



LEMHANNAS RI
THE NATIONAL RESILIENCE INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

newsletter

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Happy Eid al-Fitr 1438H



Socialization PPRA for Government and Non Government Agencies



Lemhannas RI Education has a goal to prepare nation leaders with strategic capability to anticipate and overcome various nation problems comprehensively, for each year Lemhannas RI open Lemhannas RI education program to create more national level cadres of national leaders. As stated by Head of Bureau of Cooperation of Settama Lemhannas RI Brigadier General Ivan R. Pelealu, SE, MM, in his speech on Wednesday (17/5) and Thursday (18/5) in socialization program of PPRA LVII & LVIII TA. 2018 Lemhannas RI.

The implementation of the socialization of PPRA LVII & LVIII educational program implemented in Syailendra room, Astagatra Building 3rd Floor aims to inform the provisions and requirements for prospective participants of Lemhannas RI education program.

This activity was attended by representatives of government agencies as many as 85 participants and representatives from non-government agencies as many as 54 participants. On that occasion, Prof. Dr. Ir. Dadan Umar Daihani, DEA as a resource person gives exposure of socialization material about the provisions and requirements for candidates of Lemhannas RI educational program,

and also explained the substance about the implementation of education program in Lemhannas RI.

Furthermore, Dadan Umar explains the requirements to be a participant of PPRA, among them are candidates of minimum rank of TK.I (echelon II) for PNS and Colonel / Great Commissioner for (TNI / Polri), Graduated Diklatpim Tk. II for civil servants and Sesko Angkatan / Sespim Polri, Minimum 5 years for those coming from corporate organizations, community organizations, political organizations, religious organizations and other NGOs. While the proposed candidates are proposed from the institution and organization of origin.

PPRA held for seven months using on campus and off campus methods. In addition, during the course of the course, the participants will undertake several main activities such as Public Lecture, Domestic Strategic Studies (SSDN) and Foreign Affairs (SSLN), Ministry of Finance and Institutional choice programs, Sismennas, Writing and Presentation of Individual Papers (Taskap) and PPRA Seminar.

It is expected that the representatives of institutions attending this socialization can provide information to their respective institutions about Lemhannas RI education program in 2018. ●

Governor of Lemhannas RI Respond to Global Political Change Trends



“Know yourselves, know your country, recognize your islands, recognize your homeland, create strategies for development and defense strategies based on your geopolitical condition,” Agus Widjojo said. Agus Widjojo stated that International Geopolitics situation is closely related to the current and future national conditions.

Besides, Agus Widjojo explained that national resilience is a country’s response to challenges, obstacles, or threats. Many geopolitical changes that occur are moving dynamically and unpredictable. “Many changes occur in various places. Therefore, Lemhannas will always be the front guard to examine various challenges and threats on national defense and security,” said Agus Widjojo.

Furthermore, the former Deputy Presidential Work Unit

Governor of Lemhannas RI Lt. Gen. (ret) Agus Widjojo delivered his opening speech at the Jakarta Geopolitical Forum (JGF) on Friday (19/5). In the event that held at Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta, Agus Widjojo mentioned about the urgency of Lemhannas establishment on 20 May 1965. Lemhannas, Agus Widjojo continued, was established because of the need for geopolitical study.

Agus Widjojo said that Lemhannas is an institution that gives attention in studying and understanding national, regional, and global geopolitics through the implementation of education for national level leader cadres as well as strategic assessment of national resilience. During 52 years, according to Agus Widjojo, Lemhannas RI has succeeded in reaching beneficial achievements for this nation.

The trend of global geopolitical change affects national resilience of a nation in the aspects of global security, economy, politics, terrorism, radicalism, and refugees. Therefore, it is always necessary to study geopolitical strategic to develop the main idea of awareness of national conditions to develop the doctrine of national resilience and national insight.

for the Management of Reform Program (UKP3R) answered several questions from a number of journalists related to radicalism after the end of the elections of Jakarta’s Governor. “We have not finished the transition of democracy. The democratic transition will succeed if all people believe in the rules of democracy. Our societies still believe that we can find solutions beyond the rule of democracy. It is very influential,” said Agus Widjojo.

According to Agus Widjojo, the problem of radicalism occurs because the law has not been able to define the problem more specifically. “The law must be defined. How someone can be defined as someone who violates the law must be clear,” Agus Wadjojo said. This, according to Agus Widjojo, is an important thing considering the supremacy of law that must be upheld to face radicalism problem.

Through Jakarta Geopolitical Forum, Agus Widjojo hoped that Indonesia can have a comprehensive study in response to various developments of the world strategic environment as it invites 22 competent speakers consisting of 17 foreign speakers from USA, Canada, Russia, China, Japan, Australia, Austria, Britain, Turkey, Singapore, France, Egypt and 5 domestic speakers. With this forum, Agus Widjojo hoped that Indonesia will be ready to face the challenges and threats that emerged from the international geopolitical situation. ●

Scientific Oration of Lemhannas RI's Birthday Celebration



Scientific Oration of Lemhannas RI's Birthday Celebration as a part of Lemhannas RI's 52nd Anniversary Commemoration, An Oration was held in Gadjah Mada Auditorium, Pancagatra Building 4th Floor, Lemhannas RI on Monday (22/5). The Scientific Oration was opened by Governor of Lemhannas RI Lt. Gen. (ret) Agus Widjojo. In his speech, Agus Widjojo said that the development of globalization and democratization which is signed by the advancement of science, information and communication technology has a positive impact in the society, nation and state's life which will also influence mindset, attitude, and behaviour of this nation in the future.

In addition, Agus Widjojo continued, Indonesia also faced various regional and global challenge and issues. Potential

threats are now not only physical, but involving war which is done by a third party (proxy war).

Agus Widjojo emphasized that it has a major impact on national resilience in geography, demography, natural resources, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and defense and security aspects.

Therefore, Agus Widjojo hoped this oration will enlighten our insight and perspective in addressing the dynamics in state and nation's life which is increasingly complex for the sake of this nation's future.

The event was then continued with the oration by Dr. Anhar Gonggong, Professional Expert for Social and Cultural Affairs of Lemhannas RI with a Title "Strengthening Thinking - Working, Outstanding, Imaginating - A Design For The Future Of Indonesia's Independency". ●



NKRI was formed with volunteerism

On Friday (19/5), the Governor of the National Resilience Institute of Republic of Indonesia (Lemhannas RI) Lt. Gen. (ret) Agus Widjojo explained during the interview session of The Geopolitical Overview in Jakarta Geopolitical Forum (JGF) held at Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta, that the democratic transition in Indonesia is not done yet. “The democratic transition can be completed and reach consolidation of democracy, if all citizens believe in democracy and in seeking solutions using democratic principles,” said Agus Widjojo.

“In our society, there are many people who seek solutions beyond the rule of democracy,” said Agus Widjojo. Agus Widjojo said that in the transition of democracy, there are much to be improved which is a process that the international community wants to do so in a short period of time. In addition, Indonesia must also learn about the law enforcement as one of the pillars of democracy.

Agus Widjojo stated firmly that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was not formed by coercion, but volunteerism. The speed of aspiration in society preceded the development of the effectiveness of democratic institutions. “Just like technological

revolution (IT) which shocked us and we must immediately restore our self-awareness to respond it because all elements have a contribution to the transition of democracy,” said Agus Widjojo.

On the same occasion, Prof. Dr. Dorodjatun KuntjoroJakti, Professor Emeritus Economics and Business of University of Indonesia explained the same thing about the volunteerism that became the foundation of Indonesia. “The way Indonesia diplomacy reflects that Indonesia does not distinguish between large countries and small countries, or the tendencies of neighboring countries. It is in accordance with the constitution. We respect differences, we are not hostile to anyone just because of the differences,” Dorodjatun said.

Dorodjatun emphasized that in the future, difference will not diminish. Instead, it will grow more and more, especially with the information technology that makes it easy to spread all the information easily. Therefore, the differences should be accepted normally, and should not be forced and should be given a positive argument. “As Indonesia’s foreign policy did especially in ASEAN, many accomplishments in ASEAN are achieved because of patience in the argument,” said Dorodjatun. ●

Chatib Basri: ASEAN May Face New Normal Economy Phenomenon



Chatib Basri in Session Development in The Global Economy at Jakarta Geopolitical Forum on Friday (19/5) said that ASEAN will face New Normal Economy phenomenon. Due to the increasingly uncertain world economic situation, continued Chatib Basri, a number of economists to popularize the new term, the New Normal Economy.

“The situation where economic uncertainty and the threat of crisis became something of a common and a rapid crisis cycle became a common thing,” said Chatib Basri at Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta.

New Normal Economy phenomenon according to Chatib Basri, has already happened to several western countries after the financial crisis 2007-2008, and the world economic conditions post economic recession 2008-2012. Lately, Chatib Basri said the phenomenon began to happen in China.

“China is just beginning to experience this phenomenon in 2012. Unlike the Europeans who have experienced the New Normal Economy phenomenon since 2008,” said former Finance Minister of the Republic of Indonesia in the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Era

Chatib Basri then explained that the phenomenon of New Normal Economy in China began because of several things. It is mainly because of Brexit, protectionist policy in US President Donald Trump Era, and also expansion and normalization of monetary policy conducted by the US.

This is in line with the opinion of Danny Quah, a Singaporean Economic Observer. Quah said that the emergence of New Normal Economy phenomenon is making many people have a pessimistic attitude to the world economy. “The phenomenon is inevitably will penetrate ASEAN, because of world economic conditions after the 2008 financial crisis has not really recovered,” said Quah.

Quah also explained that this phenomenon happened because US will still play a dominant role in the Asia Pacific region. On the other hand, Chinese foreign exchange reserves have started to decline and this phenomenon continued until several months ago.

“China as the leader of the Asian economy brings bad results to its neighbors,” Quah said. On the one hand, according to Quah, the US leadership in the Asian region will still exist.

Therefore, according to Quah, Indonesia cannot rely only on exporting to China, but should immediately take advantage of the size of China.

The solution according to Chatib Basri, Indonesia should develop a qualified human resources and not just rely on exporting raw materials.

“Indonesia needs to take advantage of China, not just sell raw materials like we did so far, so Indonesia won’t be too affected by New Normal Economy phenomenon that will be faced by the ASEAN region,” said Chatib. ●

Oleg N. Barabanov: China as the Asia Pacific's Main Gate



Russian Professor Oleg N. Barabanov said China is Russia's main gateway to enter the Asia Pacific region. This statement revealed at a session of Global Peace and Security in Jakarta Geopolitical Forum at Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta. Barabanov said that the strengthening role of Russia in the Asia Pacific region makes the role of Russia began to aware of, especially by the countries of the European Union.

Barabanov, who is a Professor in the University of Moscow International University revealed that since 2008 Russia and China have signed a cooperation agreement for the development of the Pacific Coast Region of Russia and the East Coast of China. "As the world's emerging economic power in Asia, it is only natural that Russia will begin to engage in the Asia-Pacific region," Barabanov said.

Barabanov further explained that the East Asian division of the Russian Ministry of Commerce has established investment zones for the East Asia region following the establishment of Russia and China cooperation. "We have developed various

investments in China, ranging from food, energy security, and defense security," said Barabanov.

In addition, according to Barabanov, China along with Russia is currently developing further economic cooperation, through the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), a Union developed among former Soviet countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan) with Supporting the New Silk Road project known as One Belt One Road initiated by President Xi Jin Ping.

"Two years ago we had agreed with China to connect the former Soviet Eurasian region with One belt and One road Initiative, and Vladimir Putin even attended the One Belt and One Road Initiative in Beijing", said Barabanov.

Barabanov added that Russia is very concerned about the development of EAEU because the association has made serious progress in shaping and strengthening the shared market. EAEU programs have compensated the impact of unfavorable economic conditions on the economies of participating countries. ●

Satoru Mori: Indonesia is on the Right Path



On Friday (19/5), at the Global Peace and Security Session of the Jakarta Geopolitical Forum held at Borobudur Hotel, Satoru Mori, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo stated that the post-Cold War geopolitical shift caused problems that threatened international stability. This geopolitical observer explained in the Jakarta Geopolitical Forum (JGF) in Jakarta that the threat was caused by the increasingly widespread cases of terrorism, the refugee crisis in Europe, the Brexit problem, the strengthening of conservative and protectionist sentiments, global warming and North Korean missile threats.

“North Korea deliberately launched a missile to force the United States to the negotiating table, a problem that should have been done long ago,” Mori said. However, Mori insisted that Indonesia is on the right path. “Indonesia is focused on infrastructure development, and I hope Indonesia should be able to do more than that,” said Mori.

Mori assessed that Indonesia should focus on education so that Indonesia can develop high-tech products in order to join the ranks of the world’s economic power countries. Mori explained that Indonesia could become an important player in the world economy.

At the same forum, Secretary General of China Institute of International Studies (CIIS), Yang Yi said that Indonesia as the largest Muslim country in the world must be able to play an important role in the international scale. “Indonesia is the only ASEAN country who became the G20. We can work together in the economic field, especially in the maritime field,” Yang Yi said.

Yang Yi hoped Indonesia with China can play a deeper role in Southeast Asia and the world. Yang Yi also said that Indonesia with China has been established a good cooperation. “One of them is the cooperation of fast train development of Jakarta-Bandung” said Yang Yi. Nevertheless Yang Yi acknowledged the South China Sea problem to make the countries in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia is in a state of diplomatic ties with China. But, Yang Yi thought the problem can be solved immediately. Yang Yi said that the South China Sea issue had been discussed by President Jokowi when he met President Xi Jinping in Beijing last week.

They discussed defense and security issues, including cooperation in securing the South China Sea. “President Joko Widodo will invite ASEAN countries to help discuss the matter,” Yang Yi said. ●



Mohammad Aboelfadl : Education is the Key to Overcome Extremism

On Saturday (20/5), Jakarta Geopolitical Forum (JGF) was started with Extremism, Radicalism, and Terrorism Session. During the session, one of the speakers, Mohammad Aboelfadl who is the Chief Editor of Al-Ahram Newspaper, said that the problem of extremism in Egypt and in Indonesia has grown at an alarming rate. Some of the causes of the extremist movement, Aboelfadl continued, are injustice, poverty and a lack of tolerance. Furthermore, the Egyptian journalist explained that initially the Egyptian government had used repressive means to suppress extremism, but it gets resistance. So, other way to deal with extremism is needed.

In addressing the issue of extremism and terrorism Mohammad Aboelfadl has a better solution by using a non-repressive approach. “The movement of extremism is getting stronger because of the social problem such as poverty, injustice, and culture problem especially intolerant culture. The problem can be solved by creating an education that teaches tolerance values. This step has been started by the Egyptian government, initially Egypt experienced problems with extremism. But the government is now trying to change the curriculum, in order to create a tolerant culture. It was first started by Egyptian higher education institutions, such as Al-Azhar University,” said the Egyptian journalist.

The same thing was also expressed by speaker Rüdiger Lohlker. “To deal with the problem of extremism and terrorism --which is getting more strategic-- it is necessary to use strategic measures to prevent it from spreading,” said the Austrian researcher. The need to prevent extremism is also explained by Lina Khatib, the Lebanese researcher. Lina Khatib also expressed the need for non-repressive means. “To counter extremism, especially those from Iraq and Syria, it is important to know the problem. Why do people want to join ISIS,” explained Lina Khatib. ●

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Arif Havas Oegroseno: Climate Change Needs to be Taken Seriously



The climate change issue that is happening today is a matter that has always been a debate on the international level. High level of concerns about environmental issues makes it listed as one of the issue that discussed in the Jakarta Geopolitical Forum (JGF). The Environment and Climate Change became the topic of 5th session of JGF on Saturday (20/8) at Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta.

The problem of climate change is considered necessary to be one of the topics in JGF because the impact of climate change has begun to be seen worldwide, even in Indonesia. For example, the Arctic area that was previously inaccessible by the ship, has now begun to be accessible.

Canada, according to Canadian researcher Leonard J. Edwards, is facing the threat of climate change. Canada's geographical location directly adjacent to the Arctic region makes Canada consider the melting ice in the Arctic as a threat to their geopolitics.

Nevertheless, Canada has begun to take steps to anticipate climate change, such as make an efforts to develop renewable energy. According to Canadian researchers, the Canadian government has made serious efforts in promoting climate change issues at the regional and global levels.

According to Edwards, Indonesia's geopolitics is also threatened by the climate change. Climate change has reached an

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alarming levels in Indonesia. Forest fire, flood, landslide, and abrasion, are some example of climate change in Indonesia.

In the same place, Deputy Coordinating Minister for the Republic of Indonesia Havas Oegroseno explained that environmental problems are potential geopolitical threats to Indonesia. It began with the abrasion in Rangsang Island, Riau. The island that is bordering with the Malacca Strait has become the island with the worst abrasion in Indonesia.

In addition, the former Indonesian Ambassador to the European Union explained that farmers in Karawang and Indramayu are struggling to face the sea water abrasion that attacking their fields. Havas also regretted that the Southeast Asian region who is facing the threat of climate change but did not hold an environmental conference to discuss the issue. ASEAN, on the other hand, has held conferences with many themes ranging from economic, political, terrorism, and trade. ●

Nurşin Ateşoğlu Güney: The Refugees Should Be Empowered



Various countries in the world is now facing a refugees problem. This was revealed by Professor Nurşin Ateşoğlu Güney from Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey at Jakarta Geopolitical Forum held at Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta in Migrants and Refugees session on Saturday (20/5).

Güney said, as European Continent facing an abundance of refugees from various conflict countries in the Middle East, Indonesia will also face the arrival of refugees, although not in a large scale like the EU countries.

According to Nurşin Ateşoğlu Güney, the upcoming refugees need to be empowered with a better standard of living and not be neglected and given good health and education services. The refugees, explained Güney, often form their own community in many places. This will be bad things if these refugees are not empowered by providing education and well facilitations.

Cultural and religious backgrounds differences of refugees with people of the destination countries according to Güney

often trigger a number of prejudices against refugees. As a result, the refugees experience various forms of discrimination. Taking a case study of Rohingya refugees, Güney said, the challenge for Indonesia is not too hard. Rohingya refugees currently accepted by Indonesia despite the different cultures with the population of Indonesia, but they follow the same religion that adopted by the majority of the people of Indonesia. In contrast to that faced by EU countries. These refugees in Europe have not only different cultural backgrounds but also different religions.

Similar to Nurşin Güney, Alistair Boulton said that the refugees are definitely second class citizens in the country where they fled. The UNHCR Representative Assistant for Thailand stated that although refugees are often classified as second class citizens and discriminated, refugees should continue to be treated equally with the citizens of their refugees. Alistair Boulton argued that refugees should not experience discrimination. The refugees, explained Alistair Boulton, should be treated equally and empowered with good education and health services. ●