**Philosophy of defense science: An approach to national defense and security development policy**

**Abstract**

This article examines the philosophy of defense science as a conceptual approach to developing defense and security policies in various countries. The philosophy of defense science offers a framework that allows for an in-depth analysis of the defense strategies of countries, especially in the face of increasingly complex global threats, both traditional ones such as military aggression and non-traditional threats such as terrorism and cybersecurity. By referring to various philosophical paradigms, such as positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism, this article explores how the philosophy of science influences the formulation of defense policies in various countries. The primary focus lies on the development of defense science in Indonesia by providing a broader analysis of how a philosophical approach can strengthen national defense strategies. This article also highlights the relevance of integrating social, political, and technological sciences to shaping more adaptive and sustainable defense policies.

**Keywords:​** philosophy of defense science, defense policy, national security, philosophical paradigm, global threats.

**INTRODUCTION**

In philosophy, knowledge is one of the essential disciplines​s in analyzing and understanding runway theoretical and methodological concepts from various fields of science, including knowledge defense. In the context of policy defense and security, philosophical knowledge helps evaluate methods and the approach used To formulate policies and provides a framework For understanding How policy Is generated, implemented, and evaluated (Edler et al., 2022). In an increasingly global environment filled with complex and challenging challenges, defense policies are again limited to traditional military threats but include issues of traditional security like terrorism, cybersecurity, climate change, and global health. Emerging awareness of security issues beyond military threats (Romaniuk & Sabani, 2020). Therefore, philosophical knowledge defense is essential for providing a framework for an in-depth analysis of various countries’ development policy defense and security.

In various countries, securitization theory aims to explain the political process by which (1) the security nature of public issues is defined, (2) the social obligations arising from the general recognition of a situation as a threat are reinforced, and (3) the appropriateness of specific policies is determined. (Balzacq et al., 2015). Development policy defense and security are often influenced by paradigms​ and philosophies used​ to understand threat security and how to respond to threats. Some paradigms that are often used in philosophy knowledge defense include positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism (Lim, 2023). Positivism, for example, emphasizes the importance of empirical data and scientific evidence in formulating effective and based policy​ facts (Drakopoulos, 2024). In context defense, countries that adopt the positivity approach often focus on using intelligence, military intelligence, data-based risk analysis, and advanced technology to protect national interests. On the other hand, constructivism views policy defense as a result of social construction, where national identity, norms, culture, and social perception play a role in forming a country's response to threats (Lupovici, 2021). The approach of postmodernism and criticism gives perspective deconstructive to policy defense, highlighting How power and social structure can influence policy and revealing possible biases and inequalities (del Cuvillo et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, philosophical knowledge defense can be an essential framework for analyzing policy defense formulated by the government. As an archipelagic country, the largest in the world, with a huge population and strategic location, Indonesia faces various challenges and unique defenses. In addition to conventional military threats, Indonesia must also face non-traditional threats like terrorism, separatism, piracy at sea, and disaster nature often influences​​ stability. Therefore, Indonesia’s defense policy must be developed with a comprehensive approach that involves various sectors, from military and political to international diplomacy. Philosophy knowledge defense gives runway a solid conceptual​ understanding of how policies are designed and implemented and how principles, ethics, and morals are applied when making decisions.

Philosophy knowledge defense also helps to reveal assumptions, the underlying basis of policy defense, and ways to view a country against threat security; for example, in traditional policy defense and traditional policy defense, a threat is often considered​ as something that comes outside, such as military aggression or attack terrorists. However, with the constructivist approach, the No always natural objective can only result from the construction of a social construct influenced by history, national identity, and perceptions of the power of other countries. With a long history of colonialism and a struggle for independence, Indonesia has different perceptions​ about threats than other countries. This is reflected in a more defensive-defensive policy that focuses on domestically protecting territorial sovereignty and political stability.

The dynamics of regional and international politics also influence policy defense in Indonesia. As a country located in the heart of Southeast Asia, Indonesia must face great regional powers such as China and Australia and become a key player in regional organizations such as ASEAN. Therefore, Indonesia’s defense policy is focused on the strength of its military and involves diplomacy, defense, and international cooperation. Approach This approach is known by the term Sishankamrata ( Defense and security) people universe ) or Total Defense, which emphasizes the participation of all state elements, including public civil society, in guard security. In the philosophical context, the knowledge defense approach can be seen to integrate various dimensions of defense—military, political, economic, and social—into one framework for cohesive policy.​

Influence technology has also become an essential aspect of policy defense. In the modern era, progress in technology, especially cyber and artificial intelligence, and how revolutionized countries view defense advancement allow the country to detect and respond to problems effectively but also raise questions about profound ethics. For example, using autonomous weapons or military robots creates moral dilemmas about the extent to which technology can be used in conflict without violating human principles. In philosophy knowledge defense, this aspect becomes a material critical discussion, especially​ in developing policy ethical and responsible​ answers in the use of technology in the military (Anand et al., 2020).

In addition, Indonesia’s defense policy is also being influenced by increasingly relevant global issues, such as climate change and energy security. Problems This is more important in the context of development sustainability. (Hsieh & Yeh, 2024). These nontraditional threats force states to adopt a more holistic approach to developing defense policies. Here, the philosophy of defense science provides the analytical framework needed to understand how these challenges are integrated into national defense policies. For example, extreme climate change can influence Indonesia’s stability and social and economic stability, causing internal conflicts and disturbances to security. Therefore, policy defense No Again focuses not only on threats to the military but also on environmental and resource aspects and the power that influences the state (Neill et al., 2017).

In general, philosophy knowledge defense approaches a comprehensive concept​ of understanding policy defense and security in various countries. Approaching this also allows us to consider aspects of ethics and morals in policy defense, which is essential for ensuring that policies taken​ are effective in protecting national interests and fair and sustainable in the term. In the case of Indonesia, the development policy of comprehensive defense​ needs a deep understanding​ of the challenges faced by the country, both by the military and non-military. Philosophy knowledge defense provides a runway for intellectually solid​ analysis of how policy is described and how the state can integrate various elements of defense into one framework of practical and ethical policies.​

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

The study of philosophy, knowledge, defense, and policy security is critical in the context of the complexity of a continuing global threat development. Literature that discusses philosophical knowledge defense has examined various perspectives, from positivism to postmodernism, to give more insight​ into How policy defense is formulated, implemented, and evaluated. In addition, the influence of globalization, technology, and threats from nontraditional security are also becoming an important topic in scientific defense. This study is multidisciplinary and more prominent in the literature, covering the social, political, and technological elements essential in formulating modern defense.

One of the dominant approaches​ in philosophical knowledge defense is positivism, which emphasizes the importance of empirical data and scientific methods when making decisions. Positivism focuses on real evidence that can be verified objectively through observation and testing. In the context of policy defense, this approach has been used by many countries to prioritize approach data for identifying threat security and developing effective strategies. In his book The Structure of Scientific Revolutions (1962), Thomas Kuhn emphasized that a shifting paradigm in knowledge happens when data are related to problem security and *Artificial Intelligence (AI)*; the old way does not work. Again, it explains the phenomenon of this new (Anand et al., 2020). In the field of defense, change is reflected in the need to adapt to new threats that can be overcome, Not only by using the military in a traditional way. However, the task military integrates security in an overall manner (Gilli et al., 2024).

Countries that adopted a positive policy defense approach, such as the United States and some Western European countries, often relied on technologically advanced and analytical risk data to protect national interests. Using technology intelligence and system supervision based on cyber technology becomes important in the defense strategy. An example concrete from implementation positivism in modern policy is the use of drones in the military To monitor and respond to threats with high precision. This approach makes policy defense more dependent on continuous empirical data collected and analyzed by advanced device technology.

Apart from positivism, constructivism also plays a vital role in philosophy knowledge defense studies. Approach This approach emphasizes that policy defense is not only influenced by material factors such as the vital military but also by social construction, which includes national identity, norms, culture, and perceptions of threats. Alexander Wendt's work entitled "Anarchy is What States Make of It" (1992) emphasizes that countries act based on the interpretation of social threat and not solely on the factual objective (Agius, 2020). Thus, policy defense results from the construction of social influence through a country’s history, politics, and culture (Hirsch Ballin et al., 2020).

In the Indonesian context, the approach constructivism can be used to analyze how national identity is rooted in the historical​ struggles for independence and how the values of Pancasila influence national defense policy. Indonesia views national sovereignty as significant. This is reflected in policy defense, which focuses on protecting the country's territory and rejecting the mixing of hands with foreigners. Constructivism is also relevant in understanding cooperation in regional defense, such as in ASEAN, where member states share perceptions about threats originating issues like terrorism and maritime security.

Temporarily, postmodernism offers more criticism​ of policy defense, highlighting How the power and structure of Society influence decisions. Michel Foucault’s Discipline and Punish (1975) emphasizes the connection between power and knowledge and How policy defense is often used as a tool To perpetuate power politics and economics (Bowle & Arneson, 2024). In this context, policy defense is intended not only to protect the country from external threats but also to strengthen the control of internal government threats. Mass mobilization becomes an instrument of politics used by any elite, including​ the ruling government.​ The goal is to match opposition that does not agree with government policy (Hellmeier & Weidmann, 2020).

Feminist critiques in the framework of postmodernism also provide views critical to military policy. The assumption of patriarchal neglect​ prospective women and other marginalized groups often shape policy military. Gender equality is a novel way to promote gender equality in the environment and the military (Williams et al., 2024). View This opens room for more analysis​ , including how policy defense influences various groups in Society and how gender bias can influence decisions in military (Holmberg & Alvinius, 2024).

Along with globalization, threats to the security of countries are increasingly varied and are not Again limited to conflict military traditions. Literature about nontraditional security has emphasized that issues such as climate change, global health, and cybersecurity have become integral to policy defense. Barry Buzan et al. (1998) introduced draft securitization, which states that an issue can threaten security through political processes (Felfeli & Stahl, 2023). Climate change, for example, has been identified as a threat to security in many countries because of its impact on the economy and Society (Nguyen et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, changes in climate and natural disasters are threats that affect policy defense. Indonesia’s defense policy not only focuses on threats to the military but also includes non-traditional issues like maritime security, fire forests, terrorism, and the impacts of climate change. Multidisciplinary policy defense must counter an increasing threat complex. For example, maritime terrorism in the Malacca Strait area has encouraged Indonesia to strengthen international cooperation on maritime security through diplomacy and defense cooperation with neighboring countries (Lestari et al., 2022).

Technology has also become an essential factor in policy defense development. Technology developments in cyber and intelligence have changed how countries respond to threat security. P.W. Singer, Joanne J. Myers in Wired for War: The Robotics Revolution and Conflict in the 21st Century (2009) explains how robotics and drone technology have created new challenges in modern (Singer & Myers, 2010). Technology This allows the country to operate the military with minimal risk for troops but also gives rise to a dilemma of deep ethics​ about using a strong military without the involvement of men directly (Malmio, 2023).

Indonesia has started modernizing its system defense by incorporating advanced technology into its defense strategy. Using technology, cyber security, and intelligence has become more critical to addressing cyber threats and improving the ability to detect threats at maritime borders. However, the literature also warns that the use of technology in policy defense must consider ethics and the risk of using technology in the military without controlling humans.

Using technology defense approaches, such as weapon autonomy, also raises ethical questions that policy defense must address. In Just and Unjust Wars (1977), Michael Walzer highlights the importance of principles jus ad bellum ( justice) in starting a war ) and jus in bello ( justice in war ). The involvement of the AU in war shows the etching law of war that was fought long ago. (Erskine, 2024). The principles This helps evaluate whether military action can be justified from a moral viewpoint, including in-context use of technology weapons.

In addition, the literature on philosophical knowledge defense has highlighted the importance of considering ethical principles in policy defense. The use of military strength, especially in the context of operation military international, often faces​ profound (Baarle et al., 2015). Policy defense that ignores ethics can undermine problem legitimacy and increase collateral risk damage. Therefore, good policy always considers the implications of rotary military action to ensure that actions are proportional and appropriate to principles of the rights of men (human(Troy, 2024).

The literature concludes that the philosophy of knowledge defense offers various perspectives for understanding complex policy defense in the modern era. Positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism provide outlooks on developing and implementing policy defense. However, nontraditional threats and technological developments add a layer of complexity to policy defense. With this multidisciplinary approach, the literature has demonstrated that effective policy defense​ must integrate technical, social, and ethical aspects in response to threats that increase global security.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

Research methods This approach was based on a method review literature, which was implemented following PRISMA (Mikhridinova et al., 2024). This method allows the merger of various literature sources in a manner critical to forming a newer framework ​ deeply related to development policy, national defense, and security based on philosophy and science. Approach This approach was chosen to analyze and integrate various paradigm philosophies in policy defense, such as positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism, to achieve comprehensive and operational understanding.​

Research data This includes primary and secondary data. Primary data include documents officially published by the Indonesian government and several other countries, such as the Defense White Paper and Plan Strategic Defense. Secondary data comprise academic literature, including articles, journals, books, papers, and conferences related to philosophy, science, policy defense, and issues related to nontraditional security, such as cyber security and terrorism. The literature ​ covers theories from philosophers such as Michel Foucault and Alexander Wendt and studies from researchers​ of contemporary dynamics policy for global defense.

The literature search was performed systematically using central databases, such as Scopus and Web of Science. Retrieved articles​ ranging from the period 2017-2022, with keywords like " philosophy knowledge defense," " paradigm philosophical," and " policy " defense." All results were searched and then filtered using the PRISMA principle to ensure that selected articles​ fulfill the criteria of strict inclusion, such as relevance-appropriate topics and methodologies​ (Tedja et al., 2024)

Data analysis was performed in two stages: descriptive and critical stages. At the stage of analysis, descriptive research maps policy defense from several countries and categorizes them based on a philosophy such as positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism. Furthermore, analysis is critical for identifying key policy defense elements and operationalizing them in the context of global and nontraditional threats. Framework competency model taxonomy is also used to analyze How theory can be integrated into practice policy defense (Sarkis-Onofre et al., 2021).

A validity study is guaranteed by applying data triangulation, which compares primary and secondary data from various credible sources. ​ A comparative approach is also used to evaluate the differences between Indonesia’s and other countries’ policy defense to better understand the global impact on national policy defense. The PRISMA principle also ensures transparency in reporting, including using the PRISMA flowchart mapping article selection process article from search until inclusion end (Page et al., 2021). The proposed method is expected to be studied. This can contribute significantly to understanding How philosophical knowledge defense can operationalize in policy national defense and security​ more effectively and efficiently.

**RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This study aims to investigate the role of philosophical knowledge in forming Indonesian defense policy, with an implementation-focused approach to various paradigms—positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism—in facing increasing global challenges. The study also compares Indonesia’s defense policy with those of other countries to obtain more insight​ .

### **1. Positivism in Indonesian Defense Policy**

Positivism, which emphasizes using empirical data to make decisions, greatly influences Indonesia's policy defense. Modern technologies such as radar, satellites, and drones are used To monitor the movement of foreigners on the Indonesian border. As an archipelagic country and the world’s largest, Indonesia faces significant challenges in its sovereignty, especially in the water. Policy based on technology reflects an approach that emphasizes objective data as the basis of policy (Kemhan RI, 2015).

In addition, a data-based approach is also visible in Handling the threat of terrorism. After the attack bombings in Bali in 2002 and 2005, Indonesia adopted an intelligence-based approach to overcome domestic terrorism. A particular unit like Densus 88 relies on technology tracking, monitoring communication, and financial data analysis To identify network terrorism. This approach is in line with the theory of positivism, which emphasizes the importance of scientific methods in responding to natural and measurable threats (Windiani, 2018).

However, the proposed approach also receives criticism. Approach positivism in policy defense sometimes ignores factors of social and political influences​ and perception threats. Empirical data Possibly show the existence of a threat military from neighboring countries, but diplomatic and regional cooperation must also be considered in formulating a proper defense. Approaching​ too much policy depends on the military's strength without considering more social, cultural, and political​ factors. This approach is appropriate with criticism to approach positivism in policy defense, where empirical data often ignored​ factor diplomacy and relations politics that can influence perception threat. (Damien Kingsbury, 2017).

### **2. Constructivism in Indonesia’s Defense Policy**

Approach constructivism in Indonesia’s defense policy offers a more holistic perspective that relies on empirical data and pays attention to national identity and the perception of social threats. Alexander Wendt (1992) argued that threat security is not A natural objective but rather is constructed through interstate social interaction. Security is competitive; if one country strengthens, another country weakens (Wendt, 2017). Identity and violence have formed between each other in history and cannot be ignored in settlement conflicts (Ricarte, 2023). Indonesia’s defense policy is influenced by identity, strong national values​ , a history of struggle for independence and complete of tolerance, and a spirit of mutual cooperation based on the motto *diversity single ia* ( even though different, still one ). Implications political outside of his country: There is a free-active.

The principle of " Sishankamrata " or Total Defense implemented by Indonesia manifests an approach constructivism. Policy This integrates all elements of Society, including good military and civil society, into a national defense system. Indonesia’s long history of struggle for independence from colonialism has become a foundation for policy defense that emphasizes the importance of sovereignty and national solidarity (Kemhan RI, 2015). Identity also affects Indonesia’s nonaligned policy, in which the country chooses work. The same is true for various parties who, without taking sides, block the military (Sukma, 2015). However, in the context of globalization, constructivism faces new challenges, especially those related to non-traditional threats like cyber attacks. In an increasingly world-connected world, perception threats are constructed through interactions between countries and involve non-state actors operating in space cyberspace. There is a need for an approach policy that is more defense​ adaptive to threats unrelated to identity (Kohno, 2021).

### **3. Postmodernism in Indonesian Policy: An Analysis of Critical**

Approach postmodernism in Indonesia’s defense offers a perspective critical to power and underlying structures​ decision state strategy. Postmodernism rejects big (grand narratives) narratives and tends to question public assumptions, including in-context defense. Michel Foucault, a figure important in postmodernist thought, emphasized that policy is frequently used​ as a tool For perpetuating power, not solely For protecting security or the state (Foucault, 1995). This is relevant to Indonesian defense policy, especially because the government faces the threat of separatism in regions such as Papua and Aceh, where defense policies involving the operation of military and reinforcement control centers are considered vulnerable.

In the Papua context, military operations are often considered a response to the movement of separatists who demand independence. Postmodernist critique proposes that action is an effort to maintain sovereignty and a form of perpetuation control narrative-based politics​ , nationality, and security national (Kingsbury, 2023)ingsbury, 2023). According to the analysis of postmodernism, this narrative often blurs the complex problems of social, economic and cultural underpinnings​ of movement separatism. The policy defense-based approach​​ is militaristic, often ignoring dialog and approaches more peace-inclusive. In reality, the military is prioritized when facing threats (Idachaba, 2019).

In addition, technology has become a new instrument in modern policy defense, as highlighted in the study of postmodernism. Using technology in policy defense can increase the effectiveness of the military, but it also opens up room for the country to use technology as a tool to control Society, even if the government determines development sustainability. (Castro & Lopes, 2022). In Indonesia, technology supervision and monitoring are used in extensive efforts to counter terrorism and surveillance activities considered to threaten stability. Development of a network as a component fundamental to the hegemonic strategy. Although the governance network faces difficulty in growing trust, it relies on hierarchy and exclusivity. (Davies, 2012). This gives rise to concern from groups of elemental human beings, highlighting the potential abuse of technology To limit the freedom of civil and control room public.

Implementation technology like drones, cyber security systems supervision, and biometrics have become integral to Indonesia's policy defense over the past several years. However, the approach of postmodernism highlights how technology is not neutral in politics but reflects the power and interests of countries that use . According to Foucault, technology can create a more robust control system that forms public discipline in which every citizen is monitored and controlled (Zweibelson, 2017). In Indonesia, the use of advanced technology in policy defense has also increased debates about privacy, fundamental human rights, and government transparency.

In the global context, Indonesia is also involved in international work involving​ digital surveillance and the use of technology For security, especially against threats of rates of transnational terrorism like ISIS. However, postmodernism emphasizes that collaboration is often shrouded in narrative-dominant security, which ultimately can ignore aspects of rights, basic humanity, and civil freedom (Conrad et al., 2023). Policy defense that prioritizes technology without considering its implications tends to strengthen state power rather than protect citizens.

In the post-truth era, narratives of policy defense are often conditioned by manipulating information and technology. Approach postmodernism highlights that modern policy defense, including Indonesia, can use exaggerated threats to silence different political opinions. Thus, the notion of postmodernism in Indonesia’s defense policy opens room for evaluating repeat assumptions about security, technology, and power in increasingly complex global and domestic contexts.

### **4. Global Challenges and Traditional Threats**

The virtual world has changed connections internationally. The four main areas that need to be reviewed are prevention, selection instrument policy abroad, uncertainty, and interaction between states and non-states (Foulon & Meibauer, 2024). Indonesia’s defense policy is also faced with increasingly complex global challenges. Non- Non-traditional threats like climate change, terrorism, and cyber security need to be more adaptive and cooperative policies. Climate change, for example, has seriously threatened Indonesia as an archipelagic country. The rising surface sea and increasing frequency of natural disasters like floods and earthquakes demand a more comprehensive defense policy, which includes disaster mitigation and risk management (Ricarte, 2023).

Security Cybersecurity has also become a central focus in modern policy defense. Indonesia strengthened its legal and technical forces to overcome cyber threats by forming the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN). The main challenges facing cyber threats are limitations, such as power-competent human beings and inadequate infrastructure for handling cyber attacks on a large scale. Interaction between outer space and cyberspace underscores problem security that requires efforts focused on guarding infrastructure (Varadharajan & Suri, 2024). Education and training are sustainable solutions to security cyber (Pollini et al., 2022). However, cultural security is more cyber​ good. It is not always correlated with improved compliance with regulations. Conflicts between rules and protocols in security cyberattacks can worsen the vulnerability of humans (Pollini et al., 2022). Terrorism has also become a significant threat. After the Bali bombing, Indonesia strengthened its counter-terrorism policy through international cooperation and coordination of inter-agency security. However, the threat of transnational terrorism, like ISIS, forces Indonesia to adopt a counter-terrorism approach that involves collaboration with other countries in Southeast Asia (Bramantyo, 2023).

### **5.Technology and Policy in Indonesian Defense**

Development technology, especially in intelligence and cybersecurity, has significantly changed Indonesian defense policy. Technology allows a country to monitor its territory in a more effective and responsive manner to threats in real time. Technology like radar systems, drones, and device monitoring are used to guard maritime security​ from the threat of piracy and smuggling, especially in areas with vast and complex waters​ that are reachable (Kemhan RI, 2015). Use of technology This increases Indonesia's ability to protect its territory’ sovereignty, especially in areas with porous borders with external threats.

However, besides providing profit operational development technology, this also raises significant ethical challenges. Using​ technology weapons autonomously, for example, gives rise to concern about the disappearance of accountability in men making decisions during the military. Autonomous weapons that can operate without intervention trigger debates about whether or not to use technology. This is based on the principles of justice in war. In *Just and Unjust Wars*, Michael Walzer (1977) emphasized that using strength in the military must always follow the principle *juice in Bello*, namely justice in war, which includes proportionality and accountability (Walzer, 1979).

Although Indonesia is still in the process of adopting technology weapons, it should consider the implications of technology in the context of its future military. As​ part of modern defense, Indonesia also needs to notice that the adoption of technology not only questions effectiveness but also guards the balance between national security and moral responsibility in the use of technology.

**CONCLUSION**

This study shows that the approaches of philosophy science—positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism—play an important role in forming policy in Indonesian defense. Approach positivism helps policy-defense databases, especially in the use of technology and intelligence. Constructivism emphasizes the importance of identity in policy defense, while postmodernism criticizes policy’s role in perpetuating control politics. In addition, non-traditional threats like cyber security and climate change demonstrate that Indonesia’s policy defense must adapt to ongoing global challenges.

This study explores the connection between philosophy, knowledge, and policy defense with a focus on Indonesia. Through three philosophical approaches—positivism, constructivism, and postmodernism—the study provides comprehensive insights into how policy defense is developed and implemented in the context of increasing global and nontraditional threats.

Positivism in Indonesia’s defense policy is seen in an approach based on empirical data and technology. Using radar, satellites, and the intelligence military to monitor border areas and detect threats like terrorism and piracy is a concrete example of implementation positivity. Technology This provides early detection and better prevention, enabling decisions on evidence that can be measured objectively. The limitations of positivism lie in its limited capabilities in handling variables such as social, cultural, and political factors, which also influence policy defense.

Constructivism highlights how national identity, social norms, and perceptions of social threats shape Indonesia’s defense policy. Principle defense people universe or *Total Defense* is an example of How history and national identity influence policy defense. Engagement, that is, all the public to defend, reflects values of collective and solidarity in Indonesian culture. On the other hand, the policy diplomacy carried out by Indonesia as part of the Non-Aligned Movement also demonstrated that identity and norms socially influence policy defense, which is prioritizing dialog and working internationally.

Postmodernism criticizes policy defense, especially its use to perpetuate power politics. In some cases, such as dealing with separatism, policy defense has been used to maintain stability in domestic politics, with possible ways​ to press groups as threats to the state’s legitimacy. Postmodernism also criticized the use of technology in policy defense, highlighting the potential abuse of technology surveillance and autonomous weapons in controlling the public.

The study also emphasizes that non-traditional threats like cyber security and climate change influence Indonesian defense more. Threats This No can be faced using only a military approach but should be more policies​ adaptive and holistic. Cybersecurity has become a priority in policy defense, especially with increasing attacks against critical infrastructure. The Indonesian government has strengthened regulations and related institutions, although challenges like limitations in infrastructure, technology, and resources still need to be overcome. In addition, climate change is recognized as a severe threat that requires more significant mitigation​ .

Indonesia’s defense and security policies are essential and are influenced by three approaches and different philosophies​ . However, each complements the others. Positivism provides a strong foundation​ for making decisions that are data—and technology-based. Constructivism shows how national and social norms form policies that are more defense-inclusive and work-oriented. The same is true internationally. Postmodernism criticizes the use of power in policy defense, especially regarding technology and stability politics.

Thus, in the era of globalization and rapid technological development,​ Indonesia's defense policy must Continue adapting and responding to non-traditional threats like cyber security and climate change while ensuring that solid military and technology use fulfills values, ethics, and principles of justice.

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