

Defend the State as a Method to Prevent the Threat of Irregular Warfare in Indonesia

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Abstract

Irregular warfare is the most dangerous scenario that occurs in Indonesia, namely terrorism and radicalism. Terrorist crimes are not only disrupting the stability of the country's security but also concerning the stability of the country's defense. If allowed, the community will be restless and very dangerous for the integrity of the nation and state, if it is not immediately prevented it will certainly be able to divide the nation, one of the government's efforts is through the state defense program. , the problem in research is how can State Defense be used as a Prevention Method against the threat of Irregular Warfare in Indonesia? And how is the implementation of the state defense program in the educational environment? The method used is the analytical descriptive method. In this regard, the state defense program is one of the methods of preventing the threat of irregular warfare in Indonesia, thus the conclusion is that the state defense program is a very effective program to be implemented in Indonesia in the era of the Industrial revolution 4.0, and the threat of irregular warfare shows that prevention is through dissemination. The concepts of state defense in which religiosity values are the main thing.

Keywords

civic education; irregular warfare; state defense; terrorist crime and preventive methods



I. Introduction

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945 has a national goal as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph which states:

"Protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in carrying out world order in money based on independence, eternal peace and social justice" (UUD, 1945: Aline 4).

This national goal implies that every citizen has duties and responsibilities for the sustainability of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, namely by maintaining and protecting the country from various threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges both coming from within and from abroad through national defense efforts, namely all effortsto defend state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of all nations from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The Indonesian nation also has its own way of preparing and building its national defense system, namely a defense system that is universal in nature by involving all citizens, territories and other national resources, which was prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and

effective manner. Sustainable development to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats (Doctrine of National Defense, 2015: 5).

Threats that are developing at this time are very complex, in essence there are 3 (three) types of threats, namely military threats, non-military threats and Hybrid threats. 2015: 7). The real threats consist of terrorism and radicalism, separatism and armed rebellion, (Fathurin Zen, 2012: 205) natural disasters, violation of border areas, piracy and theft of natural resources, disease outbreaks, cyber attacks and espionage, as well as drug trafficking and abuse. Meanwhile, the unreal threat is a form of threat in the form of open conflict or conventional war.

Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020)

The phenomenon of threats at the global level has also increased in volume, one of which is the threat of current and future wars that have a broad spectrum, even the military with the most advanced weapons and technology is not a guarantee for achieving victory. Civilian tools such as media, cyber and internet essentially hold a decisive monopoly in the current and future wars. This phenomenon then gave rise to the term irregular warfare. Christine Wormuth, US Undersecretary of Defense Mick Mulroy explain, Irregular Warfare (IW) includes counterinsurgency (COIN), counter terrorism (CT), non-conventional warfare (UW), foreign internal defense (FID), sabotage and subversion, and stabilization and information operation (IO). (Fathurin Zen, 2012: 205)

irregular warfare This is the most dangerous scenario that can occur in Indonesia, where there are several threats carried out by a combination of regular and irregular forces, terrorists, and other groups in several places (operational mandalas) at the same time by combining terrorist and separatist actions and supported by military actions from other countries. An intangible threat (invisible), almost the same as the hallmark of the Cold War, namely ideological war, but has a much wider impact and spectrum of threats, so that it targets individuals, not countries like in the Cold War. history proves that no nation and state in this world is able to be completely free from threats, disturbances and dangers. Threats, disturbances and dangers take many forms and are numerous. Threats, disturbances and dangers also come from various sources which are often difficult to predict, predict and anticipate, one of the threats associated with irregular warfare in Indonesia is terrorism.

Terrorism has now become a global problem. To deal with it requires a global attitude of togetherness as well. Terrorism can be said as an act or symbolic activity that aims to influence political behavior by using abnormal means. Often, threats and violence are used primarily to create fear among the target population. Terrorism too ..strongly associated with violence and radicalism used by non-state actors within the framework of irregular warfare that has threatened sovereignty, national integrity and safety.

In Indonesia, in this global era, various social phenomena, including religious-based movements with all forms of manifestation and complexity of the problems are increasingly prevalent. Radicalism and terrorism as part of the framework of unconventional warfare or irregular warfare often trigger polemics, as well as pros and cons in society. There are still some people who view that irregular warfare in the form of radicalism and religious-based terrorism is an event or condition that is intentionally created and engineered by certain parties. However, on the other hand, many people feel restless with the increasing spread of this religious-based radical movement (Dhyah Madya Ruth, 2010: 1). Terrorist crimes are not only disturbing the stability of state security, but also concerning the stability of the national

defense. Mengko, Diandra M, 2017 : 193–204). If left unchecked, society will be restless and coercion of the will of terrorism will be very dangerous for the integrity of the nation and state and this if left unchecked or not immediately prevented will certainly be able to divide the nation, it is even possible that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia will become a history of only name like the Soviet Union, besides that one of the national goals is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed. against such threats will be in vain. This is one of the threats and problems for the Government of Indonesia to immediately determine a firm stance and make a strategic policy.

The government's various efforts to be able to change the minds of the Indonesian people, become a universal power that involves all citizens, territory and other national resources as well as being prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed, sustainable and sustainable manner to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and protect the safety of the entire nation from any threats. (<https://brainly.co.id/task>, 2020), namely through efforts to defend the country.

State defense itself is part of the human security approach, even though it uses the term "state". This is because defending the state can only be applied in the context of an individual, not a collective military service. Military service still has a state security dimension because the interests of the state are the main medium for its implementation. Meanwhile, defending the country uses another dimension, namely the individual. State defense plays at a psychological level, which is to make citizens aware of defending their country because by defending their country, they are indirectly defending themselves.

Defending the state is not the same as compulsory military service, even though it is regulated in Article 27 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. In defending the state there is absolutely no material about the military. Materials related to nationalism, love for the homeland, and materials on how to deal with threats in the future, dominate more than military material. (Blue Light of Faith, <http://better.newstipsindonesia>, 2020).

Based on the background described above, it becomes an interesting topic to discuss and becomes the central theme in this journal, namely how can State Defense be used as a Prevention Method against the threat of Irregular Warfare in Indonesia?, and how is the implementation of the state defense program in Indonesia? educational environment?. While the purpose of this paper is to find out and analyze State Defense can be used as a Prevention Method against the threat of Irregular Warfare in Indonesia and to identify and analyze the application of state defense programs in the educational environment.

II. Research Method

The method of discussion in this journal uses an analytical descriptive method, which is a study that describes or describes something that is taking place at a certain place and at a certain time, describes or describes the problems that occur (Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 2014: 106), related to state defense as a prevention method against the threat of Irregular Warfare in Indonesia and for the type of research that the author uses is a combined approach, namely The normative juridical approach is an approach that is based on the main legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this research. This approach is also known as the library approach, namely by studying books, legislation and other documents related to this research (Soerjono Soekanto & Sri Mamudji, 2001: 13). While the empirical juridical approach is done by looking at the reality that exists in practice in the field. (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 52). With the data analysis method using qualitative method with a case study approach.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1. Defending the State can be used as a Prevention Method against the threat of Irregular Warfare in Indonesia

Wars today and in the future are very likely to shift from conventional wars (where the military is dealing with the military) to become unconventional/irregular. Even a military equipped with the most sophisticated weapons and technology will not be a guarantee of victory. In the future, many things that are not related to the military will be used as a means to achieve the goals and desires of both state and non-state actors. This phenomenon then gave rise to the term irregular warfare (Linda Robinson, 2005: 34). Irregular Warfare is defined as a violent struggle between state and non-state actors to gain legitimacy and influence over the relevant population/people, and does not lead to military power or control over territory. Irregular Warfare is more directed at political struggles with violent and non-violent components (Eric V. Larson, Derek Eaton, Brian Nichiporuk, Thomas S. Szayna, 2008: 65). Irregular Warfare or what is known as irregular war is also defined as a violent conflict between the state and non-state actors with the aim of gaining legitimacy and influence from the surrounding community (Endo, T, 2017: 54) and is a group that seeks to effect political change by managing and fighting more effectively than state-based adversaries through the use of guerrilla tactics (Baylis, J., Wirtz, J., & Gray, C. (Eds.), 2019).

In addition, it can also be said that the definition of irregular warfare is irregular warfare, which has different forms but wars, describing the types of violence carried out by sub-state actors including terrorism and insurgency, (Rizqa Noor Abdi, Joni Wijayanto, 2020). So it can be said that future wars are very likely to occur in non-conventional forms or in the form of Irregular Warfare where the use of non-military means is directed at destroying and changing the character of the Indonesian nation into a rebellious person and tends towards radicalization, in this case terrorism and radicalism. as part of the threat Irregular Warfare.

The same thing happened in Indonesia that the threat Irregular Warfare, one of which is terrorism. Terrorism and acts of terror have actually existed and been used for thousands of years. In its development, terrorism has changed both in terms of motives and patterns of action (Juwita, 2020: Vol 5). In table 1 below the author will describe the development of terrorist acts in Indonesia. (Juwita, 2020: Vol 5)

Table 1. The development of acts of terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia

No	Era	Description
1	Old Order Era	During the Old Order, the forms and patterns of acts of terror were dominated by separatist movements. These actions were carried out by organizations such as PRRI/Permesta, PKI, and DI/TII. The actions taken were oriented towards the overthrow of the legitimate government, considering the unstable political conditions at that time.
2	New Order Era	During the New Order era, many radical Islamic movements fought against Suharto's rule. The dominant type of terror at this time was the threat of bombing, with several incidents of hijacking. In this era, acts of terror still occur. These acts of terror mainly occurred during the Poso and Maluku conflicts which erupted in the late 1990s. Initially, this conflict was

		caused by an economic gap between communities and the struggle for political power, but later developed into a conflict that used religious attributes between Muslim and Christian groups. In addition, there are also threats and acts of terror carried out by separatist movements such as GAM, and radical Islamic groups such as Jemaah Islamiyah.
3	Reformation Era	Terror acts that occurred during the Reformation Era, 103 acts of terror that occurred, 41% of which were aimed at places of worship, especially churches and Christian institutions, 43% of actions were directed at public places such as malls, restaurants, cafes, hotels, office buildings, and markets, while the rest is directed to government offices and foreign offices such as embassies in Indonesia. Although the church became the target of high levels of terror in the reform era, several bombs were detonated at mosques, such as the Istiqlal Mosque, Jakarta in 1978 and 1999 and the Polresta Mosque, Cirebon in 2013.

Source: Juwita, 2020.

Based on Table 1 above, an explanation of the forms and acts of terror in Indonesia that occurred from the Old Order to the Reformation Era, it can be concluded that the motivations and patterns of acts of terror in Indonesia are changing. The explanation of the action is as follows (Juwita, 2020: Vol 5):

1. Bomb blasts in places of worship and public places such as malls, cafes, restaurants and hotels. Bomb detonation is the method most often used by terrorist groups. This was carried out by throwing grenades, plastic bombs, improvised bombs placed in a plastic bag or bag and then deliberately placed at the target, car bombs, and suicide bombings where the perpetrators planted bombs on their own bodies.
2. Attacks using firearms and sharp weapons. This method is used mainly because rebel, separatist and terrorist groups generally have received military training and obtained weapons supplies both from outside and within the country. Their attacks are usually aimed at government officials such as the police, army, political leaders and community leaders as well as destroying infrastructure built by the government. But not infrequently these attacks are also directed at civilians.
3. Hijacking a vehicle or aircraft. In Indonesia, there have been several hijackings of commercial aircraft and generally accompanied by demands for ransom, as happened to the Garuda plane, PK-GNJ "Woyla" GA 206 for the Jakarta-Palembang-Medan route. The perpetrators at that time demanded the government to provide money amounting to 1.5 million USD.
4. The killings are usually carried out against government officials, businessmen, political figures, community leaders and security forces. This method is often used by the separatist movement and also often occurs in the Poso and Ambon conflicts.
5. obstruction. Generally, the blocking action was carried out by separatist groups such as GAM and the OPM against the Indonesian government security forces. Because of their small numbers, separatist groups often use this kind of guerrilla tactics.

Theoretical events that occurred in Indonesia, basically someone has handled it in terms of eradicating it, namely: The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) currently have the highest authority in dealing with the rampant acts

of terrorism that have occurred in Indonesia. The role of the two is currently more visible than the role of other agencies such as the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), juridical provisions which mandates countering terrorism in Indonesia through law enforcement procedures (*pro justitia*), indicates the meaning that the police institution is the main actor authorized to deal with terrorism movements in Indonesia, but on the other hand, the presence of the TNI has been prepared as an anti-terror force, whose role is conditional. certain conditions.

Many perpetrators of terrorism, both purely terrorism and based on radicalization, have been caught and even received the death penalty, this of course has not caused a deterrent effect, as the saying goes that one loses grows a thousand, for that in an effort to overcome this threat, the government must work hard, where to start in order to prevent these threats and the author argues that terrorism, which is changed by its basic behavior, individual character, one of which is through the state defense program.

The state defense program is an interesting concept if it is related to the context of the Indonesian defense system, besides that defending the state is closely related to an approach that is human security. Human security is an effective method to ward off threats that are categorized as threats in the form of unconventional warfare or irregular warfare. Today, non-military (non-conventional) issues can become issues that are closely related to security, and thus can be categorized with the status of “national security”. Changes in the nature of security are increasingly visible, especially after the Cold War, where the role of the state is decreasing.

Non-military threats or threats in the form of unconventional warfare or irregular warfare such as radicalism are challenges for the TNI, the Ministry of Defense, and the Police as well, of course, as an effort to defend the country. On the one hand, the TNI still has to maintain its neutrality in the civilian sphere so as not to play social and political games like in the New Order era. However, the threat to national defense and security is now very complex, as the author explained above. Relying on the police alone is of course impossible. The TNI must position itself as the nation's protective guard, working hand in hand with the Ministry of Defense and the Police to overcome this problem.

As part of national defense, this is the importance of teaching state defense as early as possible for all components of the nation, whoever it is. A basic understanding of national values and love for the homeland must be fostered as early as possible. Don't let the millennial generation, who struggles with gadgets every day, lose their identity as the nation's children. Technological progress is not forbidden, instead it is used to disseminate this state defense program. Children should be introduced to the concepts of defending the country as early as possible, one of which can be done through applications on their gadgets.

The younger generation is the generation that is most vulnerable to being influenced, especially in the nuances of the theory and radicalization movements as discussed in this study. The target of terrorists and radicals is of course the younger generation who are technology literate, but blind to faith and piety. The young generation who no longer instills the noble values of the nation and state, such as Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are easy targets for being affected by terrorism and radicalism. That is why the state defense program must be targeted at the younger generation because apart from being vulnerable to being indoctrinated, they are also the successors of this nation. Without them, the future of the Indonesian nation will be finished. No wonder, if today's war does not start from outside, but within the country itself. This nation is being corrupted internally, attacked by the younger generation.

We can imagine how big the threat in the framework of unconventional warfare or irregular warfare is facing this nation today, in this global era. Globalization actually presents a spectrum of threats that are difficult to detect because they play on an intangible level. If this nation is not smart in playing its role in globalization, then globalization will swallow up this nation's generation. Terrorism and Radicalism will enter and spread in Indonesia through globalization if we are not able to filter them. For this reason, the state defense program must be able to filter out evil influences that want to damage the life of our nation and state and can change society and positively influence the mindset of the Indonesian people so that they are not influenced by wrong religious doctrines, misguided thoughts, and lead to acts of terrorism and radicalism. This program initiated by the Ministry of Defense must be implemented seriously and comprehensively, and be followed by all components of society and all stakeholders. Based on the conception of the basic order of State Defense of the Ministry of Defense that the values of defending the country are soft power in the form of character and identity that an Indonesian citizen should have, as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2. National defense values

No.	National Defense Values
1	love country
2	awareness of the nation and state
3	the belief in Pancasila as the state ideology makes Pancasila the state ideology
4	willing to sacrifice for the nation and country
5	initial ability to defend the country

Source: Ditjenpothan, 2014.

Practically, in accordance with the state defense program that has been implemented by the Ministry of Defense, as well as by the TNI, the doctrine of Pancasila values, nationalism, love for the homeland and nation, and of course the values of religiosity (religion) will be more widely applied in this program. The state defense program will emphasize the dissemination of these values to students, which are adjusted to prevent the development of terrorism and radical ideas, so that the values embedded in the state defense program can prevent the intentions of candidates for terrorism and radicalism. The content of the state defense curriculum must also be based on religious teachings to correct the deviant radicalism doctrine that uses religious arguments and according to the author, the process of delivering material like this will be effective because the target of the state defense program is young people in Indonesia, which varies from elementary school level. up to university. An understanding of the dangers of radical movements must start early, along with the teaching of the state defense program.

3.2. State defense program in the educational environment

Within the framework of universal defense, to get a strong foundation in dealing with every form of threat, including threats *irregular warfare* who come now and in the future, Indonesian citizens can be given early childhood education through the state defense program in the educational environment, related to: with threats *irregular warfare*, the concept of defending the country can be done in a non-physical way, meaning that all efforts to defend the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia by increasing awareness of the nation and state, instilling love for the homeland and playing an active role in advancing the nation and state. citizens to sacrifice for the sake of defending independence, state sovereignty, the unity and

integrity of the Indonesian nation, the territorial integrity of the archipelago, survival and national jurisdiction, as well as the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The attitude and behavior of defending the country is based on the nationalism and patriotism of every citizen (Winarno. 2013: 12).

Currently a threat *irregular warfare* for the next generation related to terrorism and radicalism who are very vulnerable to this influence, the content in the state defense program will be increased by content related to efforts to prevent terrorism and radicalism movements.

Several perpetrators of terrorism and radicalism movements also pointed out an interesting fact for the author that most of the perpetrators were young. The involvement of young people in the ideological vortex of radicalism and religious terrorism is an undeniable fact. There is always a group of young people who are actively involved in any incidents of violence or religious terrorism, both at home and in other parts of the world. (Masdar Hilmy, <http://www2.jawapos.com>, 2020).

According to Silber and Bhatt, ideology is the driver that motivates some young people in the West to become terrorists where they were born and raised. Ideology guides their movement, identifies issues, drives recruitment, and as a basis or basis for their actions. Ideology has inspired several local terrorist and radical groups such as the Madrid bombers in March 2004 and the London bombers in July 2005 (Michael D. Silber and Arvin Bhatt, 2007: 21-23).

Therefore, in order to anticipate the increasingly widespread involvement of young people affected by terrorism and radicalism as a threat *irregular warfare* dIn the state defense program, consider the following table 3 (Raden Mas Jerry and Efriza, 2017: 14):

Table 3. Considerations in the national defense program

No.	Consideration
1	Designing materials and methods of defending the country that are relevant to the psychological characteristics according to their age.
2	Overcoming the dislocation and social deprivation of children and young people through social inclusion programs. So far, the cognitive and psychological processes of children and young people are not properly monitored by the adults around them. They become terrorists and radicals because their social communication with the people closest to them is cut off. The solution is that young people should be invited to dialogue and communicate with adults as often as possible.
3	Instilling religious insight (religiosity) that is integrated with national insight. It must be admitted, children's religious insight is nurtured at an early age, because so far, after growing up, young people are more separated from nationalism. As a result, their religious insight becomes dry, literal, and antisocial. Under these conditions, religious understanding can lead to split loyalty among young people. Loyalty to religious values has a negative correlation with loyalty to the state and nationality.

Source: State Defense Sub-Directorate, 2020.

The explanation that the author conveyed earlier, that the material in defending the state must also include elements of religiosity (religion) in it. In this case, of course, the content of the majority religion will be conveyed more because the majority of the Indonesian population is Muslim and I apologize that I do not mean to intimidate one religion, that terrorism and radicalism are more inclined towards the majority religion and it does not mean that the majority religion is a terrorist and radical religion but rather to individuals who go the wrong way in their patterns of thinking so that they are more likely to lead astray.

The First President of Indonesia, namely Ir. Soekarno in his study found that Islam is a rational religion, and history has proven that Islam is a humanist and tolerant religion. With rationality and humanity, Islam was once the pioneer of world civilization, absorbing civilizations from outside Islam, from Greece, Rome, Persia, and others. Thus, Islam is developing dynamically, not dwelling on the legal issues of halal, haram, sunnah, and makruh, but has a jaiz legal space, which provides space for the dynamics of life to develop (Hamka Haq, 2011: 20).

Rationalism, tolerance, and humanism can teach students to defend the country that radicalism is a very irrational act, because it can take the lives of others, and even spread terror to the wider community. This is an act that is intolerant and far from humanism, especially since Islam itself teaches about ukhuwah wathaniyah (nationality). What is meant by ukhuwah wathaniyah is that a Muslim should understand that there are views or even opinions that are different from his religious views, because all of this cannot be outside the will of Allah. Even though they have different religions, but because they are one community, country and country, ukhuwah between them must still exist. The most suitable principle in this ukhuwah is based on "altasamuh" (tolerance), Shothi Pulungan, Fiqh Siyasah, 2005: 184).

A number of movement and Islamic organizations, such as Hezbollah, Hizbul Wathan, Fisabilillah, to Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and Muhammadiyah, also base their teachings on love for the homeland. For example, the founder of NU, KH Hasyim Asyari, once issued a jihad fatwa, which later became known as a jihad resolution against the Dutch colonialists on October 22, 1945. As a result of that fatwa, war broke out in Surabaya on November 10, 1945. According to Zuhairi Misrawi, during the Dutch colonial period, Hasyim always communicated with Muslim leaders from all over the world to fight against colonialism (Merdeka, <https://www.merdeka.com/events>, 2020). This is an example where religiosity can be used as a powerful element against terrorism and radicalism and instilling the spirit of patriotism, nationalism and of course defending the country. That is why Bung Karno proposed the notion of nationalism because he understood that the religion embraced by almost all people in Indonesia also teaches how to live as a nation and state, not only how to live religiously.

That is why the author emphasizes the element of religiosity to be included in the state defense program, because religious content will always be the basis for understanding and implementing the spirit of nationalism, nationalism and love for the homeland. Even though Islam is not the basis of the Indonesian state, but the birth and development of this nation is based on Islamic principles and values, which are then integrated into a political entity called Indonesia.

Through the state defense program in the future, it will not only focus on strengthening the notions of the nation and state, but also assimilation with the concepts of religiosity. Students can understand that defending the country can be an effective means to prevent threats *irregular warfare* in this case it is radicalism terrorism, by disseminating ideas about nationalism, nationalism, and religiosity. If this collaboration is smooth and maximally effective, then surely Indonesia will be able to eradicate the negative influence of *irregular warfare*, on the other hand According to the author, these conceptions can be incorporated into the materials taught in defending the country. These materials, namely Pancasila as the ideal foundation; the Constitution as the basis of the constitution; insight into the archipelago as a visionary foundation; as well as the concept of national resilience (tahnas) and strengthening nationalism in the era of the Industrial revolution 4.0.

IV. Conclusion

The state defense program is a very effective program to be implemented in Indonesia in the era of Industrial revolution 4.0 as it is today, where the emerging threat is no longer a military dimension. Threat irregular warfare shows that prevention efforts can no longer be done traditionally, but must be done contextually. Prevention must combine repressive measures to eradicate the perpetrators, but still focus on preventive efforts, namely through the dissemination of defense concepts in the country, where religious values are the main thing.

Bella state is an activity carried out by citizens, it is the right and obligation to defend and defend the independence and sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats, one of which is threats. Irregular warfare in the form of terrorists and radicals and through the state defense program is expected to change and positively influence the mindset of the Indonesian people, especially for the younger generation so that they are not influenced by religious doctrines that are wrong and of course also misguided. State defense must be implemented seriously and comprehensively, and followed by all components of society. Effective national defense can be realized if all components of the nation have participated in the state defense program.

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