

The Influence of the Strategic Environment on the Involvement of the Army in MOOTW to Realizing National Security

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the strategic environment's influence on Army's involvement in MOOTW to achieve national security. The method used is a descriptive analysis that provides an overview of Indonesia's strategic environmental influence in Army's involvement policy in MOOTW. The analysis results show that strategic environmental factors greatly influence the policy of Army's involvement in MOOTW, which can create alignment to maintain national security. In this case, it can directly support the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable national development. The maintenance of the stability of socio-cultural life and the stable condition of state defense and security are the basic capital for developing a national security system that is expected to elevate the dignity and status of the Indonesian nation.

Keywords: Army, Strategic Environment, MOOTW.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a republic. Security is a prerequisite for achieving state goals as mandated by the founding fathers (Bachmid, 2020). In this case, protecting the entire nation and Indonesia's bloodshed is a prerequisite for realizing social welfare (Lazuardi, 2020). Meanwhile, phenomena related to security in Indonesia are events that the Indonesian people directly feel at this time. In this case, a series of bombings in the homeland, separatism (for example, in Aceh, Ambon, Papua, and Poso), natural disasters, piracy, illegal fishing at sea, arms trade, human trafficking, and threats to national security. Furthermore, Article 7 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 34 of 2004) regulates that:

(1) The main duties of the Army are to uphold state sovereignty, defend the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.

(2) Main duties, as referred to in section (1), are carried out by:

- a. military operations for war;
- b. MOOTW, namely for:
 1. overcoming armed separatist movements;
 2. overcoming armed rebellion;
 3. overcoming acts of terrorism;
 4. secure the border area;
 5. securing strategic national vital objects;
 6. carry out the duty of world peace in accordance with foreign policy;
 7. securing the President and Vice President and their families;
 8. empowering the defense area and its supporting forces early in accordance with the universal defense system;
 9. help with government duties in the regions;
 10. assisting the Indonesian National Police in the framework of the duty of security and public order regulated by law;
 11. help secure state guests at the level of heads of state and representatives of foreign governments currently in Indonesia;

12. assisting in overcoming the consequences of natural disasters and displacement and providing humanitarian assistance;
 13. assisting in search and rescue in accidents (search and rescue); as well as
 14. Assisting the government in securing shipping and aviation against hijacking, piracy, and smuggling.
- (3) The provisions referred to in section (2) are based on state policies and political decisions.

From the provisions above, it can be understood that the Government is obliged to implement the Law and can order the Indonesian National Armed Forces (ARMY) through the Minister of Defense or a Presidential Decision. This case shows that the Army must assist the Police in overcoming problems and creating national security to handle security issues in the abovementioned incidents. On the other hand, the Fourth Paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution) conveys that the State of Indonesia must be built on 2 (two) pillars of basic needs: welfare and national security. This condition can be seen and observed from the points of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, which among other things, states:

1. protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed;
2. promote public welfare;
3. educate the nation's life and carry out a world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice.

From the points mentioned above, the national sentence defense is not the main pillar in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution. However, point one has a more connotation of national security. Security issues prior to the amendment to the 1945 Constitution were the responsibility of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. In its development, there was a separation of the Army and the Police by providing an interpretation of Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution. In this case, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 on the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 2 of 2002), Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 on State Defense (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 3 of 2002), and Law Number 34 of 2004 were formed. This separation resulted in misunderstandings, politicization, or sectoral hegemony within the Police, which tends to cause many problems in the security sector.

To achieve national goals, it has become the Government's obligation to carry out various efforts as outlined in national development activities. In this case, Article 1 point 2 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 on System of National Development Planning (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 25 of 2004), explains that:

"National development is an effort carried out by all components of the nation in order to achieve the goal of being a state."

From the provisions above, it can be understood that there is a change for the better, providing maximum benefits for everyone and the nation. Efforts made by the Government will only achieve its goals with the support of all levels of society, individually and in groups. Therefore, the Government provides the widest possible opportunity for all parties to participate in national development. In addition, the Government also provides good opportunities to carry out functions that guarantee the realization of conditions for the welfare of the people nationally as well as implementing functions that guarantee the realization of conditions of national security.

So far, the concept of security has only used a state-centric approach. In contrast, civil society has been deemed not to understand and master security issues, and its role has been marginal in national security policy. Seeing this condition, if it is connected with the development of both cross-sectoral (transnational) security issues and those that have penetrated boundaries between countries (trans-international), the wider community's role is realized or not needs to be accommodated.

A safe condition is inseparable from the influence of geography, demography, natural resources, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defense, and security. Therefore national security is structured and regulated into an integrated and synergized system between state apparatus and society. In this case, they are all interrelated, influencing, interacting, and determining each other. Furthermore, these conditions form a unified whole and can be considered as material for determining the direction of achieving national goals. In this case, the realization of a sense of security, peace, and prosperity for the entire Indonesian nation.

Based on the background of the problems mentioned above, this study aims to analyze the influence of the strategic environment for the involvement of the Army in MOOTW to realize national security.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Functions of the Army in Realizing National Security

National security is a very complex issue. The term "national" has a broad meaning, not only covering the state as a single subject or object but also encompassing various entities within that country (Prihatono & Perwita, 2006). Etymologically, the concept of security comes from the Latin "secure" (se + cura), which means free from danger and fear. This word can also have a meaning from a combination of the words "se," meaning without, and "curus," meaning un-easiness. Therefore, securus means liberation from un-easiness or a peaceful

situation without any risk or treaty(Liotta, 2002). In various concepts, security is interpreted as a contested concept.

In traditional studies, security can be interpreted as a condition free from military threats. In addition, the ability of a government to protect its country from military threats from outside the country's territory. In this case, the Government will respond to this threat by using military instruments and focusing on state actors(Haftendorn, 1991). However, the development of the science of international relations, especially after the end of the cold war era, gave birth to the view that the concept of security does not only include military aspects and involves only state actors(Buzan, 1997). There is a necessity to change the concept of security as stated by the UNDP (1993)in 1990:

"The concept of security must change – from an exclusive stress on national security to a much greater stress on people's security, from security through armaments to security through human development, from territorial security to food, employment and environmental security."

In various studies that emphasize non-traditional/non-conventional threats, the concept of security has a more flexible definition, which includes non-military aspects and involves non-state actors. Some experts say that the military is only one important aspect of security. In this case, political, economic, social, and environmental aspects will also determine broader security. These five aspects, both military and non-military, can have an interrelationship and be analyzed at the individual, regional/regional, national, and international levels(Buzan, 2007). According to Ullman (1983), a threat to a state's national security can be understood or defined as an action or series of events that may pose a threat to:

1. Directly or indirectly to endanger people's lives in a country; and
2. To limit the policy choices of the Government of a country or various non-government entities that exist in that country.

Analysis of an internal threat is carried out through two methods:

1. Analysis based on threats (threat-based assessment), namely analysis regarding the calculation of threats to be faced; and
2. Analysis is based on capability (capability-based assessment), which is an analysis regarding the calculation of the ability to carry out military action.

This analysis has its power. Threat construction and military threat intensity will play a very significant role. Comprehensively, threat estimates and projections of the required military strength will also be determined by the combination of the two analyzes above (threat capability assessment)(Kristiyanto et al., 2022).

Assessment of national security is also seen as inseparable from the subjectivity of the perceptions of security actors. This condition can be seen in the security actors discussing and defining national security. They tend to understand security by first believing it to be a national interest. On the other hand, the understanding of national security departs more from the functional component. In addition, semantic thinking and legal instruments generally depart from the understanding that defense is an effort and security is the outcome of these efforts. On the other hand, some thoughts talk more about priorities and ignore the substance of national security(Prasetyo et al., 2021). Therefore, a rigid definition of national security will make it difficult to deal with threats. Conversely, a loose definition can lead to securitization. Rigid concepts tend to emphasize functional differentiation. In this case, if functional linkages between various institutions do not complement the national condition, it can cause specific problems in a critical, forcing the situation. Conversely, a conception that is too loose will complicate professional development. In this case, some conditions will complicate the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing national security.

In essence, national security is an embodiment of the concept of comprehensive security, which places security as a multidimensional concept. In this context, the concept of security is seen as having four dimensions, including(Fathun, 2018):

1. dimensions of defense;
2. dimensions of domestic stability;
3. dimensions of public order; and
4. dimensions of human safety.

Of the four dimensions mentioned above, national security can be defined as the Government's political efforts to create safe conditions for government administration and national and state life. Therefore, the Government can achieve national goals and interests from all forms of disturbances and threats, both from within and outside the country. Furthermore, national security responsibilities and strategies must be based on three main pillars which assume that(Perwita, 2006):

1. all threats do not concern the traditional borders of the State;
2. all threats have a close relationship between military and non-military aspects; and
3. various threats must be resolved simultaneously at the national, regional, and international levels.

The three assumptions mentioned above have the consequence that the security agenda and object will expand to include other military aspects. As such, security will include a wider variety of actors, issues, agendas, legislative instruments, institutions, and funding and result in an increasingly complex level of interaction. Other

military aspects also cover domestic security issues and law enforcement aspects within it (Integrated Criminal Justice System). In this regard, a strategy to deal with the nature of this threat must be prepared, taking into account several conditions, including (Muttaqin, 2013):

1. context and threat escalation;
2. conflict manifestations;
3. efficiency and effectiveness in the use of national security resources; and
4. respect for human values, democracy, and human rights.

In the above context, formulating national security policies and strategies must be formulated through participatory inclusiveness that is carried out consistently and can be accounted for by the Army. In this case, Article 1 point 21 of Law No. 34 of 2004 explains that:

"The Army is a citizen who is prepared and armored for national defense duties to face military and armed threats."

The function of the Army is in line with that of the Police concerning the maintenance of public order and security. In this case, Article 1 point 1 of Law No. 2 of 2002 explains that:

"The Police are all matters relating to the functions and institutions of the Police in accordance with laws and regulations."

Article 2 of Law No. 2 of 2002, it regulates that:

"The Police's function shall be one of the functions of the Government dealing with the defense of public orderliness and safety, law enforcement, protection, safeguards, and services to the public."

Furthermore, *national security* is defined as the ability of a nation to protect its internal values from external threats (Amaritasari, 2015). Meanwhile, according to the Draft Law on National Security version of the Working Group of the Ministry of Defense dated 18 January 2007, it is emphasized that national security includes (Prihatono et al., 2006):

1. Government functions that are held to ensure the upholding of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Ensuring the security and survival of the nation and State, the livelihood of the people, society, and Government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution;
3. Security conditions apply within the scope of part or all of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

On the other hand, the term constitutional system consists of two words: system and constitutionalism. On the KBBi (2016a) website, the term system has three meanings, namely:

1. a set of elements that are regularly interrelated to form a totality;
2. an orderly arrangement of views, theories, principles, and other arrangements;
3. method.

From the three explanations above, the term system in constitutionalism is an orderly arrangement of state administration. Meanwhile, on the KBBi (2016b) website, the term constitution is defined as a set of basic principles which include regulations on the composition of the Government, the form of the State, and other principles which form the basis for the regulation of a State. Thus, the meaning of the constitutional system which forms the basis for the regulation of a State is the constitutional system that has been outlined in the Constitution, as stated by Wheare (2011), that:

"...The whole system of government of a country, the collection of rules which establish regulate or govern the government."

Therefore the Government can take three ways to obtain this authority, including:

1. attribution;
2. delegation; and
3. mandate.

So one of the authorities of the Government to act is based on a law formed by the House of Representatives. Thus, the Government's actions are legitimized based on the parameters of authority well established by the House of Representatives. The criteria for power to act include:

1. the purpose of government action;
2. considerations that must be taken in carrying out responsibilities; and
3. procedures that must be complied with before acting.

Meanwhile, mandated authority is interpreted as the attachment of authority to certain officials to carry out certain duties for that time only. Meanwhile, the responsibility for implementing the mandate remains in the hands of the mandate giver and does not shift to the recipient (Setiady, 2014). This government authority must follow the rules of state administrative law so there is no abuse of authority. This public authority cannot be challenged by ordinary means because public authority consists of two extraordinary powers: the Pre-Label and the Ex-Officio. Pre-Label Authority is the authority to make decisions without approval from any party. Meanwhile, Ex-Officio Authority is the authority in the context of making decisions based on position so that it cannot be challenged in the usual way by anyone because it is legally binding for all people (Wiratno, 2020).

In implementing the public authority mentioned above, every government official must comply with several corridors of limitation (Kamal, 2019). On the other hand, there is no clear regulation regarding national security in terms of definition, perspective, scope, and coordination between the Army and the Police, and other parties after the amendment to the 1945 Constitution. As a result of this ambiguity, problems arise in the gray area, resulting in slow and protracted problem-solving. In addition, with the increasingly widespread impact of the problem, the handling becomes increasingly complex. If this problem is not quickly addressed, it is feared that Indonesia will fall into a State of Emergency, which will cause this country to be grouped into the Disrupted State category.

Furthermore, the Gray area problem does not only appear in security issues in the sense above but also includes issues that are no less important. Such as combating piracy, illegal activities at sea, terrorism, interdiction for human smuggling, search and rescue, disaster relief, human security, and other issues. The involvement of the duty Army and the Police, as well as other parties, is sometimes unavoidable in a situation that demands an active role as administrators of the State.

ARMY has two main tasks, namely war missions and peace missions (Retno, 2015). The Army's involvement in Military operations other than war (MOOTW) places the Army in an assignment area outside of war duty (peace mission). Furthermore, the duty of the Army must be regulated as well as possible so that it does not collide with the duties of other institutions but instead enhances the State's performance in providing a sense of security to the people. One thing that needs to be noted is that the Police are not combatants, which means sending the Police to deal with armed resistance movements (armed insurgency). Therefore, a counter-insurgency operation or combating rebellion movement is a very wrong approach to the role of the Police. Even though several views say that the Gray Area does not exist because defense and security issues are on a spectrum, this problem still requires a solution.

Strategic considerations relate to considerations of understanding and practice that place national security as a concept that encapsulates various subjects, threat dimensions, and resources and is not merely a single dimension oriented toward the State. As a consequence, it must pay attention to the basic needs of civil society, covering:

1. basic individual rights (right to life, equal standing before the law, protection against discrimination based on race, ethnicity, sex, and religion);
2. legal rights (right to legal protection and due process);
3. civil liberties rights (thinking, having an opinion, practicing the religion);
4. the right to basic needs (access to food, basic health insurance, the fulfillment of a minimum standard of living);
5. economic rights (right to work, recreation, and social security);
6. political rights (the right to vote and be elected to political office and participate in the administration of the country).

Political considerations are related to political points of view. Arrangements regarding national security are an urgent need to rearrange the roles of institutions responsible for realizing national security. In a democratic political system, national security is no longer exclusively the work area of military actors. However, it is a common work area with a wider range of other parties.

Legal considerations are required to implement Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution. In addition, closing inconsistencies and simultaneously harmonizing regulations related to the implementation of national security: Law No. 2 of 2002, Law No. 3 of 2002, and Law No. 34 of 2004. Furthermore, the Government must fill the legal vacuum in the national security sector. In the context of national security issues, there is a need to develop a systemic framework in the field of national security. Therefore, the intended framework must at least pay attention to and consider three basic things: strategic considerations, political considerations, and legal considerations.

B. The Influence of the Internal and Strategic Environment on Army Involvement in MOOTW

Arrangements regarding the deployment and use of Army forces are needed to provide certainty regarding council authorities, forms of authorization, time, and situation of Army force deployments (Malik et al., 2019). This certainty is needed to ensure that the deployment of Army forces is carried out within the framework of a democratic political system. This certainty is also needed to ensure that every use of Army power has strong political support from state institutions for operational success. In addition, arrangements are also needed to place the responsibility for making political decisions regarding the deployment of a balance between the President and the House of Representatives.

The authority to deploy Army forces rests with the President. The deployment of Army forces is a political decision taken by the President with the approval of the House of Representatives. The deployment of Army forces to carry out various military operations is based on the technical potential of the Army as an armed force and calculates the scale of the threat. The use of Army power is carried out based on deployment orders. It

is the implementation of military operations led by the commander-in-chief to achieve the goals set by the Government by using available defense forces.

In carrying out military operations, the responsibility for determining the strategy and tactics of military operations rests entirely with the President. However, the Army Commander must decide to report on its implementation to the President periodically, both before, during, and after military operations are carried out. In this regard, the President and Commander of the Army still need to coordinate with the National Security Council. Related to various national security operations that must be carried out to overcome threats. National security operations can be divided into five types of operations, namely:

1. overseas operations;
2. state defense operations;
3. domestic stability operations;
4. operation of public order; and
5. human safety operation.

Human safety operations are the scope of work of the national security system. As for the escalation of threats to human security that other actors within the national security system, such as the national health service system, the national economic system, the welfare system, and the national education system, can no longer handle.

National security actors carry out foreign operations to create international peace and stability. As part of the world community and the embodiment of Indonesia's commitment, as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia needs to play an active role in efforts for lasting world peace. One possible step is to involve the Army in MOOTW. Army assistance duty in world peace operations is carried out based on United Nations (UN) world peace operations principles.

The President decides the involvement of the Army in world peace operations based on considerations of foreign policy, international legal and customary provisions, and with the approval of the House of Representatives. The President's decision and the approval of the House of Representatives specify the length of time, the size of the troops, and the duty of the peace operation to be carried out, taking into account the type of peace operation requested by the United Nations or related countries.

State defense operations are carried out to overcome a force that presents an armed threat to the country's political sovereignty, territorial sovereignty, and national security. The entire national defense operation is carried out by the Army to carry out the main functions, which include:

1. action against foreign aggression/invasion;
2. international terrorism;
3. armed transnational crime;
4. border security;
5. securing vital national objects;
6. securing the President and state guests; as well as
7. management of defense areas and defense components.

Other actors can be involved to support the Army's duty in carrying out state defense operations. However, these actors should be involved in carrying out their respective functions. For example, the Police can be involved in national defense operations in their capacity to maintain public order and legal certainty in an area of military operations. Intelligence services are also involved in state defense operations in their capacity to provide strategic information to support military combat operations (combatant) through the mobilization of citizens.

Domestic stability operations are carried out to prevent national disintegration due to power struggles within the country. The Army conducts internal security operations to overcome armed separatist movements that intend to break away from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Internal security operations are carried out in an emergency determined in a presidential political decree with the approval of the House of Representatives. The deployment of Army forces in an internal security operation is not a duty of assistance. The deployment of Army forces is part of the main duty based on correct and legal political decisions.

Other security actors, such as the Police and intelligence services, can also carry out internal security operations. The main principle that must be upheld here is that the implementation of internal security operations must be linked to the emergence of armed separatist movements, which require the imposition of a state of emergency to overcome them. The involvement of all security actors in internal security operations must be regulated in detail in the laws and regulations regarding the establishment of a state of emergency. Public involvement operations are the scope of work of the regional Government and the Police to maintain the security of public order and the safety of the nation and society. Maintenance of public security is an integral part of the function of the Government to provide public services to the community. This duty can include building public facilities and infrastructure that increase a sense of security in society, law enforcement activities, to improving community policing strategies.

Efforts to maintain security and public order can also involve the Army. In this case, the involvement of the Army is a form of duty to assist the Army. Army assistance duty is a duty that is carried out outside of its main duty as a means of national defense. The Army's assistance duty is carried out by carrying out MOOTW based on requests and government political decisions. In addition, the implementation of Army assistance duties is fully funded by the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure and is accountable to the House of Representatives. The agency requesting assistance duties determines the scope of Army assistance duties. Army assistance duties consist of the following:

1. duty to organize humanitarian activities (humanitarian relief);
2. duty of community activity (civic mission);
3. duty to assist in the implementation of government functions in the field of security and public order; as well as
4. world peace duty (which is part of overseas operations).

Army assistance in government functions in the security sector includes, among others:

1. maintain public peace and order;
2. enforce the law; and
3. provide protection and service to the community.

Nevertheless, the above duties must pay attention to developing the situation in the field. Army assistance in Government functions in the security sector must be through a presidential decree, either due to a request from the regional Government, the Police, or the central Government's considerations. The President's decision to assist the Army must be based on an assessment that there has been a security disturbance beyond the Police's ability to handle it. For accountability purposes, the request and decision mentioned above must be made in writing by providing details on the reasons for the assistance, the area of assistance, the time, and the source and amount of the budget required.

In peacetime, some of the Army's technical capabilities that are utilized to assist humanitarian activities can be carried out on the Army's initiative, which must not reduce the Army's ability to carry out its main duties. The implementation of humanitarian assistance at the initiative of the Army must go through the President's approval mechanism.

Mechanisms for requests for assistance and government approval must be able to close opportunities for abuse or overstepping the authority of political authority. All submissions for this humanitarian mission assistance duty are submitted in writing, explaining the reason, place, implementation time, type and means used. The Government can assist the Army in disaster management operations at the regional Government's request and at the Government's discretion. The mechanism for requesting assistance and the President's approval must be written in writing, explaining the reasons, the place and time of implementation, and the type and means used.

Strategic environmental factors influencing the policy of involving the Army in MOOTW are related to Indonesia's geographical aspects. In this case, Indonesia's position is as an archipelagic country with a vast territory and is located on the equator. In addition, Indonesia is in a cross position between two bodies and two oceans. Furthermore, the socio-cultural conditions of the Indonesian people are diverse, so this is a challenge and, simultaneously, a potential national threat. The geographic and demographic paradox requires a conception that guarantees the integrity and sustainability of the nation. However, the concept in question, namely the national security system, has not materialized well, so this condition is a weakness. On the other hand, these weaknesses are caused by several factors, including (Suhartono, 2013):

1. the fading of national culture as a means of unifying the nation;
2. the fading of Indonesian nationalism and awareness of the nation and State;
3. the decline in the economic sector, which has an impact on the decline in the level of people's welfare;
4. lack of integrity and integration of the order of political life;
5. low public trust in the Government as the holder of control of power;
6. rampant anarchist demonstrations;
7. a natural resource management system that has not provided a sense of prosperity;
8. decreased belief in Pancasila values; and
9. implementation of regional autonomy that emphasizes a sense of regionalism (primordialism).

The national security system allows these challenges and threats to be turned into opportunities. Not only is it not limited to the defense-security aspect, but it is also an opportunity for prosperity. On the other hand, it is also found that a weak national security system can have a bad impact and threaten the sustainability of national development. Therefore, the national security system must also regulate a system of coordination and cooperation between sectors so that national development can be carried out harmoniously and harmoniously. Externally, a national security system is needed to create a safe, peaceful, and free from danger, threats, obstacles, and disturbances from within and outside the country.

In more detail, the system of coordination and cooperation between sectors is based on Article 2 section (4) of Law No. 25 of 2004, which regulates that the National Development Planning System aims to:

- a. support coordination between development actors;
- b. ensure the creation of integration, synchronization, and synergy both between regions, between spaces, between times, between government functions, as well as between the center and the regions;
- c. ensure linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, and supervision;
- d. optimizing community participation; and
- e. ensuring efficient use of resources, effective, fair, and sustainable.

The national security system, which is the implementation of the Elucidation to Article 12 of Annex of the Law No. 25 of 2004, explains that national interests are realized by observing 3 (three) main principles, namely as follows:

1. The order of life for Indonesia's people, nation, and State is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
2. Efforts to achieve national goals are carried out through national development that is sustainable, environmentally sound, and national resilience based on an archipelago perspective.
3. The means used are all national potentials and strengths, utilized comprehensively and integrated.

The political aspect is a very influential factor in the formulation of national security system policies. In this case, strictly regulating the problem of the democratic transition in Indonesia does not end up being counterproductive. In addition, it does not interfere with national development or shake social stability. Changes to the domestic political system to become more democratic have given hope for fulfilling the 1945 Constitution. However, the national security system must manage this dynamic condition so it does not become a potential threat. This condition is due to the multi-party system of national politics that has colored the order of life in society, nation, and State. Moreover, the development of democratic practices is still limited to a formality and has not been fully implemented substantially. The practice of democracy is still limited to election rituals and leadership changes, which Karl in Rose and Munro (2002) cynically terms with the term electoral error.

Another factor is the cultural factor in the national security system which also manages the socio-cultural paradox of Indonesian society. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia is blessed with various cultural riches. The many tribes, nations, and cultures are their wealth and advantages. However, in society's social life, ethnic, religious, racial, and inter-group differences often emerge as a source of problems. In this case, the occurrence of division, chaos, and conflict, thus threatening the security and resilience of the Indonesian people. Therefore, these differences in totality are regulated in several provisions, including Article 28E section (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which regulates that:

"Every person is free to choose and to practice their choice of religion, to choose education and schooling, to choose employment, to choose citizenship, and to choose their residences within the state territory and to leave, and to which shall have the right to return."

Article 29 section (2) of the 1945 Constitution regulates that:

"The state guarantees the freedom of religion for each citizen and to practice such religion and belief accordingly."

Furthermore, Article 22 section (2) of Law No. 39 of 1999 regulates that:

"The State guarantees freedom for every person to choose and practice his/her religion and to worship according to his/her religion and beliefs."

Even so, there are still various disagreements that trigger mass anarchism. Religion is still often seen as a source of conflict and discord, even though many people deny that the anarchism that is happening is not purely a religious issue but rather a political, economic, and justice issue.

The above conditions reflect that religious harmony has not been created as an integral part of national harmony. In this case, based on Article 2 of the Joint Regulation of Minister of Religious Affairs and Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2006/Number 8 of 2006 on Guidelines for Implementing the Duties of Regional Heads/Deputy Regional Heads in Maintaining Religious Harmony, Empowering Religious Harmony Forums, and Establishing Houses of Worship, it regulates that:

"Maintaining religious harmony is the joint responsibility of religious communities, Regional Government and the Government."

Another content of the national security system in sociocultural development is health problems. In this case, based on Article 3 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 on Health, it regulates that:

"Health development aims to increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthily for everyone to realize the highest degree of public health as an investment for developing socially and economically productive human resources."

In contrast, development in the health service sector has not been carried out evenly because several regions still have problems with malnutrition, disease outbreaks, and high rates of early childhood mortality. The prime condition of public health also contributes positively to the responsiveness and tenacity of every member of society in implementing national security.

Likewise, national security in the field of education. In this case, based on Article 3 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System, it regulates that:

“National education functions to develop capabilities and shape dignified national character and civilization in the context of educating the nation’s life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens.”

Quality educational attainment can increase the spirit of nationalism and a sense of belonging to Indonesia. Ultimately, every citizen will be proud to be Indonesian, so there will be an increase in national resilience.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the description above, strategic environmental factors greatly influence the policy of involving the Army in MOOTW, which can create harmony in maintaining national security. In addition, the involvement of the Army can also directly support the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable national development. Therefore, the stability of socio-cultural life and stable state defense and security are the basic capital for developing a national security system. Ultimately, the involvement of the Army in MOOTW is expected to elevate the dignity of the Indonesian nation.

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