

The Use of Analytics Hierarchical Process for Determining Long-Term National Security Strategy of Indonesia

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Abstract: *The uncertain world situation due to globalization forces every country to establish its national security strategy, especially from a long-term perspective. As the holder of the highest authority in state management, the Indonesian government is faced with many options with all its advantages and disadvantages. The choices intended, of course, are based on a number of in-depth thoughts about the most effective and efficient approaches and strategies to implement. Five important aspects that must be considered in developing various options based on the concept of national security, namely: state security, territory security, human security, infrastructure security, and public security. This research shows how to prioritize various long-term strategic options that are possible to be executed by the Indonesian government and its stakeholders. The method used in analyzing this decision making is the Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP). The results show the priority order of long-term strategies based on the level of importance that is expected to be taken into account by decision makers in the future.*

Keywords: Analytical hierarchical process, decision making, national security strategy

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I. INTRODUCTION

The philosophy of national security rests on the existence of order or order in the life of the nation and state. These situations and conditions will occur if the whole community respects and obeys the prevailing laws and regulations (Bogutsky,2020). Therefore, a number of sub- systems of national security that are directly related to the science of defense have become known (Zhuravlov et al.,2020):

- 1.1 State Security**, namely the security of state administrators, in this case the government and its partners (read: executive, legislative and judicial institutions). Disturbance directly or indirectly to related institutions will affect the running of the state government, which results in disturbances here and there. Public demonstrations against parliament, motion of no confidence in the president, against decisions of the supreme court, although constitutional, if not managed properly, can cause disruption at the national level (Jaskulowski, 2017).
- 1.2 Territory Security**, relating to the security of the territory or geographic area of the country. Cases of rebellion or terrorism in a region such as Papua and Aceh, for example, directly or indirectly affect the continuity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Fauzan, Abdullah, & Ahmad,2019a).
- 1.3 Human Security**, which is the most basic level of security, because it directly touches every individual in the community of a country. Various actions that disrupt individual security will of course have an impact on the surrounding community, which if not handled seriously will spread to become a bigger threat. The occurrence of crimes or actions that befall one or several people, if not handled properly will result in regional insecurity, because there will be more criminal activities that have the potential to occur on a wider scale (Williams, 2016).

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1.4 Infrastructure Security or infrastructure security, which concerns the operational availability of public facilities that control the lives of many people, such as electricity, water, transportation, internet, and so on. Disruption to the distribution of electricity that can lead to blackout for a few hours has the potential to endanger the country. You can imagine how many military facilities were interrupted when the power supply was cut off for several hours. Attack or penetration of enemies into the territory of the Indonesian state may occur during this crisis (Ridley, 2011).

1.5 Public Security, which has the scope of public safety. The phenomenon of riot or rioting due to various things certainly worries people from various circles. Irregularity and non-compliance with the prevailing rules in semi-chaotic conditions has the potential to endanger the country (Trofymenko, 2019)

Establishing a long-term strategy for national security must take all these criteria into account. These five criteria must be viewed collectively because each is related to one another.

II. RESULTS

In this study, analysis using AHP was carried out in seven stages (Morera&Budescu, 1995). The results of conducting the methodology are described in the following explanation.

2.1. Stage A: Problem Decomposition

As previously stated, the main criteria for achieving national security that need to be defined are:

- State Security
- Territory Security
- Human Security
- Infrastructure Security
- Public Security.

For each criterion, sub-criteria are determined as part of the decomposition process. Sub-criteria were determined through a group discussion forum with a number of stakeholders, where the technique used was a combination of brainstorming (identifying sub-criteria) and the Delphi Method (selecting the most important sub-criteria).

2.1.1. State Security

Many factors affect the security of a country. The results of the group discussion forum show that at least four sub-criteria have a significant effect on the security of a country, as follows (Fjäder, 2014):

- **Politics Stability:** dynamic relations between various parties in power (executive, legislative, and judiciary) and the community or constituents represented by a number of political parties.
- **Military Power:** the collective capability of the army, navy and air force equipped with weapons systems for combat.
- **Defense Posture:** joint forces between civilians and the military who work together to ensure the territorial integrity of the state, especially to protect the people and safeguard their interests.
- **Strategic Alliance:** cooperation with neighboring countries in maintaining regional security stability and diplomatic relations with other friendly countries around the world.
-

2.1.2. Territory Security

The border is the porch of a country. The integrity and sovereignty of a country can often be seen from how strong they defend their borders, both in the land, sea and air domains (Fauzan, Abdullah, & Ahmad, 2019b). The discussion resulted in four sub-criteria that greatly affect territory security, namely:

- **Military Technologies:** the sophistication and sophistication of military weapons that can intercept those who intend to enter the border illegally.
- **Intelligence Capabilities:** the state's ability to carry out reconnaissance around the border with neighboring countries assisted by reliable technology.
- **Quality of Resources:** the ability of parties living in border areas to maintain territorial integrity, especially from various possible violations of law.
- **State Border Surveillance:** Capability in supervising and controlling 24/7 with all the limited resources faced.

2.1.3. Human Security

Humans are the subjects of a country. A collection of humans or society are parties who agree to form a government. Therefore, the safety and comfort factor for them in living a state is very important (Mahmud, Quaisar, Sabur, & Tamanna, 2008). There are four main sub-criteria related to human security, namely:

- Fulfillment of Basic Needs: the ability of the community to meet their basic daily needs, especially those related to food, clothing and shelter.
- Education and Healthcare: community opportunities in obtaining quality education and affordable health services.
- Safety and Security: the smooth running of society in carrying out their daily lives without being disturbed and obstructed by various unwanted things.
- Job Opportunities: the availability of various opportunities for people to earn a living as a way to meet their daily needs.

2.1.4. Infrastructure Security

The state builds a variety of infrastructure for the daily needs of its people. The network of facilities that control the lives of many people must be safeguarded, because if anything happens to it, it will seriously endanger the safety of the community (Hemme, 2015). The four main points to consider as sub-criteria are:

- Availability of Facilities: the existence of various public facilities such as roads, electricity, transportation, water, and soon.
- Accessibilities: the freedom of the community in accessing various public facilities and infrastructure built by the state.
- Infrastructure Quality: certainty that the various public facilities will not be disturbed from various potentials and risks of unwanted events.
- Territory Reachability: the existence of infrastructure evenly throughout the territory of the country without exception as evidence of the presence and concern of the government for its people.

2.1.5. Public Security

The people of a country can live in peace if all their activities take place in an orderly and orderly manner. All of these things will happen if all regulations and policies imposed by the government are obeyed by all citizens (Reddick, Chatfield, & Jaramillo, 2015). In addition, four important sub-criteria that are part of public security are:

- Public Order: community compliance with applicable laws and ethics so that activities and relationships between humans run in an orderly and orderly manner.
- Government Services: the presence of the state to assist its people in fulfilling their daily needs and activities through various public services.
- Police Force: the reliability of the police force in maintaining public order and order everyday.
- Social Justice: the ability of the state to be fair to all its people according to their very diverse characteristics.

2.2. Stage B: Alternative Selection as Strategic Scenarios

In this step, the decision makers conducted a round table discussion to determine options for long-term strategies that could be taken to strengthen national security. Through an in-depth discussion that began with a brainstorming process, it was agreed that six alternative scenarios should be selected as priorities based on their level of importance. These six alternatives are developed based on the availability of budget and resources allocated for long-term national security needs. The six scenarios are as follows:

- Alternative Scenario A: Upgrading Military Resources - is done by spending the state budget to buy the latest military weapons.
- Alternative Scenario B: Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology - is carried out by building a technology system to monitor and control the integrity of the territory, especially in border areas.
- Alternative Scenario C: Massive State Defense Education to the Community - is carried out by educating the public to love their country and nation and to be willing to defend their country from the various threats that loom over them.
- Alternative Scenario D: Deployment of Diverse Community Components - conducted through special training for all components of the defense reserve in case of future warfare.
- Alternative Scenario E: Establishing Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries - carried out through defense sector cooperation with neighboring countries around Indonesia.
- Alternative Scenario F: Straightforward Law Enforcement Indiscriminately - carried out by increasing the law enforcement and enforcement of the whole society indiscriminately in exercising their rights and obligations as responsible citizens.

By adhering to the overall decomposition above, an AHP tree structure model can be developed (Figure 1), each of which consists of:

- Objective: namely to find the best long-term strategy for national security.
- Criteria: consists of five, namely State Security, Territory Security, Human Security, Infrastructure Security, and Public Security.
- Sub-Criteria: where each of the above criteria has four sub-criteria.
- Alternative: there are six choices of strategies that will be selected and set according to priority.

2.3. Stage C: Elements Assessment and Weighting

Each criterion is assessed and weighted by comparing the criteria referred to. Because there are five criteria, 11 (eleven) comparisons were made. In determining the assessment and weighting, standards scheme guidelines are used (Table 1). The following is the result of a comparison between all the related criteria and sub-criteria (Figure 2). Several experts in the field of national security were involved in determining these values and weights.

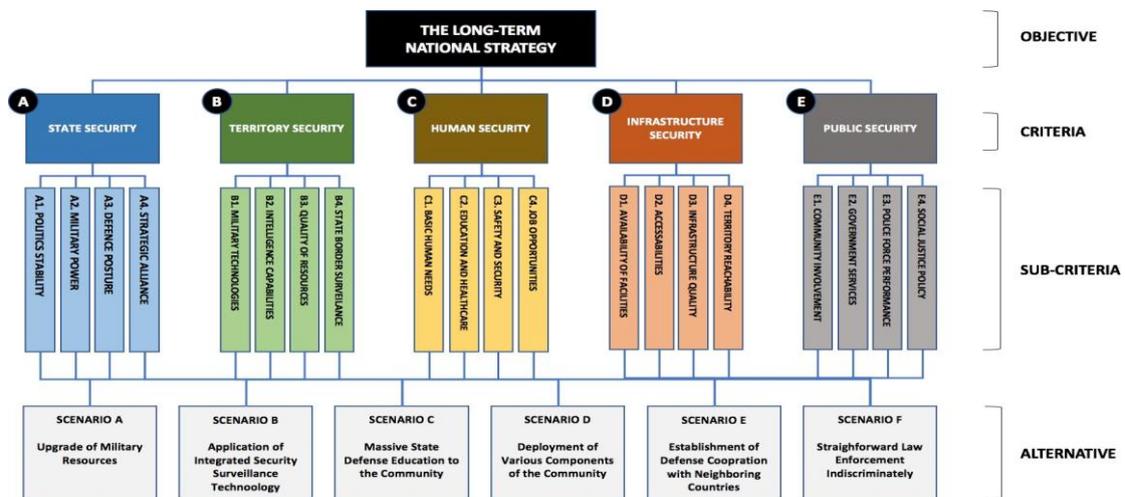


Figure 1: AHP Tree Structure

Table 1: Pair-Wise Comparison Score Range

Score	Meaning
1	Equally preferred
2	Equally to moderately preferred
3	Moderately preferred
4	Moderately and strongly preferred
5	Strongly preferred
6	Strongly to very strongly preferred
7	Very strongly preferred
8	Very to extremely strongly preferred
9	Extremely preferred

2.4. State D: The Matrix Consistency Test

After determining the weight and value, a matrix associated with it is compiled. Based on these data, the Eigenvalues, Maximum Lambda, Consistency Index (CI), Ratio Index, and Consistency Ratio (CR) were calculated. Figures 3 and 4 and Figure 5 show series of formulae used to calculate Maximum Lambda, Consistency Index, and Consistency Ratio.

CRITERIA		COMPARISON ON SIGNIFICANCE										CRITERIA								
A. STATE SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B. TERRITORY SECURITY	
A. STATE SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C. HUMAN SECURITY	
A. STATE SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY	
A. STATE SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E. PUBLIC SECURITY	
B. TERRITORY SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C. HUMAN SECURITY	
B. TERRITORY SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY	
B. TERRITORY SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E. PUBLIC SECURITY	
C. HUMAN SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY	
C. HUMAN SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E. PUBLIC SECURITY	
D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E. PUBLIC SECURITY	
D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E. PUBLIC SECURITY	

A. STATE SECURITY		COMPARISON ON SIGNIFICANCE										A2. MILITARY POWER								
A1. POLITICS STABILITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A3. DEFENSE POSTURE	
A1. POLITICS STABILITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A4. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	
A1. POLITICS STABILITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A3. DEFENSE POSTURE	
A2. MILITARY POWER		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A4. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	
A2. MILITARY POWER		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A4. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	
A3. DEFENSE POSTURE		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A4. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	

B. TERRITORY SECURITY		COMPARISON ON SIGNIFICANCE										B2. INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES								
B1. MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B3. QUALITY OF RESOURCES	
B1. MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B4. STATE BORDER SURVEILLANCE	
B1. MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B3. QUALITY OF RESOURCES	
B2. INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B4. STATE BORDER SURVEILLANCE	
B2. INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B4. STATE BORDER SURVEILLANCE	
B3. QUALITY OF RESOURCES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B4. STATE BORDER SURVEILLANCE	

C. HUMAN SECURITY		COMPARISON ON SIGNIFICANCE										C2. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE								
C1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C3. SAFETY AND SECURITY	
C1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C4. JOB OPPORTUNITIES	
C1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C3. SAFETY AND SECURITY	
C2. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C4. JOB OPPORTUNITIES	
C2. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C4. JOB OPPORTUNITIES	
C3. SAFETY AND SECURITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C4. JOB OPPORTUNITIES	

D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY		COMPARISON ON SIGNIFICANCE										D2. ACCESSABILITIES								
D1. AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D3. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY	
D1. AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D4. TERRITORY REACHABILITY	
D1. AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D3. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY	
D2. ACCESSABILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D4. TERRITORY REACHABILITY	
D2. ACCESSABILITIES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D4. TERRITORY REACHABILITY	
D3. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D4. TERRITORY REACHABILITY	

E. PUBLIC SECURITY		COMPARISON ON SIGNIFICANCE										E2. GOVERNMENT SERVICES								
E1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E3. POLICE FORCE PERFORMANCE	
E1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E4. SOCIAL JUSTICE POLICY	
E1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E3. POLICE FORCE PERFORMANCE	
E2. GOVERNMENT SERVICES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E4. SOCIAL JUSTICE POLICY	
E2. GOVERNMENT SERVICES		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E4. SOCIAL JUSTICE POLICY	
E3. POLICE FORCE PERFORMANCE		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E4. SOCIAL JUSTICE POLICY	

Figure 2: Results of the Criteria and Sub-Criteria Comparison on Element's Importance

Because in this case the number of criteria is 6, the constant value is 1.12. From the calculation results, it can be seen that the Consistency Ratio value is smaller than 0.1 - so it can be concluded that consistency has occurred. These are the results of the series.

$$\lambda_{maksimum} = \left(\sum GM_{11-n1} \times \bar{X}_1 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum GM_{1n-ni} \times \bar{X}_n \right)$$

Figure 3: Maximum Lambda Formula

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{maksimum} - n}{n - 1}$$

Figure 4: Consistency Index Formula

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI}$$

Figure 5: Consistency Ratio Formula of calculations above for the five existing criteria (Figure 6).

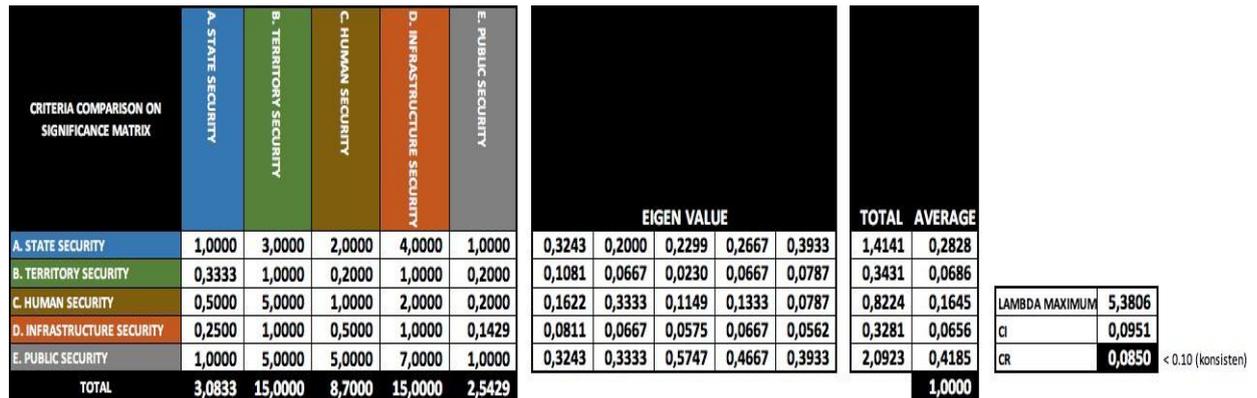


Figure 6: The Result of Consistency Test on Criteria

The same is done for all sub-criteria of the main criteria. So that there are five matrices and other competency tests (Figure 7).

2.5. State E: Priority Determination

After the consistency test is carried out, and the CR conditions below 0.1 are met, then the final number is obtained which reflects the priority in each hierarchy as follows.

Table 2: Main Criteria Weight Distribution

No	Main Criteria	Weight	Rank
1	State Security	0,2828	2
2	Territory Security	0,0686	4
3	Human Security	0,1645	3
4	Infrastructure Security	0,0656	5
5	Public Security	0,4185	1

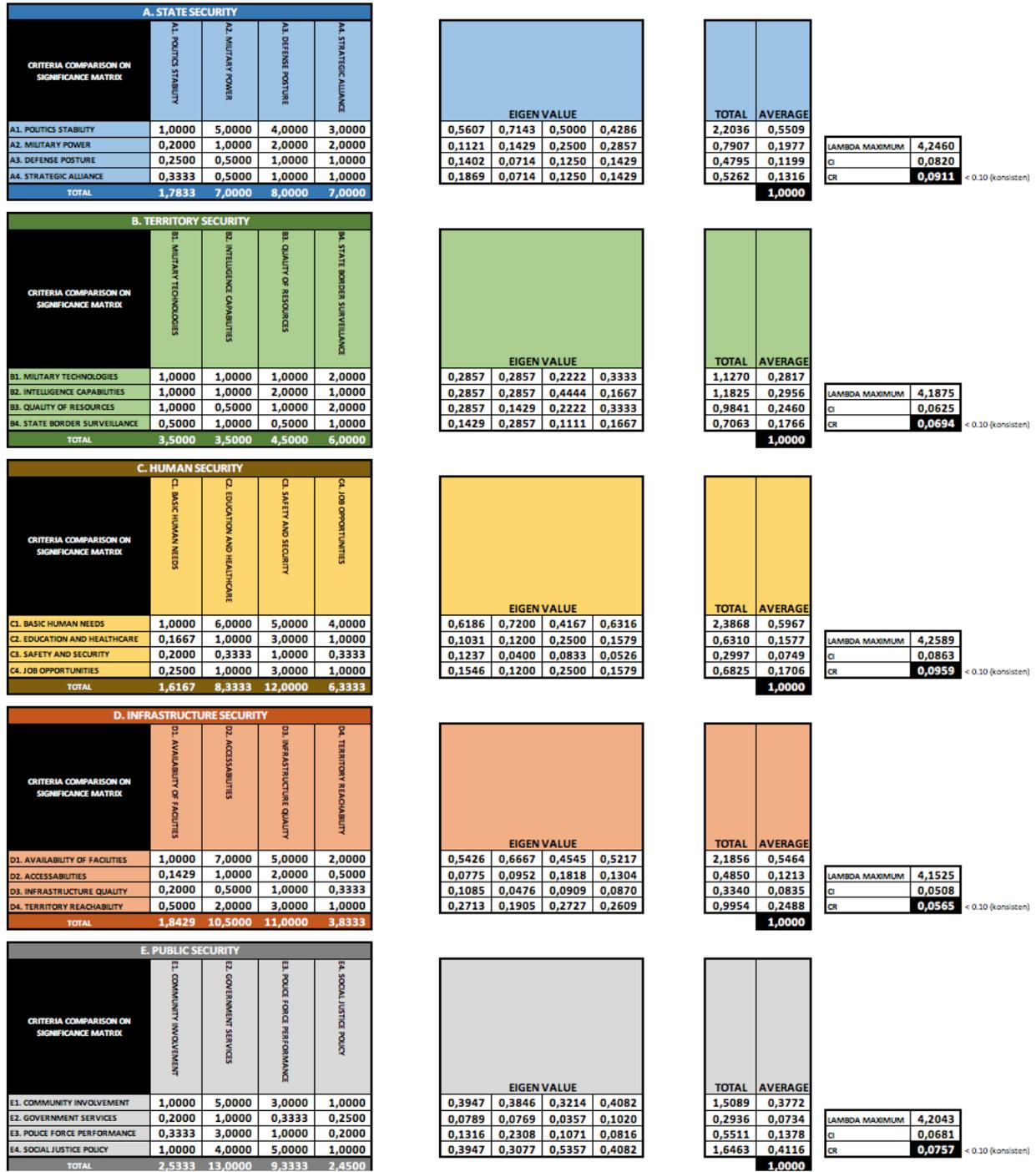


Figure 7: The Result of Consistency Test on Sub-Criteria

2.5.1. Priority in the State Security Sub-Criteria

The results of the study show that for the state security sub-criteria, the greatest weight is related to the aspect of political stability. While the next sequence according to high weight is military power, strategic alliance, and defense posture.

Table 3: State Security Sub-Criteria Weight Distribution

No	Sub-Criteria	Weight Rank
1	Politics Stability	0,55091
2	Military Power	0,19772
3	Defense Posture	0,11994
4	Strategic Alliance	0,13163

2.5.2. Priority in the Territory Security Sub-Criteria

Regarding the territory security sub-criteria, the greatest weight is intelligence capabilities. Then this is followed by military technologies, quality of resources, and state border surveillance.

Table 4: Territory Security Sub-Criteria Weight Distribution

No	Sub-Criteria	Weight	Rank
1	Military Technologies	0.2817	2
2	Intelligence Capabilities	0.2956	1
3	Quality of Resources	0.2460	3
4	State Border Surveillance	0.1766	4

2.5.3. Priority in the Human Security Sub-Criteria

In the human security sub-criteria, the result of the study shows that what is considered the most important should be given the greatest weight regarding basic human needs. After that, then in a row, job opportunities, education and healthcare, and safety and security.

Table 5: Human Security Sub-Criteria Weight Distribution

No	Sub-Criteria	Weight	Rank
1	Basic Human Needs	0.5967	1
2	Education and Healthcare	0.1577	3
3	Safety and Security	0.0749	4
4	Job Opportunities	0.1706	2

2.5.4. Priority in the Infrastructure Security Sub-Criteria

Infrastructure security sub-criteria places the availability of facilities as the most important thing that must be given the highest weight. After that, then followed by territory reachability, accessibilities, and infrastructure quality.

Table 6: Infrastructure Security Sub-Criteria Weight Distribution

No	Sub-Criteria	Weight	Rank
1	Availability of Facilities	0.5464	1
2	Accessibilities	0.1213	3
3	Infrastructure Quality	0.0835	4
4	Territory Reachability	0.2488	2

2.5.5. Priority in the Public Security Sub-Criteria

When talking about public security, the result of the study shows that what is considered the most important should be given the highest weight related to social justice. This is followed by the public order, police strength, and government service, respectively.

Table 7: Public Security Weight Distribution

No	Sub-Criteria	Weight	Rank
1	Public Order	0.3772	2
2	Government Service	0.0734	4
3	Police Strength	0.1378	3
4	Social Justice	0.4116	1

2.6. State F: Synthesis of Priorities

Based on the overall assessment results, weighting, and priority of the criteria and all sub-criteria, a synthesis of the whole is carried out (using a proportional weighting approach).

POTENTIAL SCENARIOS	A. STATE SECURITY				B. TERRITORY SECURITY				C. HUMAN SECURITY				D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY				E. PUBLIC SECURITY			
	28,28%				6,86%				16,45%				6,56%				41,85%			
	A1. POLITICS STABILITY	A2. MILITARY POWER	A3. DEFENSE POSTURE	A4. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	B1. MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES	B2. INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES	B3. QUALITY OF RESOURCES	B4. STATE BORDER SURVEILLANCE	C1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	C2. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE	C3. SAFETY AND SECURITY	C4. JOB OPPORTUNITIES	D1. AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES	D2. ACCESSABILITIES	D3. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY	D4. TERRITORY REACHABILITY	E1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	E2. GOVERNMENT SERVICES	E3. POLICE FORCE PERFORMANCE	E4. SOCIAL JUSTICE POLICY
	15,58%	5,59%	3,39%	3,72%	1,93%	2,03%	1,69%	1,21%	9,81%	2,59%	1,23%	2,81%	3,59%	0,80%	0,55%	1,63%	15,79%	3,07%	5,77%	17,22%

Figure 8: The Proportional Weighting Model

2.7. State G: The Final Decision

After the synthesis was carried out, a table was developed that mapped the six alternative strategies with all the combined criteria and sub-criteria. Then with the help of an expert, a score was made on each relationship between the alternatives and the existing criteria/ sub-criteria. The lowest score of 1 is given if the strategic alternative makes a very small contribution to the achievement of the intended criteria/ sub-criteria, and the highest score of 10 is given if there is a high contribution to the achievement of the appropriate criteria/ sub-criteria. The results are as follows.

POTENTIAL SCENARIOS	A. STATE SECURITY				B. TERRITORY SECURITY				C. HUMAN SECURITY				D. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY				E. PUBLIC SECURITY			
	28,28%				6,86%				16,45%				6,56%				41,85%			
	A1. POLITICS STABILITY	A2. MILITARY POWER	A3. DEFENSE POSTURE	A4. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	B1. MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES	B2. INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES	B3. QUALITY OF RESOURCES	B4. STATE BORDER SURVEILLANCE	C1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	C2. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE	C3. SAFETY AND SECURITY	C4. JOB OPPORTUNITIES	D1. AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES	D2. ACCESSABILITIES	D3. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY	D4. TERRITORY REACHABILITY	E1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	E2. GOVERNMENT SERVICES	E3. POLICE FORCE PERFORMANCE	E4. SOCIAL JUSTICE POLICY
	15,58%	5,59%	3,39%	3,72%	1,93%	2,03%	1,69%	1,21%	9,81%	2,59%	1,23%	2,81%	3,59%	0,80%	0,55%	1,63%	15,79%	3,07%	5,77%	17,22%
SCENARIO A	Upgrade of Military Resources																			
SCENARIO B	Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology																			
SCENARIO C	Massive State Defense Education to the Community																			
SCENARIO D	Deployment of Various Components of the Community																			
SCENARIO E	Establishment of Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries																			
SCENARIO F	Straightforward Law Enforcement Indiscriminately																			

Figure 9: The Detail Scoring

Then the total score is calculated for each alternative by adding up the multiplication result between each score and the weight associated with it. The results are shown in the following table.

CHOICE	LONG TERM STRATEGY	CONTRIBUTION SCORE * WEIGHT																		TOTAL	RANK		
SCENARIO A	Upgrade of Military Resources	0,7790	0,5092	0,3051	0,2976	0,1740	0,1623	0,1013	0,0969	0,1963	0,0519	0,0616	0,0561	0,1076	0,0239	0,0329	0,0980	1,1050	0,0922	0,4612	0,3445	5,0506	PRIORITY 5
SCENARIO B	Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology	0,7790	0,3914	0,2373	0,2604	0,1353	0,1826	0,1013	0,1091	0,1963	0,0519	0,0863	0,0561	0,1076	0,0239	0,0438	0,0980	1,2629	0,0922	0,4612	0,3445	5,0209	PRIORITY 6
SCENARIO C	Massive State Defense Education to the Community	1,0907	0,3914	0,2373	0,2604	0,0967	0,1420	0,1351	0,0969	0,5889	0,1557	0,0863	0,1963	0,1793	0,0398	0,0384	0,1143	1,2629	0,2457	0,4612	1,2056	7,0249	PRIORITY 1
SCENARIO D	Deployment of Various Components of the Community	1,0907	0,4473	0,2712	0,2604	0,0967	0,1420	0,1182	0,0969	0,2944	0,0778	0,0863	0,1963	0,1793	0,0398	0,0384	0,1306	1,1050	0,1843	0,4612	1,2056	6,5225	PRIORITY 3
SCENARIO E	Establishment of Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries	1,0907	0,4473	0,2373	0,2976	0,1353	0,1420	0,1182	0,0969	0,1963	0,0519	0,0863	0,0561	0,1434	0,0318	0,0384	0,1143	0,6314	0,1843	0,2883	0,6889	5,0767	PRIORITY 4
SCENARIO F	Straightforward Law Enforcement Indiscriminately	0,9949	0,2795	0,2373	0,1116	0,0580	0,0609	0,1182	0,0606	0,6870	0,1816	0,0863	0,2245	0,2868	0,0536	0,0329	0,1306	1,2629	0,2457	0,4036	1,3778	6,8444	PRIORITY 2

Figure 10: Priority Calculation

The following table shows the final score of every alternative scenario: From the calculation of the final score, it can be obtained the priority choice of alternative strategies that need to be selected for the long term. The priority order that can be used as a benchmark for decision making is as follows:

- Priority 1 is Alternative C, namely Massive State Defense Education to the Community (score = 7.0249).
- Priority 2 is Alternative F, namely Firmly Enforcing Law Without Disclosure (value = 6,844).
- Priority 3 is Alternative D, namely Mobilization of Various Community Components (score = 6.5225).
- Priority 4 is Alternative E, namely Establishment of Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries (score = 5.0767).

Table 8: Final Total Score of All Alternative Scenarios

Scenario	Long-Term Strategy	Score
Alternative 1	Upgrading Military Resources	5.0506
Alternative 2	Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology	5.0209
Alternative 3	Massive State Defense Education to the Community	7.0249
Alternative 4	Mobilization of Various Community Components	6.5225
Alternative 5	Establishment of Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries	5.0767
Alternative 6	Firmly Enforcing Law Without Disclosure	6,844

Table 9: Priority Rank

Rank	Alternative Scenario	Long-Term Strategy
1	C	Massive State Defense Education to the Community
2	F	Firmly Enforcing Law Without Disclosure
3	D	Mobilization of Various Community Components
4	E	Establishment of Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries
5	A	Upgrading Military Resources
6	B	Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology

- Priority 5 is Alternative A, namely Upgrading Military Resources (score = 5.0506).
- Priority 6 is Alternative B, namely the Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology (score = 5.0209).

Thus, it can be concluded that a long-term national security strategy needs to be focused on education and the massive implementation of stated defense to all components of society (nation).

Table 10: Long-Term Strategy Priority

Priority Level	Alternative Scenario
1	Massive State Defense Education to the Community
2	Straightforward Law Enforcement Indiscriminately
3	Deployment of Various Components of the Community

4	Establishment of Defense Cooperation with Neighboring Countries
5	Upgrade of Military Resources
6	Application of Integrated Security Surveillance Technology

III. CONCLUSION

After going through a series of AHP stages, it is clear that the Indonesian government must pay attention to its efforts to develop its long-term national security strategy. The study results show that education is the most important and foremost aspect in a country's efforts to strengthen its national security. The education in question is to introduce to the community what each individual should do as part of a sovereign citizen. In this way, the state will have a strong national defense and security because the spirit of love for the motherland and the nation is integrated in every human being as part of the state. Therefore, in the long term, Indonesia needs to pay attention to education and socialization regarding state defense to all levels of society. Meanwhile, for the second and third priorities, each is given alternatives for fair law enforcement efforts, and mobilization of defense and reserve security components that come from the community.

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