

Falsification test of the national resilience concept as Indonesian geostrategic doctrine

Juniawan Priyono, author

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Abstrak

Generally, geostrategy is a type of foreign policy guided principally by geographic factors, that express an aggressive and offensive character, which is outward-looking. Further, it combines strategic considerations with geopolitical situations in such way that the military is always included. Meanwhile, the national resilience concept which was developed by the National Resilience Institute of Republic Indonesia (Lemhannas) is more defensive, less militaristic, inward-looking and based on prosperity and security principles. This study aims to prove the truth of national resilience concept by using deductive phenomenological interpretive qualitative methods with epistemology of geostrategy as a main objective. Popper's falsification test is intended to gather evidence on which the geostrategic peripheral is applied to the national resilience concept, rather than reject the conception. The required data includes the national resilience concept and an epistemology of geostrategy to explain geostrategic realities in a systematic hierarchy, using historical documents, scientific publications and also interviews. This study has shown that the national resilience concept sits outside the geostrategic periphery, despite some evidence of geostrategic validity. The evidence indicating the applicability of geostrategy includes (1) does not place emphasis a strategic substance; (2) without strategic planning, political/diplomatic attempts and/or military meansto achieve national objective; (3) an inward-looking drive to improve tenacity and sturdiness rather than active politicalstrategic influence; (4) the changes occur in the long-term and; (5) the defensive posture prioritizes consultation and cooperation. The evidence that shows the applicability of geostrategy includes (1) formulation of national objectives and; (2) consideration of geography and geopolitical conditions.