

The Defending of State as a Nation-State Awareness : A Non Military Perspective

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Abstract

The defending of the state is a value that exists in every state society and nation around the world; who want to maintain their existence, integrity and sovereignty, and national integration. The issues raised are about what the nation-state faces problems in maintaining its existence, the form of defending the state in general from the perspective of sovereignty and national integration. The method that is used here by observing various pieces of literature related to the subject matter raised, whether in the form of books, papers or writings that are helpful so that they can be used as guidelines in the research process. This research focuses on theoretical studies and analysis as well as implementation of defending the state from a non-military point of view, which is based on a sense of belonging based on the awareness of maintaining the state and the nation (nation-states awareness). The result of this research shows that defending the state is based on solid nation-state awareness, so the people in a state can produce high esteem for their country and are willing to protect it from various threats.

Keywords: *state defending, sense of belonging, awareness, non-military*



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INTRODUCTION

The defending of state is a manifestation of citizens' sense of belonging, which is an essential aspect to defend and maintain the existence of a nation-state. From perspective of the citizens, it is necessary to explain the basic essence of human life in a country. Defending the state can be interpreted as all efforts that play roles in improving the state's quality of life and maintaining its existence. Thus, defending the state is not only physical but also non-physical. As an illustration, for example, the efforts to increase the nation's self-esteem by building a good name is a part of defending the state. The steps to protect the country from all things that can threaten and disrupt the life of the nation-state are manifestations of defending the state. In this understanding, national defense has a comprehensive dimension, and is not limited to elements of a physical nature, such as defense and security forces which are manifested as military power and weapons.

Life under the social system has gone through different phases. From a traditional society to a more structured society. It is clear how the organization is organized and takes place in legal and formal conditions with a clear scope where the standard legal rules apply. The state's existence is a condition in which a community recognizes where they have the right to live, their legitimacy is recognized to inhabit the place, and they jointly build synergy in the interactions between them. In this context, the state becomes the limit of the scope in which people live and carry out several life arrangements.

The state is an important concept when talking about a society in a region as a whole. It is not easy when defining a state, because there are many meanings and definitions of the 'state', including the ideas that underlie the formation of a state. What is meant by 'state'? The state can be likened to a container with various kinds of elements that fill the container. Thus the state refers to objects that are physical in nature,

such as areas, territorial boundaries. State here means territory. Including the state refers to the symbolic and legal character as a sovereign power. On the other hand, the state relates to the mechanism of how the elements in it are regulated. The state is related to the government that is run in the country, including the bureaucracy, ministries, military, police, political parties, parliament, etc. Defining a country based on just one institutional, sovereign or territorial review would simply be inappropriate (mistake).

The modern nation state claims sovereignty over a fixed territory. The two attributes, namely sovereignty and territory, are interrelated. In principle, nation states are also members of a global or comprehensive nation-state system throughout the world. This nation-state represents the territory or territory as a space that is filled through the representation of the power and authority of the state. Through a practice of government and other forms of government artifacts or models of government, these nation-states can diffuse (diffuse) or express themselves in a singular identity (one identity) in a space bound by internationally recognized legal boundaries. Territory or territorial sovereignty of a country is represented through a national capital, represented by a flag, a national anthem, a passport, a currency, military power, a national museum, and a national library, embassies in a sovereign country. another and usually a seat in the United Nations. At present there are about 203 nation states that are recognized, or that already exist in the international world. This state and nation need to maintain its existence, including its national integration, because many problems can cause the state and nation to be threatened and degraded. The sense of belonging will affect the citizens of the country to improve the quality of life of the state and at the same time defend and maintain its existence. This is then labeled as "defending of state".

LITERATURE REVIEW

The defending of the state is an essential function to preserve the interests of a country, in relation to the international world as well as within its own country. This includes ensuring the integrity of the people and their jurisdiction and contribution to peace and national security. This is a form of maintaining national security, including the sovereignty of a nation-state. Often, the concept of defending the country is viewed more from a military point of view, referred to as the defence approach, including a defense carried out by the armed forces and military efforts or with a military approach.

This section will show a number of literary studies that review state defense from the military side. The first is from David J. Galbreath & John R. Deni (eds), entitled "Routledge Handbook of Defence Studies". This book states that defense studies are a multidisciplinary field in which agents, especially the state, prepare themselves to prevent, avoid or engage in armed conflicts. Defense studies is a coherent field of study that leads to defense policies that can change over time, related to strength, strategy and technology. Defense studies is an intellectual thought built to provide an understanding of the convergence of war with other fields, which impacts the trend and intensity of the fighting. The defense study offers an experience of how self-defense forces are understood, built and disseminated. This book provides a comprehensive landscape and contributes to defense studies in policy, security and conflict issues; as well as looking forward to changing the conception of defense and about how the state and its military adapt.

The second is the writing from VP. Malik who discussed the Indian nation-state entitled "India's Armed Forces' Contribution to Nation Building". The article describes the contribution of the armed forces in the nation building process, which is an important point for understanding the military heritage of the Indian state. In its vision and purpose, military life is closely related to traditions and service that have been absorbed through many years and generations in Indian history. This tradition for soldiers is something sacred and is the values of patriotism associated with strong self-esteem. The strength of the armed forces is a true reflection of the basic national concept of the Indian nation of unity in diversity. As an example to

the Indian nation, soldiers of all classes, castes, creeds, and religions can serve the Indian nation with total dedication, live together in barracks, eat in the same kitchen, speak the same language, and observe festivals. Respective religious festivals. Secularism, discipline, integrity, loyalty, esprit de corps are important values that are instilled in the military. The armed forces have played an essential role in national consolidation since the state of India became independent. Concerning people's integration, the armed forces are one of the best examples of unity in diversity. India's armed forces are unaffected by divisive politics. The armed forces became a very cosmopolitan form, which was an oasis of national unity. Concerning national security, the main role of the armed forces is to defend and defend the territorial integrity of the nation-state against external and internal threats. In conclusion, it is stated that the armed forces have built and maintained their credibility through dedication, sacrifice, professional competence, operational effectiveness. Apart from being the nation's defender, the armed forces are also the people's armed forces, through recruitment from all corners of the country.

The third article is from Kris Wijoyo Soepandji & Muhammad Farid, who review the state defense in Indonesia entitled "The Concept of Defending of State in the Perspective of National Resilience". This paper emphasizes that Indonesian citizens have rights and obligations in defense of the state. It was explained that efforts to defend the country were realized in implementing national defense, including citizenship education, compulsory basic military training, service as a national army either voluntarily or mandatory, and service according to the profession. This paper also shows the importance of the education system regarding state defense at the levels of education and the world of work.

Another article is from Yulianto Hadi, Djoko Suryo & F.X. Sudarsono entitled "The Dynamics of Instilling the Values of the Defending of State Cadet Maguwo in a Historical Perspective". This paper discusses the historical perspective of the formulation of state defense values at the Maguwo Flying School (Sekbang), the dynamics of interpretation of state defense, the formulation of the dynamics of the process of instilling state defense values and the factors that influence it. This paper indicates that education's historical and philosophical foundation for inculcating the values of defending the country is based on the values of divinity, sincerity, strength of determination, chivalry, morality, exemplary, integrity, professionalism, and discipline. The process of instilling the importance of defending the state occurs because of the need for values that align with the changing times and various aspects that influence them.

From these writings, it shows that defending the country is an essential function to preserve the interests of a country, concerning the international world and within its own country. This includes ensuring the integrity of the people and their jurisdiction and contribution to peace and national security. This is a form of effort to maintain national security, including the sovereignty of a nation-state. The important thing is that defending the country is an activity to ensure the security of the sovereignty of the nation-state and its people. Furthermore, it will be stated that the non-military side is also crucial in relation to defending the country. In other words, defending the country has two important parts, the first is that defending the country is viewed militarily and defending the country is viewed as non-military.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative by library research. This research method is an activity of observing various kinds of literature related to the subject matter raised, whether in the form of books, papers or writings that are helpful to be used as guidelines in the research process. The purpose of library research is to collect data and information with the help of various materials in the

library, the results of which are used as the primary function and main tool for research practice in the field. In this study using sources of data from books, the internet, pre-existing research and writings related to the research focus as a support in managing this research. This writing will focus on scientific writings on nationalism, sense of belonging and state defending to analyze the dynamics of the nation-states awareness. Sources can be from state documents, textbooks, scientific journals, and any related sources.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

State in historical context

Reviewing the state from a historical perspective is necessary to understand better what the state means in the present context. Why do you take a historical approach to understand what a country is? History is very important because by examining the existence of a state in a historical perspective, it can be shown that state is not something universal or given. Nor it is naturally inherent in human nature. A history of the state illustrates that the state was created by the actions of society within the constraints of structure or understanding related to place and time. The state is an effect or impact of how the people live.

Life under the social system has gone through different phases. From a traditional society to a more structured society and show how the society is organized. This takes place in legal and formal conditions with a clear scope where the formal legal rules apply. The state's existence is a condition in which a community recognizes where they have the right to live, their legitimacy is recognized to inhabit the place, and they jointly build synergies in the interactions between them. In this context, the state becomes the limit of the scope in which people live and carry out several life arrangements.

State and sovereignty

A historical approach illustrates, for example, that although sovereignty is a very crucial component of the state, sovereignty is not synonymous with the state. The state does not institutionalize sovereignty as it exists. However, what is called sovereignty is part of the development of the state. However, the historical specifics of sovereignty, how it was shaped, institutionalized, and reproduced at important times and important places is significant in assessing what the state is. The advantages of reviewing state with a historical approach are, first, the emerging of social constructions that have become universal are certain or fixed as the differences between state and society, then the relationship between domestic politics (inside) and international politics (outside). The connection or relationship between institutions and ideology and the separation between those that are public or private can be shown by looking at the creation of the state in a historical context. Second, the formation of sovereignty is also included here, which is understood as an external part of state theory, such as international relations. Third, the historical review will allow or permit testing of mutual embeddedness or mutual relationships in economics, religion, and daily traditions; without the state, it only focuses on one of those things.

Modern nation-state

The modern nation-state claims sovereignty over a fixed territory. The two attributes, namely sovereignty and environment, are interrelated. In principle, there are nation-states which are members of a global or comprehensive nation-state system throughout the world. This nation-state represents the territory or territory as a space filled through the representation of the power and authority of the state. Through a practice of government and other forms of government artifacts or models of government, these nation-states can diffuse or express themselves in a singular identity in a space bound by

internationally recognized legal boundaries. The territory or territorial sovereignty of a state is represented through a national capital, represented by a flag, a national anthem, a passport, a currency, then also military power then also a national museum and also a national library, embassies in a sovereign country, the other and usually a seat in the United Nations. At present, about 203 states and nation-states are recognized or already exist in the international world. The states need to maintain their existence, including their national integration, because many problems can cause the state to be threatened and degraded. Therefore, defending the state with non-military values is very crucial.

Defending the state: non-military perspective as a nation-state awareness

The defending of state by non-military perspective is based on a sense of belonging and the next manifestation is nation-state awareness. This is a process that takes place in three levels of the environment. The first is the most miniature environment, namely the family environment. This smallest environment is, namely the living space inhabited by a particular family. This family environment shows that humans begin their roles and functions as individual beings, social beings, and at the same time the family environmental beings. The second is the community environment. In general, this community environment is composed of a collection of family environments; it can be said that the community environment is a "big family" that accommodates many people. In society, there are several important elements of organized social life. The third environment is the state. In the context, the state is an environment composed of the two aforementioned types of environment, namely the family environment and the community environment. This is a broad and increasingly complex form of environment. The sense of belonging will affect the citizens of the state to improve the quality of life of the state and at the same time maintain its existence. This is what is labeled here as defending the state.

The loyalty and synergy in order to strengthen the defending of state is carried out by strengthening the sense of belonging to the environment at the state level, which is based on the patterns of synergy within the environment at the family and community levels. This sense of belonging which is a form of awareness of the existence of the nation-state (nation-state awareness) will influence the citizens of that country to improve the quality of life of the state and at the same time maintain its existence. Defending the state can be interpreted as all efforts that play a role in improving the quality of life of the state and maintaining its existence. Thus defending the state is not only physical but also non-physical or non-military.

The defending of state based on nation-state awareness is a manifestation of the formation of the principles of unity, integration, equality and egalitarianism. Integration refers to the level of sense of belonging in the society of a country. Unity is a symbol of being a part of the same, which is bound within the boundaries of a certain area. The idea of unity and a sense of belonging requires equality in the community of a particular country, which is integrated within political boundaries that are accepted and mutually agreed upon. The stronger the level of equality in the community of a country, the stronger the community is to face threats from within and outside the country.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that defending the state is based on strong nation-state awareness, so the people in a state can produce high esteem for their country and are willing to defend it from various threats. When a nation can achieve a high level of unity, integration and equality in its society, then the nation can represent the unique character possessed by that nation. The stronger this nation-state awareness can produce an attitude of defending each other and further defending the state that belongs to them together. This is a form of symbiotic mutualism between the state and its people. It can be said that

nation-state awareness is an important basis for defending the existence of a state together and related to the people, the state and the nation itself as a whole.

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