of Homeschooling where some family members must have qualifications namely Having a Certificate of State Defense and Certificate of Management of Pancasila Practice Guidelines.

In addition, basic education to higher education requires a strategy of fostering and nurturing awareness of the state in the fight against covid-19 so that the Indonesian government hopes that the actualization of state defense succeeds in preventing covid-19 in

the field of education. Based on the above image, the strategy of fostering awareness of the country with the following concept sequences:

1. Structuring strategies for fostering national martial arts awareness
2. Strengthening the strategy of fostering national martial awareness
3. Empower the Strategy of fostering national martial awareness
4. Development of national defense awareness development strategy
5. Actualization of the implementation of the development of national defense awareness

The Ministry of Defense's Education and Training Agency (Badiklat) as the implementer of the State Defense and Defense University (Unhan) divided the spare components to be filled by the community from the educational environment, filled by professional organizations derived from residential environments and filled by civil servants derived from the work environment.

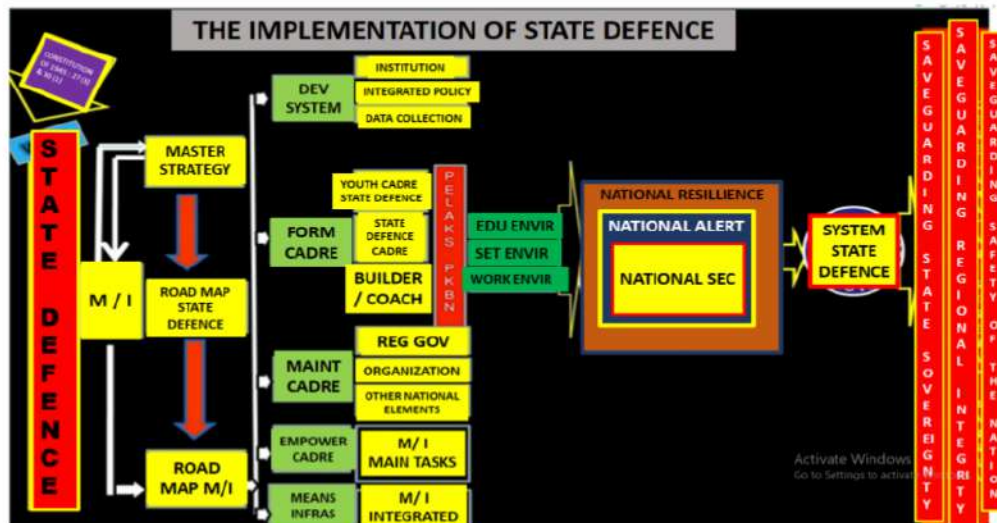


Figure.2. The Implementation of State Defence in Indonesia

Source: Lecture in Indonesia Defence University

Based on the image below the ministry of defense makes a defense strategy based on Article 27 paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 that every Indonesian citizen is obliged and participates in the defense efforts of the country as follows: First, Making the Design of The Parent Martial State. Second, Creating a Road Map for The Development of National Martial Arts Awareness. Third, Creating a Ministry/Institution Road Map. These three measures relate to system development, cadre formation, cadre maintenance, cadre empowerment and state defense facilities/infrastructure.

System development includes institutional formation, integrated policy and logging. The formation of cadres consists of a cadre of the younger generation and a cadre of national defense as well as coaching systems. Then, the maintenance of cadres depends on the support of the Local Government, organizations and elements of other nations. Furthermore, the empowerment of cadres through ministries /institutions in accordance with tupoksi and facilities / infrastructure depends on the integrated ministries / institutions.

Implementing the development of state martial arts awareness are educational environment (Lingdik), residential environment (Lingkim), and worker environment (Lingja). These three environments are given national resilience and vigilance material following the pattern of defense of the universe system in accordance with article 30 of the NRI Constitution 1945 to achieve national goals with the description of the protection of the nation namely the protection of Indonesian sovereignty, the <sup>1</sup>Integrity of the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and the Safety of the Nation of Indonesia.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank you from the state university of Jakarta for your assistance in sending this paper. Selanjutnya, we would also like to thank the Rector of the University for his support in making this paper.

## CONCLUSION

1. The threat of Covid-19 decreases national resilience and hampers national education.
2. The policy of cooperation and awareness of all components of the nation and society in following government regulations is indispensable.
3. National education strategy in the form of policy development strategy, education strategy and national defense awareness development strategy with implementation through the universe defense system in the environment of education, settlement and workers.

## REFERENCES

- Anselm, L., Juliet, M., Publications, S., Basahel, S., Rodrigo, J., Pachón, C., Capital, M., Group, P., Document, L., Care, L., Dietrich, R. W., Glaser, B., Hickey, G., Management, F., Pearce, J., Wolff, J., Scott, V., Veeraghanta, B., Pitsis, T. S., ... Fintel, D. Von. (2014). Best Management Practices Table of Contents. *International Journal of Project Management*, 55(January), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-92002014000200008>
- BNPB, K., Adisasmito, W., Guru, P. D., Fkm, B., & Indonesia, U. (n.d.). *Gugus tugas percepatan penanganan covid-19 I*. 1–39.
- Diwangkara, C. (2020). Efforts to Defend Countries through Food Security in the Pandemic COVID-19. *Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3621404>
- Gis, B. (n.d.). *Sistem Pengukuran Ketahanan Nasional dan Simulasi Kebijakan Publik Indeks Ketahanan Nasional Konsep Dasar , Model dan Rencana Pengembangan*.
- Hao, F., Xiao, Q., & Chon, K. (2020). COVID-19 and China's Hotel Industry: Impacts, a Disaster Management Framework, and Post-Pandemic Agenda. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2020.102636> retrieved from

12/09/2020

Yusgiantoro, P (2015). *Buku Putih Pertahanan*. Strategi Pertahanan Negara.

<sup>10</sup> Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2020). *Pedoman Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)*. *Direkorat Jenderal Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Penyakit*.

Ketahanan <sup>23</sup> Nasional Indonesia. (2016). *Ketahanan Nasional Indonesia*.  
<https://doi.org/10.22146/jkn.19163>

<sup>12</sup> Lardo, S. (2020). *Strategi Pembangunan Kesehatan Dan Ketahanan Nasional Dalam Perspektif Daya Juang Bangsa*. *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara*.  
<https://doi.org/10.33172/jpbh.v10i1.824>

<sup>4</sup> Lemhannas RI. (2020). *Gubernur Lemhannas RI Menjadi Narasumber dalam Diskusi Online terkait Ketahanan Nasional di Tengah Pandemi COVID-19*. [Www.Lemhannas.Go.Id](http://www.lemhannas.go.id).  
<http://www.lemhannas.go.id/index.php/berita/berita-utama/819-gubernur-lemhannas-ri-menjadi-narasumber-dalam-diskusi-online-terkait-ketahanan-nasional-di-tengah-pandemi-covid-19>

<sup>11</sup> Saraswati, P. S. (2020). *Kebijakan Hukum Terhadap Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia*. *Kertha Wicaksana*. <https://doi.org/10.22225/kw.14.2.1923.147-152>

<sup>16</sup> Semadi, Y. P. (2019). *Filsafat Pancasila Dalam Pendidikan Di Indonesia Menuju Bangsa Berkarakter*. *Jurnal Filsafat Indonesia*. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jfi.v2i2.21286>

<sup>17</sup> Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. In *Ke-26*.

<sup>9</sup> WHO. (2020). *COVID-19 Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) Global research and innovation forum*. World Health Organization.

<sup>22</sup> WHO Indonesia. (2020). *Coronavirus Disease Situation Report World Health Organization*. *World Health Organization*, 19(May), 1–17.

<sup>15</sup> worldometer. (2020). *Total Coronavirus Cases in Indonesia*. Worldometer.Info.

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/indonesia/>

Yusuf Muri. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif & Penelitian Gabungan. In

<sup>27</sup>  
*Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>

ORIGINALITY REPORT

10%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	L O D Abdullah, E Nurcahyo, E T Pratiwi, R Abdullah, R Tambaru, Irwansyah, A Ilyas. "Defense and sea security based on law No. 32 of 2014 concerning marine", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2019 Publication	2%
2	Submitted to University of Cape Town Student Paper	1%
3	Submitted to Swinburne University of Technology Student Paper	1%
4	<a href="http://www.lemhannas.go.id">www.lemhannas.go.id</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://papers.ssrn.com">papers.ssrn.com</a> Internet Source	1%
6	<a href="http://covid19-evidence.paho.org">covid19-evidence.paho.org</a> Internet Source	<1%
7	Submitted to University Der Es Salaam Student Paper	<1%

8

Rahadi Wasi Bintoro, Abdul Shomad, Trisadini Prasastinah Usanti. "Standard Issuance of Circular Letters in The Implementation Of Judicial Power", SHS Web of Conferences, 2018

Publication

<1%

9

Submitted to Hamdan Bin Mohammed Smart University

Student Paper

<1%

10

Submitted to Yeungnam University

Student Paper

<1%

11

Yusuf Setyadi. "Social And Security Impact Of Covid-19 Outbreak In West Kalimantan Based On The Police Law Perspective", Syariah: Jurnal Hukum dan Pemikiran, 2020

Publication

<1%

12

[jurnal.idu.ac.id](http://jurnal.idu.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1%

13

Submitted to Defense University

Student Paper

<1%

14

"The Relationship Model of Maritime Culture and State Policy Towards National Resilience", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 2019

Publication

<1%

Submitted to Universitas Airlangga



15

Student Paper

<1%

---

16

Submitted to Korea National University of Transportation

Student Paper

<1%

---

17

[jurnal.uns.ac.id](http://jurnal.uns.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1%

---

18

[journal.unpak.ac.id](http://journal.unpak.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1%

---

19

[bappeda.sumedangkab.go.id](http://bappeda.sumedangkab.go.id)

Internet Source

<1%

---

20

Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya

Student Paper

<1%

---

21

Ramadhan Tosepu, Joko Gunawan, Devi Savitri Effendy, La Ode Ali Imran Ahmad, Hariati Lestari, Hartati Bahar, Pitrah Asfian. "Correlation between weather and Covid-19 pandemic in Jakarta, Indonesia", Science of The Total Environment, 2020

Publication

<1%

---

22

[apps.who.int](http://apps.who.int)

Internet Source

<1%

---

23

[jurnal.ugm.ac.id](http://jurnal.ugm.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1%

---

[hdrs.mitpress.mit.edu](http://hdrs.mitpress.mit.edu)

24

Internet Source

<1%

25

Fahrul Fauzi, Amatullah Asma Ashilah, Maisaroh Maisaroh. "The polemic of the controversial articles on the Family Resilience bill from the perspective of Islamic law, psychology, and social communication", Ijtihad : Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam dan Kemanusiaan, 2020

Publication

<1%

26

soroylardo.com

Internet Source

<1%

27

Boy Indrayana, Ali Sadikin. "Penerapan E-Learning Di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0 Untuk Menekan Penyebaran Covid-19", Indonesian Journal of Sport Science and Coaching, 2020

Publication

<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off