Development of State Defense Awareness in Breaking the Chain of Radical Understanding as a Universe War

Abstract: Radicalism and terrorism are common enemies of all mankind in the world, especially Indonesia. In dealing with terrorism, especially ISIS, Indonesia has made a number of efforts, including through a policy of fostering and strengthening awareness of defending the country for all Indonesian people, which aims to strengthen the love of every citizen for his homeland and country. The purpose of this study is first, to analyze how the form of state defense awareness development organized by Kodam Jaya in breaking the chain of the spread of ISIS terrorism. The research method used is qualitative research. The results show that there is a role for the TNI in breaking the chain of terrorism in Jakarta. Kodam Jaya does this through soft behavioralism, namely in the form of fostering awareness of state defense to break the chain of radicalism and terrorism. The conclusions in this study are, State Defense awareness activities are one of the implementations of the territorial function, specifically social communication. This activity is carried out by the territorial unit so that the public understands from the start if there are spots of radicalism in their environment. The state defense awareness activities are carried out by Kodam Jaya in the scope of education, the scope of society, and the scope of work. The implementation of state defense awareness in the various scopes above is able to break the chain of spread of radicalism and terrorism in the Jakarta area. The form of activity above is an elaboration of a universal war against radicalism in the country, where the TNI involves all components of society and existing resources to combat radicalism and terrorism.

Keywords: The Construction Awareness of State Defense, Breaking Radical Understanding, The Embodiment of Universal War.

INTRODUCTION

The crime of terrorism in Indonesia is a serious crime that endangers state ideology, state security, state sovereignty, human values, and various aspects of social, national and state life. Terrorism is no longer local but cross-country, and has a wide network and has a specific goal, namely jihad. Some radical groups in the country are part/cells from abroad.

There are several radical groups that later became terrorists and spread in Indonesia, including the Indonesian Islamic State (NII), Jamaah Islamiyah (JI), Indonesian Mujahidin Council (MMI), Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT), Jamaah Ansharut Khilafah (JAK), Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD), the East Indonesia Mujahidin group (MIT), the ISIS group, and other groups (Wahab, 2019). Some of the names of former ISIS members such as Abu Farros, Syahrul Munif, and Wildan Bahriza, they have gone to the battlefield in Syria and joined a militant group that calls itself the Islamic State or ISIS, showing that ISIS has entered Indonesia (BBC News, 2021). Of the several terrorist groups that act in Indonesia, the JAD and MIT groups are oriented to the ISIS group, which recruits children and women, to facilitate their terrorist acts. However, from some of these terrorist groups, in this journal article only examines and discusses the terrorist group ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) or ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant).

ISIS is a state and jihadist militant group not recognized by Syria and Iraq. The group is supported by the Sunni rebels. ISIS is a derivative organization of Al-Qaeda based in Iraq or known as Al-Qaeda Iraq (AQI). AQI continued to actively carry out aggression against the Iraqi government until in 2006 it formed a new movement with other Sunni insurgent groups and became the Mujahideen Shura Council. The initial development of ISIS started from the emergence of the Jamaat Al-Tawhid Wal-jihad organization (1999-2004) in Iraq until it developed into the name ISIS by Al-Baghdadi in 2013 (Kumparan, 2021).
The existence of ISIS in Indonesia cannot be separated from the role of Jamaah Islamiyah figures, who brought this understanding from the Middle East. ISIS spreads in Indonesia and has reached the Philippines and Malaysia. In these two countries each has three groups affiliated with ISIS. The recruitment of ISIS members in Indonesia, its citizens (WNI) who join this militant group are more due to personal closeness. Usually family members have the same beliefs and vision and mission in carrying out their lives (Republika, 2021).

ISIS recruitment bases in Indonesia need to be watched out for in seven regions. Among them, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara. Unlike the previous terrorist groups, which were suspected of spreading through Islamic boarding schools. The idea of ISIS spreads personally and is carried out massively. There are several groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIS, including the West Indonesia Mujahideen, East Indonesia Mujahideen, Jamaah Tawhid wal Jihad, Islamic Sharia Activities Forum, Supporters and Defenders of Daulah, Islamic Reform Movement, Asybal Tawhid Indonesia, Bekasi Muslim Congress, Islamic Archipelago, Ikhwan Muwahid Indunisy Fie, Jazirah al Muluk Ambon, Ansharulah Kilafah East Java, Tawhid Lamongan Movement, Khilafatul Muslimin, Laskar Jundulah, Halawi Makmun Group, Jamaah Ansharut Daulah, and Ring Banten.

Indonesia as a country with a majority Muslim population, opposes the existence of ISIS, and included it in the list of terrorist organizations in August 2014. However, ISIS has developed in Indonesia, although it does not look like the rapid development of ISIS in Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries. The development of ISIS in Indonesia occurred through clandestine and organized recruitment, because ISIS was opposed by the Indonesian government. The public also does not agree with ISIS' method which is very extreme and brutal (Kumparan News, 2021).

The idea of ISIS entering Indonesia was first brought by a member of Jamaah Islamiyah, Abdullah Sungkar. Meanwhile, according to the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the development of the recruitment of ISIS members is carried out through the closest people and family. The reason is because the trust factor will be much stronger. In the history of ISIS, people found it easier to trust close friends or family to instill enthusiasm. This is the capital to influence people, especially in Indonesia, where many characteristics of society are easy to believe in the will of others. On the other hand, technological advances make it easier for ISIS networks to disseminate information to the public. ISIS sympathizers in Indonesia are very active on social media, and this really helps them to broaden their base and spread radicalism as well as recruit. ISIS is believed to be very skilled at using social media to spread propaganda and radicalization. Technological advances and the expertise of ISIS members in using technology to recruit and deploy their network links in Indonesia.

The idea of ISIS had entered Indonesia before the movement was declared in the Middle East. This understanding entered Indonesia more through the Internet. Indonesian people, easily access information such as news, articles, and videos about ISIS understanding through cyberspace. In addition, there are ISIS members who have returned to Indonesia and influenced many people to join about 2 million people in Indonesia. Of these, around 16 people have returned to the country and continue the recruitment process in their respective regions (Tempo, 2021).

Indonesia as one of the countries in the world that is a means and target for the spread of the ISIS terrorist chain, is a very real threat in the form of blasphemy against religion that affects the integrity and unity of the nation. In reality, the actions of these radical groups have caused material losses, lives, and fear in the community. Therefore, it needs serious attention and special handling by law enforcement officers (Polri and TNI).

In dealing with acts of terrorism in Indonesia, the state involves the Indonesian National Army (TNI), this is the implementation of the Military Operations Tasks Other than War (OMSP) in accordance with Article 7 of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. The legal basis for the involvement of the TNI in overcoming terrorism in Indonesia is Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI and Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Terrorism. Based on Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the establishment of Legislation which states that the legal force of fellow laws is equally strong, meaning that Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI has the same legal force as Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Terrorist Crimes. In the explanation of the TNI Law
according to article 7 paragraph (2) that overcoming acts of terrorism is the main task of the TNI which is carried out by carrying out military operations other than war (OMSP).

The legal basis for the task of the TNI to deal with acts of terrorism is in paragraph 4 of the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution, Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law Number 3 of 2002, Article 6 of Law Number 34 of 2004, Article 7 paragraph (1) and (2) letter b number 3 of the TNI Law, Article 11 of the TNI Law and Article 43i of Law Number 5 of 2018. The establishment of a Presidential Regulation on dealing with acts of terrorism is an order/delegation of the Act, namely Article 43i paragraph (3) Terrorism Law, the deadline for the formation of a Presidential Regulation is 1 (one) year since the Terrorism Law was promulgated in accordance with Article 46B.

The emergence of terrorism in Indonesia, especially the ISIS group, is a real threat to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, for that the TNI prioritizes fostering and increasing understanding of state defense for the Indonesian people, especially the nation's next generation.

The involvement of the TNI in the eradication of terrorism is possible, if terrorism is seen as an act that threatens the integrity and safety of the state. Operations in eradicating terrorism involving the TNI must be preceded and based on the President's order, namely Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for 2020-2024. The involvement of the TNI is carried out in line with the rampant acts of terror carried out by the ISIS terrorism group both in Indonesia and at the local level such as the DKI Jakarta province.

In the Jakarta area (Kodam Jaya), according to data obtained by the author, from 1981 to 2021 there were several acts of terror carried out by terrorist groups, including the terrorist bombings that occurred at the Philippine Embassy in Menteng, Central Jakarta (in 2000); the terrorist bombing took place at the Malaysian Embassy in Kuningan, Jakarta (in 2000); the terrorist bombing took place in the courtyard of the Australian International School, in Pejaten Jakarta (2001); the terrorist bombing took place on New Year's Eve in front of the Bulungan chicken restaurant, Jakarta (2002); the terrorist bombing took place at the Police Headquarters complex, Jakarta (in 2003); the terrorist bombing took place in front of the Australian Embassy, Jakarta (in 2004); the terrorist bombing took place in the home page of the Expert on the Policy Making Council of the Indonesian Mujahidin Council in the Pamulang area, Tangerang (2006); bomb terror acts occurred in 2 places, namely at the JW Marriot and Ritz Carlton hotels, Jakarta (2009) (Armaidy Armawi and Teguh Anggoro, 2010); the terrorist bombing took place in Gading Serpong, in South Tangerang, Banten (in 2011); terrorist bombings and shootouts occurred around Plaza Sarinah Thamrin, Central Jakarta (in 2016); the pan bomb terror attack occurred at the Kampung Melayu terminal, East Jakarta (in 2017); riots at Mako Brimob Jakarta (in 2018); and shooting at the Police Headquarters yard, and the perpetrator was killed on the spot, shot by a guard (in 2021).

Along with the rise of terrorist acts in the DKI Jakarta province, the TNI through the TNI Law prioritizes community participation in breaking the chain of terrorist spread by involving the community, especially the younger generation, to take part in state defense awareness education, as an effort to build the strength of the national defense by providing awareness building for defending the state. State for the Indonesian people. This is in line with Article 9 paragraph (2) of Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense.

In Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense it is emphasized that as a manifestation of universality, the involvement of all citizens in efforts to defend the country is an obligation as well as a right. The National Defense Law also classifies that the defense of the country is classified into 3 (three) groups, namely the Main Component (TNI), the Reserve Component and the Supporting Component. In Article 9 paragraph (2) of the National Defense Law, it was emphasized that "the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country is carried out through civic education, compulsory basic military training, service as TNI soldiers, and service according to the profession." Thus, the Universal Defense System is implemented by involving all citizens, regions, and all national resources which were prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and sustainable manner (Kemhan, 2021).

State defense is a concept drawn up by the legislative apparatus and high-ranking officials of a country regarding the patriotism of a person, a group or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the existence of that country. Every citizen has the same obligation in matters of state defense. This is a manifestation of the love of a citizen for his homeland who has given life to him. This happens since a person is born, grows up and in his efforts to make a living. Physically, this can be interpreted as an effort to defend against physical attacks or aggression from parties that threaten the existence of the country, while non-physically this concept is defined as an effort to take an active role in advancing the nation and state, either through education, morals, social as well as improving the welfare of the people who make up the nation (Ministry of Defense, 2021).
In the implementation of state defense, a citizen can do it both physically and non-physically. Physical defense of the state includes the struggle to take up arms, for example if there is an attack from a foreign country against the sovereignty of the nation. Meanwhile, non-physical state defense is defined as all efforts to safeguard the nation and state sovereignty through the process of increasing nationalism. Nationalism is a series of love and awareness in the process of living in the state and nation, as well as efforts to foster a sense of love for the homeland. In addition, the defense can be done by growing activeness in playing an active role in realizing the progress of the nation and state.

The problem that occurs at this time is the lack of awareness of some citizens, the spirit of nationalism is low. This can be seen from the perpetrators of acts of terrorism, which are mostly dominated by young people. Thus, the role of the TNI in carrying out state defense awareness for citizens is important in order to break the terrorism network in the country.

Formulation of the Problem
Referring to this background with the phenomenon of weak awareness of defending the state for the next generation of the nation, prompts the author to put forward the following issues, namely: "How is the form of fostering awareness of defending the state organized by Kodam Jaya in breaking the chain of the spread of ISIS terrorism?"

THEORETICAL Terrorism
Various opinions of experts and implementing agencies dealing with terrorism issues, put forward the definition of terrorism in various ways. Terror implies the use of violence, to create or condition a climate of fear within the wider community, rather than just the victims of violence. According to Walter Reich in Hendropriyono (2009: 25) terrorism is a violent strategy designed to increase desired outcomes by instilling fear among the general public.

Meanwhile, according to Burke (2008), terrorism is a planned act with a motive of political violence, in the form of crimes against non-combatant targets of the civilian population by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, secret organizations or underground movements, which are usually aimed at seizing the influence of the listener.

Defend the Country
As mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 27 paragraph (3), that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state and Law no. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense Article 9 paragraph states: (1) Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the country which is manifested in the implementation of national defense; (2) The participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country, as referred to in paragraph (1), organized through: a. civic education; b. compulsory basic military training; c. service as a soldier of the Indonesian National Armed Forces voluntarily or on a mandatory basis; and D. dedication to the profession.

State defense itself is defined as the determination, attitude, and behavior of citizens who are inspired by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, who are willing to sacrifice to ensure the survival of the State.

The awareness of defending the country is essentially a willingness to serve the country and the willingness to sacrifice to defend the country. Included in it is to act and do the best for the nation and state. The form of defending the country is love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, belief in the power of Pancasila, being willing to sacrifice for the nation and state, and having the initial ability to defend the country (Rahayu and Farida et al, 2019).

State defense is a constitutional obligation as an Indonesian citizen as well as an obligation as a human being as emphasized by Moh. Mahfud MD. Furthermore, Mahfud explained, as a citizen, you are required to have a sense of nationalism (nationalism) or a deep love for the homeland so that you must be ready to defend and sacrifice for its survival. Thus, there is a reciprocal achievement between the protection of the rights granted by the state and the willingness to sacrifice for the survival of the nation and state which is embodied in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution concerning the obligation of citizens to defend the country (Sri Indriyani Umra, 2019: 164-178).

State Defense Awareness Education Activities (PKBN) are carried out within the scope of education, society, and work in accordance with government regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense in article 3 paragraph (2). The technical explanation for PKBN is in the Minister of Defense Regulation Number 32 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Fostering State Defense Awareness.

Territorial Development
Territorial guidance (Binter) is all efforts related to planning, developing, mobilizing and controlling regional potential with all its aspects in order to make space, tools and fighting conditions efficient for the interests of national defense on land to face every threat (Ryacudu, 2003).
The territorial development of the TNI AD is a task that must be carried out by TNI AD soldiers as a means and method of realizing the unity of the TNI-People in the context of the success of the main task, namely defending the country.

Territorial command in the context of Binter is an inseparable part of the doctrine of the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Sishanta) which includes all efforts, work and activities to assist all regional potentials for the benefit of defense which is the function of territorial development (Binter) of the TNI (Adiwijoyo, 2002).

One of the functions of territorial development (Binter) is social communication. This function is important because it forms a close relationship between the TNI and the people. On the other hand, social communication activities are directed at early detection and early prevention of all vulnerabilities that exist in the region. The community is asked to report all forms of vulnerability in their area to the territorial unit. This step is a real step in detecting radicalism in the regions.

Universal War (the doctrine of universal war in the white paper)

In Clausewitz's writings in Vom Kriege's book, he describes war as an act of violence by one country to impose its will on another (Nurhuda, 2021). Meanwhile, universal war is a war that involves all Indonesian people in their respective professional fields, as well as involving all national resources that are owned to be used as much as possible for the benefit of war (Nurhuda, 2021). In practice, universal war is carried out to stop the development of radicalism and acts of terrorism in Indonesia.

The universal war was carried out by the Indonesian military in breaking the chain of terrorism in Indonesia. The concept of Defending the State as soft behavioralism is used as the basis for breaking the development of terrorism in society. In practice, how does the TNI carry out state defense activities in the community.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is qualitative research, namely the type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other methods of quantification (measurement) (Cresswell, 2008: 24).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Development of State Defense Awareness by the TNI in Deciding the Spread of Radical Understanding in the Kodam Jaya Region

It should be understood that in recent years various acts of terrorism have occurred in the Jakarta area. Terrorist cells continue to grow in Indonesia, including Jakarta. In order to eradicate and cut off the influence of radical groups that are starting to spread in Jakarta, the Jaya Regional Military Command has implemented soft behavioralism steps through activities to foster awareness of defending the country. This step is taken to change the attitudes and behavior of the people so that they love their country more through their respective professions. As explained by Rahayu et al. (2018), State Defense is a willingness to serve the country and a willingness to sacrifice to defend the country. Included in it is to act and do the best for the nation and state.

The State Defense activities are carried out by the Jaya Regional Military Command, involving the territorial units of the Kodim, Korem and Kodam. Territorial units in the Kodam Jaya area carry out territorial activities by socializing State Defense Awareness Education in the scope of education, society and work. This step is a real step in involving the community to break the chain of radicalism in the country. This activity is part of the universal war against radicalism and terrorism.

Scope of Education.

Talking about the educational environment means talking about all levels of education in the country, both formal ones such as early childhood, kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, college and other levels, to informal education. Kodam Jaya through its territorial units carry out State Defense activities in every education strata.

Every Kodim in the Jakarta area carries out State Defense activities in schools. Babinsa which is the spearhead for the territorial unit is obliged to disseminate state defense to elementary schools in its target area in the village/kelurahan. As was done by several Babinsa in Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, they provided socialization to students in several Elementary Schools in Pasar Minggu (interview with Babinsa Kodim South Jakarta, Serka Agus on December 6, 2021).

In practice, State Defense activities are carried out by the territorial unit through social communication as an effort for early detection and early prevention. Danramil socializes to junior high school students, while Dandim socializes to high school/equivalent and university students. Likewise, Danrem does a lot of socializing to universities. The State Defense activity is one of the implementations of the territorial function of social communication. The message to be aware of various forms of changing situations in schools is conveyed to students, so that they understand from the start when there are spots of radicalism in their schools. This is one way to break the chain of radicalism.
The Village Trustees as an extension of the territorial unit provide understanding to elementary school students about defending the country. How elementary school students love their country by studying well, so that their dreams can be achieved. Apart from that, it also provides an explanation so as not to be easily provoked by people who are not known, and how students and teachers are sensitive to changes in the school environment. This explanation made the students understand the dangers of radicalism in schools. In addition to these activities, the Babinsa also participated in the flag ceremony on Monday. This activity is routinely carried out before the covid 19 pandemic. This activity is carried out so that elementary school students also understand the form of our love for the country through flag ceremony activities.

In addition to being implemented in elementary schools, the Kodim in the Jakarta area provides enlightenment on defending the country in junior high and high school (equivalent) schools. At the high school level, state defense enlightenment is given by the Danramil and Dandim. The knowledge of defending the country is given such as the basics of defending the country, the dangers of terrorism, and the dangers of drugs, nationalism, and national insight and so on. Providing material on the dangers of terrorism is one approach that is considered appropriate to cut off the dangers of radicalism and terrorism. The students received an understanding of the dangers of radicalism for a country, the widespread spread of terrorism through social media and so on. Some high school students/level students actually get valuable enlightenment, so that they are not wrong in choosing friends to hang out with, and are smart in operating gadgets so that they are not persuaded by web addresses that spread radicalism teachings a lot.

Meanwhile, at the tertiary level, Kodam Jaya conducts many visits to campuses. This step is part of the socialization of the dangers of radicalism and terrorism. Several universities have repeatedly held discussions and seminars on radicalism and the roots of terrorism in the country. This step is appropriate considering that radicalism is starting to enter the campus world. Several campuses in the country have indicated that there are students who join radical groups. Even though it is individual / individual, the name of the campus or college still carries over. As in Huda's research (2018) which describes the emergence of the phenomenon of lecturers and students joining ISIS and NII radicalism groups.

The implementation of State Defense activities in Higher Education can be a request from a higher education institution or a program from the Jaya Regional Military Command. If it is a request from a university, then the technical implementation is a request from the university to the Jaya Regional Military Command to provide material on nationalism. Universities have the initiative in carrying out these activities due to reading the national phenomenon about the existence of universities exposed to radicalism, and several lecturers and students who are members of radical groups. (Interview with Mr. Asep, Lecturer of UPN Veteran Jakarta, on December 24, 2021).

Kodam Jaya conducts awareness building activities for the State Defense by taking into account school culture. According to Wiyani and Hongboontri, the discussion of school culture involves several aspects such as ritual activities that have become routine activities at school, the relationship between components in the school environment (socio-cultural), additional activities both intracurricular and extracurricular, the policy process taken to form applicable decisions at the school (Wiyani, 2014).

Students' behavior and attitudes are influenced by two environments, namely the family and school environment. The school environment is believed to be a vehicle for building good student character. Coaching behavior and attitudes of students can be done by providing guidance in schools. Fostering awareness of defending the country is carried out by character building that teaches how to think and behave. The development of student character which leads to attitudes and behavior requires various aspects, not only from the aspect of skills (psychomotor) (Wiyani, 2014).

In the implementation of State Defense awareness activities in schools, more emphasis is placed on building the character of love for the homeland. As explained in the concept of Character Development from Megawangi (2009) that character building is a plus character development, which involves aspects of knowledge (cognitive), feelings (feeling), and action (action). Providing understanding and feelings can have an impact on the awareness of defending the country. The result of understanding can provide actions that reflect awareness of defending the country (Chrisiana, 2005). According to Chrisiana that there are six types of character that must be achieved in character building activities, including 1) Trustworthiness, a form of character that makes a person have integrity, honesty, and loyalty; 2) Fairness, a form of character that makes a person have an open mind and does not like to take advantage of others; 3) Caring, a form of character that makes a person have a caring attitude and concern for others and the social conditions of the surrounding environment; 4) Respect, a form of character that makes someone always respect and respect others; 5) Citizenship, a form of character that makes a person aware of laws and regulations and cares about the natural environment; 6) Responsibility, a form of character that makes a person responsible, disciplined, and always doing things as well as possible in everyday life.
Awareness of defending the country can be related to the type of character of Citizenship and Responsibility, so that with character development it can provide awareness of defending the country to students so that they can behave that reflects defending the country.

The implementation of soft behavioralism in deciding the notion of radicalism in schools is carried out through fostering awareness of defending the state. This activity is also carried out in informal education such as in Islamic boarding schools, other informal training institutions and so on. This means that Kodam Jaya is really included in all spheres of education to provide education on state defense awareness to students. The form of activity above is a description of the universal war in the face of radicalism in the country. How does the TNI involve all components of society and existing resources to combat radicalism and terrorism.

**Community Scope**

The implementation of state defense awareness development is carried out by the Jaya Regional Military Command in the community. This means that territorial units such as the Korem and Kodim carry out activities to foster awareness of state defense directly to the community through social communication. The territorial unit visits the community in its territory and then provides an understanding to the public about defending the state, including providing an understanding of the dangers of radicalism and terrorism as an effort for early detection and early prevention. The community groups referred to here are RT/RW, kelurahan, places of study, NGOs, community organizations, and so on.

Providing understanding about the dangers of radicalism and terrorism is given to the community, such as first, monitoring activities of community movements from one place to another through the method of reporting the situation of RT, RW and Village. The role of RT and RW is very large in preventing the emergence of this radical movement and terrorism. RT and RW administrators are the spearheads in detecting various social vulnerabilities from an early age. According to Sutiaji, the right formulation is needed, so that the role of RT and RW as an early detection tool for all social vulnerabilities in this community can run well. Including building a good coordination system between RT, RW, kelurahan, sub-district, to the police, and the TNI (SindoNews.com., Sutiaji: The Role of RT RW is Very Big to Prevent Terrorism, https://region.sindonews.com/article/jatim/15483/sutiaji-role-rt-rw-very-large-to-prevent-terrorism/10, accessed 18 December 2021).

Second, fortify the public so that they are not easily tempted/persuaded into lure by strangers, or persuaded to become members of terrorists. Generally, they (the terrorists) recruit young people with lucrative offers when in fact they are misleading. Many unexpected ways are used by the terrorist group to recruit new members. The modes include promising high wages, promises of a good life, romantic relationships, spreading propaganda videos, and offering free umrah.

Third, provide understanding to the public on content that contains the spread of radicalism under the guise of a certain religion. How to recruit through social media, and how personal characters are easily recruited by their group. Everything was explained by the territorial unit of the Jakarta Jaya Regional Military Command.

State defense awareness activities are one of the implementations of the territorial function of social communication. The message to be aware of various forms of change in the situation in the area where they live is conveyed to all strata of society, so that they understand from the start when there are spots of radicalism in their area. This is one way to break the chain of radicalism. The public understands and wants to report quickly to the territorial unit, this is part of defending the country.

By understanding the dangers of radicalism spreading among the people, this concept will be able to counteract the growing understanding of radicalism in society. The form of activity above is a description of the universal war in the face of radicalism in the country. How does the TNI involve all components of society and existing resources to combat radicalism and terrorism.

**Scope of work**

The scope of work is the place where a person works. It should also be understood that the spread of radicalism/terrorism has entered into various scopes of work. Thus, it is not wrong if various agencies, both government and private, have collaborated with Kodam Jaya to carry out State Defense activities. As in other areas, Kodam Jaya has also held several state defense activities for government and private institutions.

State defense awareness activities are one of the implementations of the territorial function of social communication. The message to be aware of various forms of changing situations in the area where they work is conveyed to all government and private agencies, so that they understand from the start when there are spots of radicalism in their work environment. This is one way to break the chain of radicalism. The bureaucrats and employees understand and are willing to report quickly to the territorial unit if any bits of radicalism are found, this activity is part of defending the country.
Several local government agencies such as the Satpol PP, and several other agencies have followed or sent their personnel to Rindam Jaya to be educated on State Defense awareness. Rindam Jaya, which has a State Defense Education Unit (Satdik), almost every month organizes State Defense activities from government and private agencies in the Jakarta area.

In addition to Rindam Jaya as the organizer of state defense activities, territorial units such as the Korem and Kodim in the Kodam Jaya area also hold state defense activities against several private institutions. The Danramil/dandim as well as the Danrem have provided state defense knowledge to company employees. Some of the materials include the dangers of radicalism and terrorism. Providing material by providing some real examples of company employees joining radicalism groups and committing acts of terrorism.

This step is very good to prevent and break the chain of terrorism in the Jakarta area, especially those that have begun to spread in several government and private institutions. It is necessary to give appreciation to TNI personnel who have worked well to reduce the spread of radicalism in society. The form of activity above is a description of the universal war in the face of radicalism in the country. How does the TNI involve all components of society and existing resources to combat radicalism and terrorism.

Reflecting on the form of state defense awareness development mentioned above, it is held in order to prepare a strong and reliable defense force so that it is a necessity for a nation that wants peace, because strong and reliable defense is a powerful deterrent effect for other countries to hold back. Self-confrontation with Indonesia. In the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, one of the objectives of the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is stated, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia. In realizing the goals of the state, national defense is a very essential factor in ensuring the survival of a country. This National Defense must also be supported by the participation of the community as a reserve component through increasing awareness of defending the State.

The development of awareness of defending the State must be carried out considering Indonesia as an archipelagic country, which implements a universal defense system to achieve the country's goals. This universal defense is essentially a defense system that involves all citizens according to their roles and functions. The involvement of every citizen is based on a love for their homeland which is oriented towards common goals in realizing the national interest (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014: 25).

The universality of the defense system implies that all the people and all national resources, national facilities and infrastructure as well as the entire territory of the country as a whole and comprehensive defense unit (holistic) in the life of the nation and state. The universal defense system is an integration of military defense and non-military defense through an effort to build a strong and respected national defense force and capability with high deterrence.

Indonesia's universal defense system is built sustainably and continuously to deal with various types of threats, in this case the threat of terrorism. In the 2015 National Defense Strategy Book it was stated that defense resources are managed through a transformation process to transform the potential of national resources into elements of national strength. Elements of national power consist of military defense resources and non-military defense resources (State Defense Strategy, 2015:52).

From all of this, awareness of defending the state is an important part of the national strategy of the Indonesian nation and state in dealing with various threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges. This is the essence of fostering awareness of state defense which is striving to build the character of the Indonesian nation which has the spirit of nationalism and patriotism and has strong national resilience to ensure the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and maintaining the implementation of national development in achieving national goals. Related to this fact, there are three basic questions about defending the country that need to be answered in order to better understand the meaning of defending the country itself.

First, Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense Article 4 states that "state defense aims to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats.” The article shows that what must be defended from the state is state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety. Second, each country has its own national interests which sometimes conflict with one another. These conditions make the country need to survive given the increasingly strong competition and no one can guarantee that a country will exist forever or remain standing. For this reason, in order to survive, the state must be defended and protected from various forms of threats. Third, the task of defending the country cannot only depend on the Indonesian National Army (TNI) alone. Like the universal defense system, defending the country must involve all components of the nation, including all citizens, state institutions, social institutions, to political parties (political superstructure and infrastructure).
From all of this, the implementation of a universal defense system requires State Defense Awareness Development (PKBN) which is provided in the education, community, and work environment. This is regulated in Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. The implementation of PKBN within the scope of education as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (2) letter a is implemented through the national education system.

PKBN is one of the efforts to build deterrence which is very important to be carried out in order to strengthen the defense of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats and disturbances to state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the country and the safety of the entire nation. Basically PKBN is intended to build, shape the mental attitude and character of all Indonesian citizens so that they have a sense of love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, believes in Pancasila as the state ideology, is willing to sacrifice for the nation and state, and has the initial ability to defend the state, both psychologically and physically. Indonesian citizens who have an awareness of defending the country that is universal, in order to maintain state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national safety.

As the implementation of the Universal War, according to Prabowo, it must be based on the defense of the universal people. This concept has become a defense doctrine adopted by the Indonesian people so far. Therefore, if one day Indonesia is involved in a war, whether physical or non-physical, then all the people must be involved. National defense should not only be strengthened by the TNI as the main component. Therefore, it is necessary to build backup components from all sectors. Thus, every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the State Defense program. "That is the Indonesian doctrine so far, born from our history that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in defending the country" (Kompas.com, 2021).

CONCLUSION

In order to break the chain of spreading the notion of radicalism and terrorism in the Jakarta area, Kodam Jaya does it through a soft behavioralism approach, namely in the form of fostering awareness of state defense organized by the TNI. The implementation of state defense activities is carried out in the scope of education, the scope of society and the scope of work.

State defense awareness activities are one of the implementations of the territorial function of social communication. It is carried out by the territorial unit so that the public understands from the start if there are spots of radicalism in their environment.

In the Scope of Education, the socialization of state defense education is carried out by Kodam Jaya, both in formal education (PAUD, kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, college and other equivalent schools) and informal education. Meanwhile, at the community level, the implementation of state defense awareness is carried out at the RT/RW, kelurahan, recitation places, NGOs, community organizations, and so on. In the scope of work, PKBN activities are held in local government institutions and private sector.

The implementation of state defense awareness in the various scopes above is able to break the chain of spread of radicalism and terrorism in the Jakarta area. The form of activity above is an elaboration of the universal war in the face of radicalism in the country, where the TNI involves all components of society and existing resources to combat radicalism and terrorism.

REFERENCES:

Books :

**Laws and regulations:**

1. UUD 1945.
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2002 tentang Pertahanan Negara.
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 34 Tahun 2004 tentang Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI).
5. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 2018 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme.
6. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2019 tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Nasional (PSDN) untuk Pertahanan Negara.

**Journals:**


**Media Online:**