

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Leadership Strategic in Facing Non-Military Threat in Indonesia: A Theoretical Review

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze strategic leadership in facing non-military threats in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is the library method. The findings from this research are that strategic leadership is leadership with the ability to align the requirements of an organization's external (world) environment with its vision, mission, strategy and organization. An organization's vision describes the future shape of the organization, and an organization's mission describes its core values, goals, and reason for existence. Non-military threats are essentially threats that use non-military factors that can threaten or affect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and national security.

KEYWORDS

Leadership Strategic; Non-Military Threat; Defense.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the 21st century is marked by rapid changes in human life, both in terms of behavior and thinking. In essence, change is a certainty of an era that is continuously evolving. Change is created by humans because they are never quite satisfied with everything they have achieved (Hapsari & Hanif, 2019). The challenges of this century are certainly very different from the challenges that have occurred before. As time goes by, the world is always changing according to current political interests. Current of globalization which now hit world colored by progress fast in field knowledge knowledge and technology, especially in the fields of information, communication, and transformation. This makes the face of the world more transparent will all over information as well as mobility all over country in world the more increase without know the distance of each region (Indrawan & Aji, 2018; Sari, 2017).

The world has new problems in the globalization system, namely the influential globalization process to right basic man, change political, economy, and social. Influence the characterized by the emergence of various conflicts, for example ethnic conflicts, separatist conflicts and conflicts over power struggles. This conflict is very common and often arises in several countries in the world. Associated with that, Indonesia also faced on various change and shift strength in national and world strategic environment. Changes that continue to move and develop will certainly have an impact on various aspects of relations between countries, including Indonesia (Putri et al., 2020).

Wahyudi in (Soemarmi et al., 2019) said that Indonesia is a nation that has ethnic diversity. In its manifestation of nationalism, Indonesia is colored by political, economic, ethnic and religious problems. This problem will be difficult to resolve if there is no national leadership that has strategic insight and commitment and competence within the framework of nationalism, meaning that it can competitively package developments in a strategic environment that is experiencing a crisis and tends to reveal imbalances that give rise to major national problems, seen and linked to world dynamics. Geographically, geostrategically, and geopolitically, Indonesia directly will affected by

current change world because region Indonesia enough wide and save various existing natural resources.

Book White of Defense the Republic of Indonesia explained that Indonesia has the potential to face threats from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive weapons. By geographical, Indonesia located on position cross which assessed strategic for track communication shipping and flight. In side other, Indonesia also still face threat terrorism and radicalism. This condition causes Indonesia to potentially face the threat of using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear weapons and explosives if they are not handled according to procedures and cannot be monitored or are misused.

Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive weapons are weapons that are said to be weapons of mass destruction. Weapons of mass destruction are weapons that can cause damage which very critical And kill man with scale big. Vigilance and cooperation between military, law enforcement, border patrol officers, and technical officials combined with appropriate legislation to prohibit these activities and regulate the sensitive commodities necessary to effectively and proactively combat weapons of mass destruction terrorism. In addition to increasing the dissemination of knowledge and information, the rapid development of the global economy and industry has created material and commodity use double which related with chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRN-E) is becoming more numerous and easily accessible (Jamalina & Wardani, 2017). For this reason, the author feels it is important to describe leadership strategic in facing non-military threat in Indonesia.

METHODS

This article use approach qualitative with method literature reviews, with collecting data from current cases and references from various sources (such as journals, books, articles, etc.). This is an overall description of the focus of the topic of discussion or theme that will be studied from the author's theoretical and contextual point of view (Aziz & Mangestuti, 2021; Marufah et al., 2020; Priambodo et al., 2020; Rahmat, 2019; Widha et al., 2021; Zed, 2002).

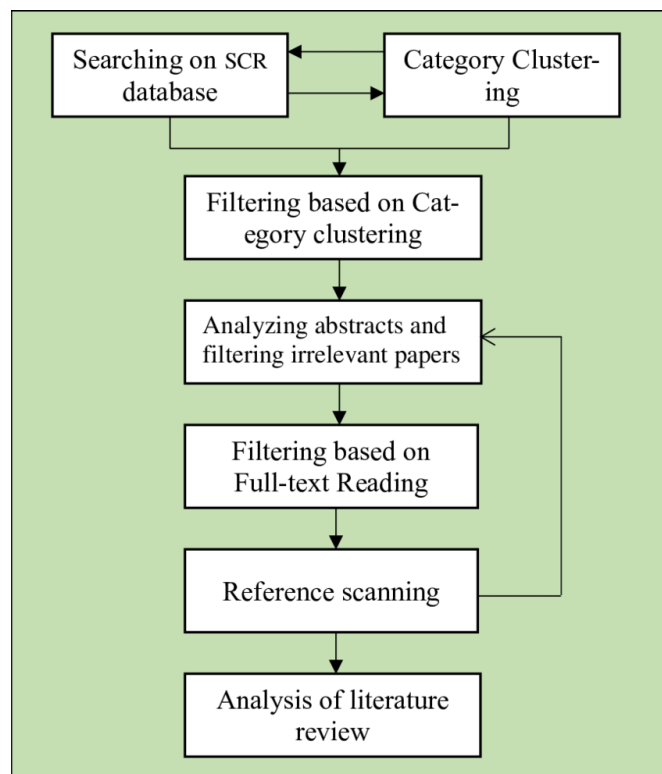


Figure 1. Flow Chart Literature Study

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Threat Non-Military: A Comprehensive Review

(Sumari, 2007) said defense country held for prevent and overcome every form of threat both from outside and from within. Identification of external and domestic threats that endanger state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation, is the main factor that forms the basis for preparing the design of the state defense system. Effort defense country held for prevent and overcome threat good which nature actual and potential. Every form threat own characteristics as well as level risk different which affects the handling pattern, so it is necessary to pay attention to matters related to assessment, classification, targeting and escalation of threats.

Threats are any business and activity both domestic and foreign that is deemed to endanger state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the state and the safety of the entire nation. Actual threats are real threats, in the form of armed separatists, terrorism, radical groups, communal conflicts, theft of natural resources such as illegal fishing, illegal logging and illegal mining as well as natural disasters. Potential threats are the seeds of threats that can arise at any time, such as border disputes, national disintegration, conflict between groups, social unrest, efforts to replace the Pancasila ideology, and so on (Gredinand, 2017; Nurhadiyanta et al., 2023; Pamungkas & Rahmat, 2023).

Threats are classified into several types, sources and actor. Based on its type, a national defense threat is classified into military and non-military threats. National defense system with approach military and non-military which integrated in reach strength and ability defense state in terms of deterrence to maintain the existence and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the entire nation.

Non-military or non-military threats are essentially threats using non-military factors that can endanger or have implications for threatening state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the nation (Baarik et al., 2023). Non-military threats can have ideological, political, economic, social, information, technology, and safety general. Threat non-military can also happen simultaneously with threat military, so that need thoroughness good in identify and in handling it. Threats with an ideological dimension, such as threats to the Pancasila ideology, come from within and from overseas. Communism, liberalism and capitalism are ideological threats from abroad. Threats with a political dimension, for example, refer to issues of democratization, human rights and the environment. The process of democratization and democratic forms of government are related to human rights, environment life, freedom individual, stability political, and the implications to international relations. Meanwhile, threats with a public safety dimension involve forms of crime originating from within the country or abroad. This threat is related to transnational crime, among others other: immigrant dark, danger narcotics, theft riches natural, plow sea, and destruction environment as well terrorism. Matter this is threat real which has give rise to lots victim soul, terror mental and financial losses.

Leadership Strategic: A Conceptual Review

According to Rost in (Kholifah et al., 2020; Kuswaeri, 2016), leadership is a relationship of mutual influence between leaders and followers (subordinates) who want real change that reflects their common goals. From definition, this concluded that leadership own influence which very big, that happened between bunch public which own vision mission and want exists change for the group, where the changes reflect or have ideals and objectives that are based on a collective agreement as stated in the group regulations. Influence in this case means relationship between leader and subordinate Which each other profitable so that no there is which disadvantaged from one of the parties in the group. It can be concluded that leadership is a process that influences each other.

Something organization or group there is leader which influence his subordinates, and on the contrary. The people involved in this relationship want a change so the leader is expected to be able to create significant change in the organization and not maintain the previous situation. These changes are the expected goals, which are achieved through formation vision and mission his organization. Process leadership also involve desire And attitude between leaders and subordinates to achieve mutually desired goals. Thus, both leaders and followers take personal responsibility for achieving common goals (Ratnamiasih & W, 2014; Rahmat et al., 2023).

Good leadership is the key to the success of an organization, group or country in realizing shared ideals. In the Indonesian context, this country needs national leadership that is able to bring this nation and state to a common national goal as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all spilled blood Indonesia, advance well-being general, enlighten life nation And participate in implementing world order.

According to Prabowo, strategic leadership is leadership that has the ability to create harmonization between the demands of the organization's external environment (world) and the vision, mission, strategy and organization. The organizational vision describes the future form of the organization, while the organizational mission describes the main values, goals and reasons for the existence of the organization. They work in context strategic in scope national and possible just in scope regional nor international (Ambarwati & Raharjo, 2018; Aprianto & Pramono, 2017; Kustanto & Rahman, 2020; Ardinata et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

Strategic leadership is leadership with the ability to align the requirements of an organization's external (world) environment with its vision, mission, strategy and organization. The organization's vision describes the future The front of the organization, and the organization's mission describe its core values, goals, and objectives reason its existence. Threat non-military on in essence is threat Which use non-military factors that can threaten or affect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and national security.

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