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Book Review:

State Defense Management: A Modern Approach to Becoming a Great Nation

(Manajemen Bela Negara : Pendekatan Modern Menjadi Bangsa Yang Besar)

Title: State Defense Management: A Modern Approach to Becoming a Great Nation (Manajemen Bela Negara: Pendekatan Modern Menjadi Bangsa Yang Besar); Author: AB Susanto; Publisher: Kompas; Edition: First Edition, 2020; Number of Pages: 300 Pages; Book Size: 14cm x 21cm; ISBN: 978-623-241-481-5.

INTRODUCTION

Many people assume that defending the country is carried out with physical activities such as military activities. In fact, defending the state also includes non-physical activities such as the 4.0 industrial revolution and the use of social media because people do not feel the impact in the short term and only focus on the benefits obtained. Defending the country is not only done by defending the country from dangerous conditions, but also doing things that make the country better.

AB Susanto, a writer, wrote a book entitled Management of State Defense: A Modern Approach to Becoming a Great Nation (Manajemen Bela Negara: Pendekatan Modern Menjadi Bangsa yang Besar). Writing this book aims to facilitate understanding for all levels of society regarding state defense management in a broader perspective. The management of state defense more broadly includes the meaning, causes, elements, history, and challenges in defending the state; the condition of the Indonesian nation; main character and role mismatch; what it takes to become a great nation; the existence of economic growth; foreign policy and diplomacy capabilities; multicultural society as an asset; and disaster management as part of defending the nation.

The book “Management of State Defense: A Modern Approach to Becoming a Great Nation” is intended by the author for all levels of society, from students, teachers, athletes, technicians, doctors, businessmen, and government officials. The target of the wider community is due to the various capacities and roles of the community. Thus, the community can manage this diversity by implementing the right state defense strategy.

This book describes the problem of state defense management from a broader and deeper perspective. The state defense management presented includes the concept of defending the state (to equalize perceptions), the actors who play a role in protecting the state (not only in the form of the Military and

Police), and the impacts caused in defending the state. Of course, the information is presented with light language and actual illustrations.

This book needs to be reviewed by readers because this book can deepen their understanding of national defense management according to their respective abilities. In addition, we can also find out the advantages and disadvantages of state defense management books so that we can provide suggestions and criticisms to the author.

REVIEW

Book Management of State Defense: A Modern Approach to Becoming a Great Nation (Manajemen Bela Negara: Pendekatan Modern Menjadi Bangsa yang Besar) is a book written by AB Susanto. The author intends to write this book to provide an understanding to all levels of society regarding the issue of implementing national defense in a broader perspective. This can provide knowledge to readers who do not know and only have the wrong perception that state defense management can immediately carry out state defense actions with their roles or jobs.

In this book, the author presents the latest information related to changing people's understanding of defending the country as a whole. These changes include the expansion of the concept and meaning of defending the state, the actors in the form of citizens according to Law no. 12 of 2006 that is mandatory and entitled to state defense activities, as well as the impacts caused and felt by all levels of society from state defense activities.

There is also some other recent information about defending the country, such as the history of the condition of the Indonesian people during the colonial period until now; some of the things needed to become a great nation; the existence of economic growth in improving welfare; definition of foreign policy and ability in negotiation, diplomacy, and lobbying; efforts to make multicultural society an asset; and disaster management which plays an essential role in defending the country.

Readers who read the book can further understand what can be done to defend the country other than physical activity, such as military activity, because efforts to defend the state are not only limited to physical activities such as military activities, but also non-physical activities such as the industrial revolution 4.0 and the use of social media. In addition, readers can also apply whatever is needed to support efforts to defend the country to become a great nation by their respective professions or abilities.

Readers can understand that definitions, understandings, and methods in state defense activities have changed according to the times. Thus, readers can be involved in broader and updated state defense management actions according to their respective abilities and roles. This can change a person's motivation and attitude in defending the country.

There is some evidence in this book, such as elements of state defense in the form of sovereignty, security, food security, energy security, education, culture, energy, health, employment, and information and communication (Pages 11-14). This must be based on the values of defending the country, such as love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, belief in Pancasila, and being willing to sacrifice (Pages 14-16). In addition, there are historical events, such as the city of Bukittinggi being appointed as the capital of the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (Pemerintah Darurat Republik Indonesia, PDRI). It also explained the legal aspects of defending the state according to the 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph (3), Article 3 Paragraph (1), and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 Article 9 Paragraphs (1) and (2) (Pages 18-19). Also, 9 Change Management Imperatives face the industrial revolution 4.0, such as education, health, technology, thinking, energy, transportation, professions and jobs, housing, and lifestyle (Pages 19-23).

The management of state defense is supported by evidence that is by the definitions and ideas related to state defense activities. In addition, some evidence has been presented by following the times so that all levels of society can understand the definition and some things that must and can be done by the community to support efforts in defending the country. Some examples of proof of national defense that can convince readers are Novak Djokovic's happiness caused by the news with the title "Forget the ATP Finals for National Defense," Roberto Baggio played in a small newly-promoted club with a low salary to keep opening opportunities in defending Italy in In the 2002 World Cup, the King of Thailand held intensive training in community service and loyalty to the Kingdom of Thailand, South Koreans donated gold during the 1997 financial crisis. General Yue Fei fought for the Southern Song Dynasty against the Jurchen tribes of the Jin empire.

Several other pieces of evidence are found in this book. The business world plays an essential role in defending the country, such as providing employment, paying taxes, and increasing knowledge and skills (Page 64). What can also find other examples in terms of the characteristics of the work ethic that can impact defending the country, such as goal-oriented actions, focus on priorities, always ready and reliable, careful, and creating valuable habits and systems (Pages 70-71).

It also explained the role mismatches that need to be avoided in terms of state defense management, such as conflicts manifested by not talking to each other, insults, even to personal matters, spreading hoaxes, sectarianism, humiliating people in public, and demonstrations causes to clashes (Page 74). Furthermore, there is an explanation on how to socialize and internalize state defense which is carried out by planning social strategies through communication, information, and education; ideal national values such as sensitive, responsive, intelligent, tolerant, competitive, and mature; as well as internalization strategies that must be carried out so that the spirit of defending the country is embedded in every Indonesian citizen, especially to the younger generation such as building more boarding schools and encouraging residents to live in areas

with different cultures for a certain period (Pages 80-85). In addition, the leadership characteristics that can move the community so that they want to participate in defending the country, such as having to be close to the community and their subordinates and need leaders who are willing and able to think strategically (Pages 86-95).

In the following chapters, there is an explanation of the definition of a great nation; characteristics of a great nation such as freedom, justice, generosity, morality, compassion, truth, the value of life, creativity, dedication, and future orientation (Pages 102-105). This book also explains the role of economic growth in improving welfare and state defense activities such as creating many jobs, easy distribution of goods and services, and increasing state income, but economic growth must also be anticipated with equal distribution of income to obtain benefits such as public access to credit, education financing, and insurance; increasing the level and productivity of work; an increase in people's purchasing power; and the role of the community in development has increased (Pages 139-140).

Chapter VI (National Defense as the Foundation of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy Efforts) explains the definition of foreign policy as a strategy or action taken by both governmental and non-governmental institutions outside the territorial area as a form of state defense efforts carried out by securing the national interest, national security, ideological goals, and economic prosperity of a country (Pages 150-151). State officials must master some skills to strengthen Indonesia's diplomacy at the international level, such as international negotiation, negotiation style, and international advocacy and lobbying (Pages 154-171). Indonesia's foreign policy is following on three foundations, namely the ideal foundation in the form of Pancasila, the constitutional basis in the form of the 1945 Constitution in Article 11 Paragraph (1) and Article 13 Paragraph (1), is free and active, and is following the operational basis by following the times and developments. The five goals of Indonesia's foreign policy were put forward by Bung Hatta, among others: maintaining security, independence, and the safety of the Indonesian state; increase the prosperity of the Indonesian people; improve the peace of the Indonesian people; improve world order and stability; promote a common brotherhood with other nations (Page 173). There are five priorities for Indonesia's foreign policy, which Retno Marsudi put forward, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, in March 2019, namely economic diplomacy, protection of citizens, national sovereignty, regional and global leadership, and diplomacy infrastructure (Pages 174-177).

The definition of multiculturalism in chapter VII (Making a Multicultural Society as an Asset) is a person's view of the diversity of life or culture that emphasizes the acceptance of the diversity that exists in people's lives and includes the values, systems, culture, habits, and politics adopted (Pages 180- 181). Characteristics of Indonesian society as a multicultural society with 300 ethnic groups, 250 regional languages, and five official religions such as Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism (Pages 184-186). Of course, these differences must be used as national assets in accordance with the motto of

Pancasila, namely Bhinneka Tunggal Ika which means that although diverse, they are still one, such as the Javanese community which is the majority ethnic Indonesian citizens using Indonesian which is a modification of the Malay language; The King of the Keraton Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and the King of the Duchy of Puro Pakualam Sri Paduka Paku Alam VIII who issued a mandate on 5 September 1945 declaring that the Sultanate of Yogyakarta and the Duchy of Pakualam became part of the Republic of Indonesia; the occurrence of the Youth Pledge (Sumpah Pemuda) on 28 October, 1928 which issued a decision in the form of the ideals of the Indonesian homeland, the Indonesian nation, and the Indonesian language; as well as a mutual agreement in the realization of the Proclamation of Independence, Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the red and white flag, the national anthem Indonesia Raya, and the Indonesian language as the language of unity (Pages 187-190).

The last part of this book describes disaster management as the efforts made by governments, businesses, and civil society to plan and reduce the impact of disasters, act directly, and take appropriate steps for recovery (Page 198). The disaster management process involves several steps such as mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery (Page 198). Countermeasures can be integrated into the previously mentioned elements of state defense management (Pages 206-213).

The author has applied a good and correct writing style to this book. Readers can see from the sentence structure following the Subject-Predicate-Object-Information and the arrangement in distinguishing between paragraphs and data elements, such as defense management. This book is designed with an organization in the form of chapters which are also translated into English according to the title and purpose of the book. This book also has precise and appropriate measurement results in terms of the size of the book, the size of the font used, and the size of the images included.

There are hardly any studies, facts, or ideas that the author neglects to reconsider. This is because the author has conducted searches, analyses, studies, evaluations, and assumptions on references from various sources in books, articles, and internet sources or official institutional sources that use Indonesian and English languages as a whole. So, there is nothing for the reader to doubt in terms of the content of the definition, the ways that what can do, the subject in the form of actors, and the impact on state defense activities.

This book has several advantages, such as using light language so that readers can understand its contents. In addition, there are actual illustrations, both from Indonesia itself and other countries. This makes it easier for readers to get a clear picture of defending the country. The arrangement of sentences in this book also makes it easier for readers to understand the material. Some foreign terms have translated so that readers can interpret and understand the translated foreign sentences.

However, some limitations were found in this book, such as the lack of pictures/illustrations, graphics, and lists in population demographics, diversity, resources, events, economic growth rates, ranking

of corrupt countries, and the category of G-20 countries. As a result, readers feel bored and do not know the specific data. This book also often finds errors in writing words/sentences that can disturb the reader's comfort.

As a book reviewer, I advise the author to immediately correct the limitations in the book and promote this book to all levels of society, including Airlangga University students to read because this book teaches state defense management through the expansion of the concept, the determination of the actors, the ways that can be done, and the impacts. It is hoped that all levels of society, including Airlangga University students, can understand and apply state defense management through this book according to their respective abilities.

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REFERENCES

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Author's Biography

AB Susanto was born on September 9, 1950 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. He is the eldest of eleven siblings. He studied at both universities in Duesseldorf, Germany and graduated with a degree in Medicine (MD); University of Indonesia (UI) and graduated with a Bachelor of Economics and Master of Arts; to Padjadjaran University (Unpad) and graduated with a Doctorate in Strategic Management. Currently, he is a professor at the Faculty of Economics and Business and a lecturer at the Master of Management Program at the Veterans National Development University (UPN) Jakarta. In addition, he also works as a strategic consultant under the banner of The Jakarta Consulting Group.