



National Resilience in Historical and Geostrategic Perspectives: Essence and Conception

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Abstract

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Purpose: To analyse how historical and geostrategic perspectives influence Indonesia's national resilience in overcoming domestic and global challenges.

Study Design/Methodology/Approach: A qualitative descriptive-analytical method was applied by examining historical records, constitutional principles, and geostrategic frameworks related to resilience.

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Findings: Indonesia's resilience integrates ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, and defence. Pancasila serves as ethical guidance, the 1945 Constitution establishes legal frameworks for security, and Archipelago Insights provide a unified geopolitical vision. Historical events confirm Indonesia's ability to resist colonialism and internal conflicts. Collaboration among societal elements is essential to counter shocks and sustain national stability.

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Originality/Value: This research provides a comprehensive view of resilience through historical and geostrategic lenses. It highlights the importance of cooperation across all sectors to strengthen resilience and recommends further exploration of how hate speech affects national cohesion.

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INTRODUCTION

Every nation-state in the world, in order to maintain its existence and achieve the nation's goals, requires national resilience (Armawi & Wahidin, 2018). National resilience is a capability that enables a nation to prevent and overcome various challenges, threats, obstacles, and disturbances to its survival (Slam, 2021). It plays a critical role in preserving and maintaining a democratic rule of law, including combating drug trafficking domestically and internationally, addressing organized crime, protecting borders, countering human trafficking, and safeguarding national interests amid increasing global competition in economic, political, and environmental spheres (Victoria, 2018).

The Indonesian nation requires national resilience as a dynamic condition of the state (Susdarwono, 2020). It is a prerequisite for achieving national aspirations and development goals (Mahmudah and Jaya, 2024). National resilience is crucial because it ensures the country's sustainability and the continuity of its struggle to realize the ideals of the proclamation and national objectives (Armawi and Wahidin, 2018).

National resilience, through geopolitics and geostrategy, is essential in confronting both internal and external threats. In the context of 21st-century Indonesia, it provides significant contributions to developing an effective and focused national security strategy. Given the era of globalization and global competition, a robust geopolitical and geostrategic perspective is necessary for understanding regional and global security dynamics. This study aims to strengthen military capabilities, defense infrastructure, and diplomatic cooperation to enhance national resilience. Various challenges and risks impact all aspects of national life—both directly and indirectly—including natural and societal factors that endanger the nation's survival. Nevertheless, the Indonesian nation has survived, driven by faith, awareness, and a commitment to national strength based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the vision of Archipelagic Insight. History has shaped Indonesia's resolve to build and maintain resilience. The struggle for independence from Dutch colonial rule exemplified the nation's exceptional determination and courage in facing challenges to achieve its goals (Santoso et al., 2023). Therefore, understanding national resilience requires historical and geostrategic perspectives to obtain a comprehensive understanding of its essence and concept.

The implementation of national resilience in Indonesia's development process involves two approaches: the security approach and the welfare approach. The security approach develops the nation's ability to protect its existence and core values from internal and external threats. Meanwhile, the welfare approach aims to enhance the nation's potential by transforming its strengths into equitable prosperity for all citizens (Susdarwono, 2020). The concept of national resilience emphasizes a balanced, harmonious, and integrated approach to welfare and security, guided by Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and Archipelagic Insight. The nation's tenacity relies on its ability to foster welfare and security simultaneously. Welfare reflects the nation's capacity to promote justice-based prosperity, both spiritually and physically. Security, on the other hand, reflects the nation's ability to protect its values from internal and external threats (Slam, 2021).

However, modern threats have become increasingly complex, encompassing global humanitarian issues, such as (1) weapons of mass destruction and the militarization of global politics, (2) poverty and humanitarian crises, (3) environmental challenges like climate change, and (4) terrorism. Additionally, mass migration, xenophobia, and religious intolerance have emerged as challenges for societies with diverse civilizations (Mulyono, 2017). Consequently, national resilience must encompass not only military defense but also economic, social, cultural, and human resource dimensions. Ensuring economic stability, social justice, and food sovereignty is essential for mitigating risks that threaten national stability.

Rapid and complex changes within global dynamics directly impact Indonesia's security and stability. These changes emerge across several interconnected areas, including geopolitical, economic, environmental, and technological factors. Firstly, shifts in global power and ongoing inter-state conflicts alter both national and international political, economic, and security conditions (Martini et al., 2019). Secondly, globalization and technological advancements restructure the global economic order, influencing Indonesia's economy and weakening national security and resilience. Additionally, environmental challenges, such as the climate crisis, resource depletion, and natural disasters, continue to threaten Indonesia's food, energy, and environmental security. Meanwhile, technological developments, including advances in information technology, cyber threats, hybrid conflicts, and nuclear proliferation, intensify risks to national stability and security (Santoso et al., 2023). Therefore, Indonesia must strengthen its national resilience by balancing perceived national strength against vulnerabilities relative to the level of threats it faces (Eshel and Kimhi, 2020).

Indonesia's historical experience shows how national resilience has consistently protected the nation from various threats that could destabilise its sovereignty and unity. National resilience not only sustains the nation but also drives its progress amidst global changes. Historical lessons, national ideals, and Pancasila ideology collectively shape Indonesia's geostrategy. Firstly, history instils the importance of maintaining unity in diversity. Secondly, the state's founding ideals promote collective prosperity as a national goal. Lastly, Pancasila serves as the ideological foundation for governance and national resilience. These principles guide Indonesia to view its archipelago as a unified and valuable entity that requires sustainable management to achieve national goals (Halimah et al., 2021). Thus, understanding national resilience through historical and geostrategic perspectives becomes critical to comprehending its essence and practical application.

Research has confirmed the significance of national resilience in strengthening Indonesia's strategic capabilities. For example, Agus (2015), in his study "The Urgency of National Resilience as Indonesia's Geostrategy," argues that resilience enables the nation to maintain its independence, sovereignty, and unity. His study emphasises that resilience strengthens national integration by addressing both current and future threats and challenges. Similarly, Santoso et al. (2023), in the study "Study of National Resilience through Indonesian Geopolitics and Geostrategy in the 21st Century," highlights the importance of national resilience in managing dynamic global threats. As the largest archipelagic country, Indonesia needs to implement effective geopolitical and

geostrategic strategies to protect its territory from both internal and external risks. Furthermore, Santoso et al. assert that geopolitics and geostrategy not only safeguard national security but also drive sustainable development and strengthen international relations in the 21st century.

Despite these studies, researchers have not yet provided a comprehensive analysis of national resilience that integrates both historical and geostrategic perspectives. Most studies focus exclusively on either history or geostrategy, leaving a gap in understanding how both perspectives interrelate. This study addresses this gap by offering a novel approach that examines national resilience from both perspectives. The study aims to clarify the essence and concept of national resilience by incorporating historical and geostrategic insights, thereby enhancing strategies to strengthen Indonesia's resilience against contemporary and future challenges.

Literature Review

The concept of Indonesian national resilience was developed by officers of the Indonesian National Army, who played significant roles in the struggle for independence and domestic security. Since these officers experienced Dutch education during the colonial era, they adopted the term *nationale werbaarheid* to convey that the nation must possess the capacity to withstand various shocks and threats (Suryohadiprojo, 1997). Over time, the term "national resilience" gained prominence in Indonesia, especially in the early 1960s, and became widely recognized after the "G30S/PKI" rebellion in 1965. Globally, a similar concept known as "National Power" exists, as discussed by Hans Morgenthau in his work *Politics Among Nations*. Morgenthau emphasizes that national power, consisting of various elements, is essential for maintaining a nation's sovereignty and stability. However, Indonesians prefer the term "national resilience" as it aligns with their historical ability to sustain survival across centuries. This resilience relies on the integration of strength in ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, and security (Slam, 2021).

In 1969, national resilience was officially defined as a nation's tenacity and toughness in building national strength to counter all forms of threats. By 1972, this definition expanded to include challenges, obstacles, and disturbances to the nation's survival. Today, national resilience is seen as a dynamic condition that strengthens the nation against both internal and external risks that could endanger national stability and goals (Susdarwono, 2020). The National Resilience Institute (2018) explains that resilience encompasses the ability to face and overcome all threats and obstacles, whether direct or indirect, that could jeopardize national integrity, identity, and survival. Hanita (2020) further defines resilience as a nation's capacity to adapt, recover, or transform in response to destructive events, attacks, and disruptions. This resilience enables the development of effective strategies to enhance national stability amid sudden shocks.

National resilience functions as a dynamic condition that equips a nation with tenacity and toughness to face and overcome various threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges. These risks may originate from both internal and external sources, potentially

jeopardising the integrity, identity, and survival of the nation (Susdarwono, 2020). The concept of Indonesian national resilience builds upon the regulation and implementation of balanced welfare and security across all dimensions of life. This approach, founded on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the Archipelagic Insight, aims to develop the nation's strength comprehensively and sustainably. It serves as a guide for enhancing resilience through strategies that prioritise welfare and security in national development (Susdarwono, 2020).

The implementation of national resilience employs two interconnected approaches: the welfare approach and the security approach. The welfare approach empowers the nation to develop its values into equitable and just prosperity, encompassing both physical and spiritual dimensions. In parallel, the security approach strengthens the nation's ability to protect its existence and preserve its noble values against both internal and external threats (Agus, 2015). The Indonesian nation regards national resilience as a doctrine essential to national progress and well-being, viewing it as the most effective strategy for maintaining stability and sustainable growth.

Amanda et al. (2023) argue that national resilience reinforces Indonesia's economic and political stability, ensuring the continuity of the Unitary State in line with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. They emphasise that resilience enables Indonesia to mitigate both internal and external challenges that threaten state sovereignty. Mahmudah and Jaya (2024) explain that resilience serves three critical functions: as a national doctrine, a development method, and a pattern for national growth. As a doctrine, it unifies thought processes and actions across sectors and regions, preventing inefficiency and obstacles in achieving national goals. As a development method, it promotes a balanced and integrated approach to national programmes. Additionally, as a guiding pattern, resilience harmonises natural and social dimensions to foster comprehensive progress.

The objectives of national resilience reflect core aspects necessary for national survival. These include resilience, which provides the strength to endure and overcome adversities; tenacity, which embodies determined efforts to achieve national goals; identity, which defines the unique characteristics of the Indonesian nation; and integrity, which ensures unity across social and natural elements (Susilawati, 2021). These objectives establish a foundation for fostering sustainable national strength.

National resilience relies on several key principles. The principle of welfare and security recognises that both are essential human needs that must coexist harmoniously. Prioritising welfare without neglecting security, and vice versa, ensures balanced national resilience. The principle of comprehensive integration emphasises that all aspects of national life must interact cohesively to maintain stability. Additionally, inward and outward awareness strengthens resilience by fostering internal independence while anticipating external influences. Inward awareness focuses on enhancing national strength, whereas outward awareness facilitates cooperation with the global community to protect national interests. The principle of family promotes justice, equality, and mutual cooperation, recognising that differences must be harmoniously managed to prevent destructive conflicts (Slam, 2021).

The characteristics of national resilience reflect the values embedded within its foundational principles. Independence encourages self-reliance, enabling the nation to engage in equitable international cooperation. Dynamism allows resilience to adapt to changing conditions, ensuring the nation can anticipate and respond to future challenges. Authority increases as resilience improves, enhancing the nation's deterrence capacity and global standing. Finally, consultation and cooperation underpin Indonesia's resilience strategy, fostering dialogue and mutual respect over confrontation and antagonism. This approach prioritises moral and diplomatic strength to sustain national stability (Slam, 2021).

METHODS

This study applies a qualitative descriptive-analytical method to examine Indonesia's national resilience from historical and geostrategic perspectives. A qualitative approach is employed to address urgent and complex problems that require in-depth analysis (Nurhasanah, Nugraha, and Subhi, 2022). This approach enables researchers to explore the historical background, legal foundations, and geopolitical strategies that shape national resilience (Creswell, 2013). The research utilises a literature study method, gathering and critically analysing a diverse range of sources to construct a comprehensive understanding of resilience-building strategies in Indonesia.

The literature selection criteria follow strict standards to ensure credibility, relevance, and scholarly rigour. Sources are chosen based on their direct relevance to national resilience, geopolitics, and historical developments. The study incorporates primary sources, including historical records, constitutional documents (e.g., the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila), official government reports (Lemhannas RI, the Indonesian Ministry of Defence, and the National Resilience Council), as well as peer-reviewed journal articles and books. To ensure academic integrity, journal articles are selected from Scopus, Web of Science, and accredited national databases. While historical documents provide contextual depth, secondary sources are limited to those published within the last ten years to maintain contemporary relevance.

The data collection and analysis process follows a systematic content analysis approach. This involves identifying key themes related to historical resilience strategies, constitutional principles, and geostrategic policies. The sources are then compared and synthesised to establish patterns in resilience-building across different historical periods. The findings are categorised based on five key dimensions of national resilience: ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, and defence aspects. Furthermore, cross-validation is conducted by assessing multiple sources—historical archives, government policies, and academic research—to ensure consistency and reliability.

To enhance validity and reliability, the study adopts a comparative historical analysis approach. This involves evaluating how resilience strategies have evolved over time through a critical review of archival records, legal documents, and policy frameworks. The authenticity of sources is ensured by prioritising official publications, peer-reviewed research, and well-documented historical accounts. A critical evaluation is

conducted to assess potential biases and limitations, ensuring that the study maintains objectivity and analytical precision.

Through this comprehensive and systematic approach, the study provides an in-depth examination of Indonesia's national resilience, offering insights into how historical experiences and geostrategic policies contribute to the nation's security and stability.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Essence of National Resilience

Resilience refers to the ability to anticipate threats, adapt to changing circumstances, and recover swiftly from adverse events and disruptions (Criswell, 2024). National resilience represents a dynamic condition encompassing all aspects of national life in an integrated manner. It embodies tenacity and strength, enabling the nation to face and overcome challenges, threats, obstacles, and disturbances originating from both internal and external sources (Slam, 2021). According to the OECD (2008), a resilient state can absorb shocks, adapt to radical changes, and maintain political stability while preventing violence. This resilience reflects the state's capacity and legitimacy to regulate its population and territory effectively. Canetti et al. (2014) define national resilience as a nation's ability to defend its sovereignty against various threats and stressors. Furthermore, national resilience involves protecting national interests with inner fortitude and unwavering awareness (Ghozali et al., 2024). Kimhi et al. (2020) emphasize that national resilience serves as a critical source of strength in confronting national threats.

Eshel and Kimhi (2016) describe national resilience as a balance between national power and perceived vulnerability, particularly after experiencing hardship or trauma. High resilience indicates a nation's ability to withstand and recover from stressors, while low resilience reflects greater vulnerability and diminished national power. In practice, a high level of resilience signifies the capacity to resist and mitigate stress indicators. In many cases, national resilience is closely linked to military capability (Canetti et al., 2014). However, Grotius offers a broader perspective, viewing national resilience as the stability and survival of a nation that depends not only on domestic factors but also on international cooperation and global dynamics (Ras, 2018).

The events of September 11, 2001, in the United States underscored the need to expand the understanding of national resilience. The attacks, which killed nearly 3,000 people, revealed vulnerabilities in national security. Since then, the United States has faced increasingly complex problems, including natural disasters, pandemics, cyberattacks, infrastructure failures, and the sudden collapse of key industries. These shocks have become more frequent and severe. Additionally, long-term stressors such as deteriorating infrastructure, environmental degradation, climate change, social injustice, housing shortages, food insecurity, and persistent poverty have negatively affected the quality of life and national well-being (Department of Homeland Security USA, 2024). These conditions disrupt security, economic stability, environmental protection, and social welfare, thereby weakening national development capacity. To understand the

development of national resilience, a historical timeline of major events shaping Indonesia's resilience provides critical context, see table 1.

Table 1. Major Historical Events Shaping Indonesia's National Resilience

Year	Event	Description	Source
1908	National Awakening	The establishment of Boedi Oetomo, marking the beginning of the national movement against Dutch colonial rule.	Indonesian Ministry of Defence
1928	Youth Pledge (Sumpah Pemuda)	Youth from various regions in Indonesia vowed unity in language, nation, and homeland, strengthening national identity.	Indonesian Ministry of Defence
1945	Proclamation of Indonesian Independence	Soekarno and Hatta declared independence on 17 August 1945, establishing the foundation of national resilience.	Indonesian Ministry of Defence
1945-1949	War of Independence	Resistance against Dutch military aggression to defend sovereignty, including the Battle of Surabaya (10 November 1945).	Indonesian Ministry of Defence
1955	Asian-African Conference	Indonesia emerged as a leader in the Non-Aligned Movement, strengthening international positioning and diplomatic resilience.	Lemhannas RI
1965	G30S/PKI	Political conflict leading to regime transition from Guided Democracy to the New Order, emphasising national stability.	Lemhannas RI
1998	Reform Era	Economic crisis and student protests led to the fall of the New Order, ushering in democracy and decentralisation.	Lemhannas RI
2004	Aceh Tsunami	A natural disaster that tested national social resilience and recovery efforts.	The Australian
2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	A global health crisis that challenged national resilience in economy, healthcare, and governance.	Lemhannas RI

These historical events illustrate Indonesia's evolving resilience strategies, highlighting how the nation has navigated threats ranging from colonial rule to modern crises.

As a result, scholars have begun to examine national resilience from a psychological perspective. The state's role in protecting its citizens must go beyond physical security by addressing the psychological impact of trauma caused by terrorism and other complex crises (Barnett, 2004). Prolonged exposure to these threats can lead to psychological issues, including fear, anxiety, and trauma, which further undermine national stability. Consequently, understanding national resilience from a psychological perspective has become essential (Canetti et al., 2014).

At both individual and national levels, citizens' coping mechanisms influence how governments make decisions. These mechanisms include individual attitudes, such as optimism, and political attitudes, such as patriotism and trust in state institutions (Canetti et al., 2014). Optimism motivates individuals to adapt to changes in national security conditions and reduces perceived threats from national stressors (Wenglert and Rosen, 2000). Moreover, public support for government decisions enhances the nation's capacity to respond to threats. Citizens' assessments of government performance play a crucial role in determining how much risk they are willing to bear during crises (Canetti et al., 2014). Therefore, from a psychological standpoint, national resilience can be defined as an individual's perception of their country's ability to overcome and recover from crises effectively (Kimhi et al., 2019).

National Resilience and Psychological Impact

National stressors have the potential to inflict traumatic experiences on citizens, leading to anxiety, depression, fear, trauma, and other mental health issues (Kimhi, 2016; Bonano, 2005). When such conditions become widespread in society, they can weaken the nation's stability and signal an inability to effectively respond to threats (Barnett, 2004). National resilience, in this context, is linked to how individuals perceive and respond to the management of national crises (Kimhi et al., 2019). War, for instance, serves as a significant national stressor that leaves lasting trauma on affected populations. The Israeli and Palestinian communities, for example, have endured a prolonged history of political violence, intergroup conflicts, and wars between nations (Kimhi et al., 2020).

However, research indicates that national resilience helps populations survive and endure in environments filled with constant threats (Aitcheson et al., 2017; Ben-dor et al., 2002). It also reduces the occurrence of psychological symptoms such as post-terror anxiety and depression (Kimhi et al., 2020). Additionally, high perceived national resilience fosters positive attitudes, including optimism, solidarity, patriotism, and trust in government institutions (Kimhi et al., 2020; Aitcheson et al., 2017).

Further studies define national resilience as a society's ability to endure hardships while maintaining the integrity of its core values and institutions. This resilience also reflects the capacity to adapt and innovate in response to change (Friedland et al., 2005). Psychological support plays a critical role in strengthening resilience by providing emotional relief during crises. For example, citizens sharing their fears, uncertainty, and despair after national disasters exemplifies collective resilience (Bean, 2018).

National resilience is also observable through key indicators such as national identity, social integration, patriotism, and trust in public and political institutions during crises (Ben-dor et al., 2002). Canetti et al. (2014) identify four essential components of national resilience: patriotism, optimism, trust, and social integration. These components enable nations to confront and overcome threats while safeguarding their identity, integrity, and long-term survival. In this sense, national resilience requires continuous tenacity and toughness to face all forms of challenges and disturbances, whether internal or external, to achieve and sustain national goals (Soepandji, Wijoyo, and Farid, 2018).

National Resilience in Historical Perspective

The formation of the Indonesian nation-state serves as evidence of the achievements born out of the long struggle of the Indonesian people. Over centuries, various nations targeted Indonesia due to its vast territory and rich natural resources. However, threats to national stability have not only originated externally but also emerged from within. After securing independence through the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, internal threats and disturbances—ranging from physical to ideological—surfaced. Despite these challenges, the Indonesian people maintained a unified commitment to protect and preserve the Republic. Through historical experiences, they have deepened their understanding of national identity, as well as their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and obstacles. This awareness, shaped by philosophy, cultural values, ideals, and geographical positioning, continues to inspire efforts to foster peace

and justice both within the country and in its international relations. This motivation strengthens the nation's resolve to promote unity in all aspects of life and develop the resilience needed to face various challenges, threats, and disturbances (Slam, 2021).

The determination to achieve national unity has deep historical roots, beginning as early as the 7th century during the height of the Srivijaya Kingdom. Srivijaya expanded its influence across the archipelago by developing a strong merchant fleet, promoting trade, and establishing cultural and religious exchanges. However, these efforts largely focused on economic and socio-cultural integration. Political unification efforts gained momentum in the 14th century under the Majapahit Kingdom, led by Gajah Mada's "Palapa Oath." This declaration symbolised a commitment to uniting the archipelago politically. Unfortunately, the decline of both Srivijaya and Majapahit weakened these unification efforts, causing setbacks in maintaining political cohesion. Even under 350 years of colonial rule, the determination to unite the archipelago never faded. The Indonesian people's resilience and ambition to achieve national integrity persisted throughout these centuries of hardship.

This determination manifested in the form of resistance against colonial oppression. Various popular uprisings took place across regions, forming a long process of struggle. The establishment of Budi Utomo in 1908, known as the "National Awakening," intensified the movement for national education and unity. The Youth Pledge of 1928, proclaimed by young national leaders, further strengthened awareness of the need for a unified national identity. This pledge laid the groundwork for integrating political and socio-cultural capabilities into a cohesive national framework. The movement for independence culminated on August 17, 1945, when Indonesians declared their sovereignty.

Since the proclamation of independence, the nation has faced numerous internal and external threats. Despite these challenges, Indonesia successfully defended its sovereignty, including resisting Dutch military aggression. Additionally, the government overcame various separatist movements such as the Republic of South Maluku, the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Darul Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army, the Indonesian Communist Party, the Free Aceh Movement, and the Free Papua Organization (Susilawati et al., 2021). These separatist efforts ultimately failed, and Indonesia maintained the integrity of its national territory, including reclaiming and reintegrating Irian Jaya into the Republic.

During the reform period, however, Indonesia faced further significant challenges, including terrorism, radicalism, intolerance, and ethnic and religious tensions. Corruption also emerged as a major obstacle to national development (Muharam, 2020). Nevertheless, Indonesia continues to stand as an independent, united, and sovereign state. This ongoing success demonstrates the nation's ability to maintain resilience through tenacity and strength across all aspects of national life. The capacity to overcome various threats and challenges reflects the essence of national resilience from a historical perspective (Slam, 2021).

National Resilience in a Geostrategic Perspective

Geostrategy involves the strategic use of a nation's geographical advantages to shape policies and achieve national objectives. It leverages environmental conditions to support state policies and national development efforts. In Indonesia, geostrategy functions as a method to realise the ideals of independence as outlined in the Preamble and the 1945 Constitution. It guides the nation in designing policies that promote security, prosperity, and long-term stability by utilising the country's vast and diverse geographical features. This approach aligns with the broader goal of achieving national integration in a pluralistic society, fostering unity through the coordination of national strengths based on the principles of Pancasila (Santoso, 2023).

Indonesia's geostrategy recognises the complexity of integrating various ethnic, cultural, and regional identities into a cohesive national framework. This national strategy aims to utilise the vast territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to achieve development targets that support national interests. To simplify and operationalise these efforts, Indonesia employs the concept of National Resilience, structured around the "astagatra" model. This model divides national life into eight interconnected dimensions. The natural "Trigatra" comprises geography, natural resources, and population, while the social "Pancagatra" includes ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defence and security (Slam, 2021).

National resilience must also address global challenges, particularly those arising from technological advancements. While these advancements offer significant opportunities, they simultaneously introduce new threats to national stability. In the context of Society 5.0, Indonesia must implement strategic measures to safeguard its national interests and strengthen its resilience against global risks (Ghozali et al., 2024). Achieving this requires a comprehensive understanding of geopolitics, geoeconomics, and crisis management. Strategic management within national resilience involves two core frameworks: crisis management and institutional frameworks. These frameworks emphasise risk mitigation, rapid response, and structural transformation. Countries, regardless of their strength, remain vulnerable to crises such as security, political, economic, health, energy, and environmental crises. Therefore, timely crisis response and risk management are critical to maintaining national stability (Putera et al., 2024).

A resilient nation encompasses various interconnected dimensions, including societal well-being, civic engagement, economic stability, robust infrastructure, and environmental sustainability. Societal well-being is strengthened by communities that promote health, security, and social connectedness. Civic engagement, particularly from youth and marginalised groups, fosters inclusivity and participation in governance, which enhances public trust and resilience. Effective governance that is transparent and equitable provides a foundation for a stable society capable of responding to shocks and stressors, see table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of National Resilience Strategies Across Historical Periods

Period	National Resilience Strategy	Key Aspects	Challenges	Outcome	Source
Colonial Period (Pre-1945)	Resistance through armed conflicts and socio-cultural movements	- Armed resistance (Diponegoro War, Aceh War) - Cultural and educational movements (Boedi Oetomo, Taman Siswa) - Political awakening (Youth Pledge, Indonesian National Party)	- Dutch colonial oppression - Economic exploitation - Lack of unity among ethnic groups	- Strengthened national identity - Growth of nationalist movements - Shift towards political resistance	Indonesian Ministry of Defence
Post-Independence (1945–1998)	Military-based national stability and economic development	- Armed struggles to defend sovereignty (National Revolution 1945–1949) - Guided Democracy (Soekarno, 1959–1966) - New Order economic policies (Soeharto, 1966–1998) - Centralised governance for national security	- Political instability (G30S/PKI, Cold War influence) - Economic disparity - Restrictions on political freedom	- Strong state control over political and economic affairs - Economic growth (New Order) - Suppressed political opposition	National Resilience Council
Modern Era (1998–Present)	Decentralisation, democracy, and digital resilience	- Political reforms (Reform Era) - Strengthening of civil society and human rights - Digital transformation (e-government, cybersecurity) - Economic resilience (investment, industrialisation)	- Corruption and governance issues - Terrorism threats (Bali Bombing 2002) - Economic crises (Asian Financial Crisis 1998, COVID-19 pandemic)	- Strengthened democracy - Economic growth with global integration - Increased digital and technological resilience	Lemhannas RI

Economic resilience is essential for supporting livelihoods through diverse industries that drive sustainable growth and create job opportunities. This resilience is further reinforced by public-private partnerships and educational systems, which facilitate economic adaptation and innovation, thereby ensuring long-term stability. Moreover, a resilient economy can mitigate the adverse impacts of illnesses, poverty, and social inequalities, enabling communities to build wealth and maintain well-being. Complementing this, the built environment plays a critical role in national resilience by providing infrastructure capable of withstanding shocks, particularly those induced by climate change. Such infrastructure integrates nature-based solutions, ensures equitable access to essential services, and fosters innovation. Key services, including housing, healthcare, transportation, energy, and digital connectivity, must be designed with an

awareness of future risks to secure long-term sustainability. Underpinning both economic and infrastructural resilience is environmental resilience, which relies on maintaining healthy ecosystems that can absorb shocks and mitigate stressors. A clean, sustainable environment enhances infrastructure, promotes economic growth, and safeguards public health, thereby forming a vital foundation for the resilience of present and future generations.

Criswell (2024) emphasises that strengthening national resilience requires collaborative efforts across all societal levels. Individuals, communities, institutions, and governments must work together to address the wide-ranging impacts of shocks and stressors. Effective collaboration helps create adaptive systems capable of mitigating risks and sustaining national development. Hanita (2020) underscores the importance of beginning resilience-building efforts at the local level. In Indonesia, grassroots initiatives at the neighbourhood (RT) and community (RW) levels have proven effective in responding to crises, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. These local collaborations build trust and form the foundation of a resilient society. Future success depends on fostering sustained cooperation among all societal elements to overcome national challenges and threats.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Indonesia's national resilience, examined through historical and geostrategic perspectives, is a dynamic condition involving multiple dimensions of societal life. The research employed a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach to explore how Indonesia's resilience is shaped by its ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, and defence strategies. Historical evidence highlights Indonesia's ability to overcome colonialism and internal conflicts, emphasising the importance of foundational principles such as Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and Archipelago Insights. Pancasila provides ethical and moral guidance, the 1945 Constitution establishes a legal framework for civic participation in safeguarding national sovereignty, and Archipelago Insights offer a geopolitical vision that unifies the nation's strategic goals. The study demonstrates that Indonesia's national resilience is critical to addressing both domestic and global challenges, including those posed by technological advancements and socio-political threats. Therefore, collaborative efforts involving individuals, communities, organisations, and government entities are essential to maintaining resilience and achieving national security and prosperity.

Based on the findings, this study recommends further research into the impact of hate speech on national resilience, particularly its effects on social cohesion and trust within society. Understanding how hate speech influences national unity and resilience can help policymakers design strategies to mitigate its impact and strengthen social integration. Additionally, continued efforts should focus on enhancing collaboration

across societal components to build a more cohesive, adaptive, and resilient nation capable of responding to complex and evolving challenges.

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