



## Development of Gatra Trigger National Resilience in Combating the Threat of Foreign Intelligence Covert Actions

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**Abstract:** Developments in the global strategic environment indicate that threats to the state are no longer limited to conventional military conflicts but also encompass non-conventional threats, such as covert actions conducted by foreign intelligence agencies to influence a country's political, social, economic, and security stability. In this context, strengthening national resilience becomes a strategic instrument for identifying, anticipating, and addressing hidden and multidimensional threats. The analytical framework of national resilience in Indonesia employs the Astagatra approach, which consists of Trigatra (geography, natural resources, and demography) and Pancagatra (ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense and security) as the core elements shaping national resilience against various strategic threats. This research adopts a qualitative approach with a case study design. The findings reveal that the development of "gatra triggers" can strengthen the national early warning system by integrating counter-intelligence indicators, including prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures across all aspects of Astagatra. This approach enables the identification of vulnerabilities in geography, natural resources, demography, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense and security that foreign intelligence actors may exploit in conducting covert influence operations. At the same time, it enhances synergy among state institutions and strengthens the capacity of early detection systems in safeguarding national stability and interests. The academic contribution of this study lies in developing the "gatra trigger" concept as an integrated framework that bridges national resilience and



counterintelligence studies, thereby reinforcing early warning systems and adaptive national security policies against covert foreign influence operations.

**Keywords:** Astagatra, Covert Action, Counter-intelligence, Foreign Intelligence, National Resilience.

## Introduction

National resilience is a nation's ability to maintain its existence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of its citizens from various threats that could disrupt its stability. This concept is not only related to military aspects, but also encompasses political, economic, socio-cultural, and defense and security dimensions, integrated into a national system (national resilience)<sup>1</sup>. National resilience is the foundation for national stability, effective governance, and sustainable national development. The strength of national resilience is greatly influenced by the nation's ability to anticipate and manage various forms of threats that develop in the strategic environment<sup>2</sup>. Global dynamics indicate that the forms of threats to states are undergoing significant change<sup>3</sup>. Threats are no longer limited to conventional military aggression, but have also evolved into asymmetric non-military threats<sup>4</sup>. One such threat is covert intelligence operations, also known as covert action. These operations can include espionage, psychological operations, information manipulation, and even infiltration of political, economic, and socio-cultural influence. The hidden nature of these threats makes them difficult to identify directly, but they have significant potential to influence public opinion, undermine political stability, and disrupt social cohesion if not effectively addressed by the state security system<sup>5</sup>. Several international studies have shown that foreign intelligence operations, through

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<sup>1</sup> Dewie Mardhani, Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi, and Margaretha Hanita, "Security and Defense in National Resilience Studies to Realize a National Security System," *Jurnal Pertahanan Dan Bela Negara* 10, no. 3 (2020): 267–286.

<sup>2</sup> Christian Fjäder, "The Nation-State, National Security and Resilience in the Age of Globalisation," *Resilience* 2, no. 2 (2014): 114–129.

<sup>3</sup> Ade Priangani and Willya Achmad, "Middle Eastern Geopolitics and the Transformation of Islamic Law: An Analysis of Islamic Politics in Muslim Countries," *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam*, 2026, 85–98.

<sup>4</sup> Matthew Pierro, "Contemporary Conflict: The Role of Hybrid and Asymmetric Threats," *The Internationalist: Undergraduate Journal of Foreign Affairs* 5, no. 2 (2021): 24–42.

<sup>5</sup> Rory Cormac, Calder Walton, and Damien Van Puyvelde, "What Constitutes Successful Covert Action? Evaluating Unacknowledged Interventionism in Foreign Affairs," *Review of International Studies* 48, no. 1 (2022): 111–128.

information operations, propaganda, and data manipulation, can undermine public trust in state institutions and impact long-term social stability.<sup>6,7</sup>

In the Indonesian context, efforts to address these threats are closely linked to the state intelligence agency's functions and roles. As mandated by Law Number 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence, intelligence is the first line of defense in the national security system, tasked with providing early detection and early warning of various potential threats.<sup>8</sup> This function positions intelligence as a strategic instrument for the state, enabling it to identify and analyze evolving threats before they escalate into broader crises. Through its capabilities in information gathering, strategic analysis, and early warning delivery to policymakers, intelligence supports the state's decision-making process, ensuring accuracy and responsiveness to threat dynamics.<sup>9</sup>

The conceptual framework of national resilience in Indonesia explains that national strength is built through the balance of Astagatra, consisting of Trigatra and Pancagatra. Trigatra encompasses geography, demography, and natural resources, while Pancagatra encompasses ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, and defense and security.<sup>10</sup> The balance between these gatra forms national resilience in facing various threats, both internal and external. Foreign intelligence threats through covert operations can affect these dimensions, particularly the political, socio-cultural, and defense and security aspects. Information infiltration, manipulation of public opinion, and influence operations can impact political stability, public trust in state institutions, and social cohesion<sup>11</sup>. Various studies on national resilience and counter-intelligence in Indonesia demonstrate the importance of increasing national vigilance against foreign intelligence threats. Counter-intelligence studies emphasize that prevention, detection, and counterespionage activities are crucial components in

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<sup>6</sup> Pablo Moral, "The Challenge of Disinformation for National Security," in *Security and Defence: Ethical and Legal Challenges in the Face of Current Conflicts* (Springer, 2022), 103–119.

<sup>7</sup> Piotr Filipkowski and Ignas Kalpokas, "Resilience Factors in Influence Operations in the Context of CTI Analysis," *Safety & Defense* 11, no. 2 (2025): 17–27.

<sup>8</sup> Mustafa Lutfi and Aditya Prastian Supriyadi, "Politik Hukum Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Akibat Pandemi Covid-19 Perspektif Konstitusi Ekonomi," *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum & Syariah* 13, no. 2 (2021): 203–221.

<sup>9</sup> Muhammad Arbani, "Peran Intelijen Dalam Keberlangsungan Demokrasi Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Syntax Transformation* 4, no. 7 (2023): 91–100.

<sup>10</sup> Kenneth Maykinho Lee, "Aligning Indonesia's Space Command with Astagatra," *Jurnal Lembannas RI* 13, no. 1 (2025): 69–88.

<sup>11</sup> Pratondo Ario Seno Sudiro and Elsa Aliya Rizqoh, "Kajian Potensi Fungsi BAKAMLA RI Dalam Mewujudkan Ketahanan Nasional Di Laut Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2014," *Jurnal Lembannas RI* 11, no. 2 (2023): 83–92.

maintaining national security stability.<sup>12,13</sup> Other studies highlight the need to strengthen coordination among state institutions to address asymmetric threats, such as ideological infiltration, disinformation, and social polarization, which can undermine national stability. The increasingly complex nature of threats demands that the national resilience system have faster, more accurate, and more integrated detection capabilities.<sup>14,15</sup>

Developing the concept of "gatra triggers" within a national resilience framework is relevant for strengthening early detection capabilities against the threat of foreign intelligence covert action<sup>16</sup>. Gatra triggers are understood as indicators or mechanisms that provide early warnings of potential threats, enabling a more rapid and targeted national response. This approach has the potential to strengthen the national early warning system and increase the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination in maintaining national stability<sup>17</sup>. Counter-intelligence is a series of efforts undertaken by a state to protect strategic information, covert operations, and national interests from surveillance, sabotage, and infiltration by adversaries. This function is not only related to efforts to detect espionage activities, but also includes preventive and countermeasures against attempts by foreign parties to obtain sensitive state information<sup>18</sup>. Historically, counter-intelligence practices have emerged since ancient times, when kingdoms or states used spies to gather information about enemy forces and strategies. In the early stages, these activities were still simple and not systematically organized. More structured developments began to emerge in the 19th century with the formation of modern state intelligence agencies, one of which was the establishment of the Bureau of Military Intelligence in England in 1882, tasked with monitoring foreign spy activities and protecting state security<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Anastasios-Nikolaos Kanellopoulos, "The Importance of Counterintelligence Culture in State Security," *Global Security and Intelligence Note* 1, no. 5 (2022): 1–17.

<sup>13</sup> Dries Putter and Sascha-Dominik Dov Bachmann, "Scoping the Future Counterintelligence Focus," *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence* 36, no. 2 (2023): 358–385.

<sup>14</sup> Mohammed Hafiz Nabila et al., "Disinformation as a Driver of Political Polarization: A Strategic Framework for Rebuilding Civic Trust in the US," *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews* 27, no. 1 (2025): 2564.

<sup>15</sup> Imran Hussain, "Political Polarization and Its Influence on Social Cohesion: A Comparative Study," *International Journal of Social Sciences Review Archives* 2, no. 2 (2023): 146–71.

<sup>16</sup> Nopi Nopita Sari et al., "Urgensi Ketahanan Nasional Dan Bela Negara Bagi Bangsa Indonesia," *Politika Progresif: Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 3 (2024): 81–90.

<sup>17</sup> Agus Rustamana et al., "Pengertian Geostrategi Dan Ketahanan Nasional," *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah Multidisipliner* 2, no. 04 (2026): 802–807.

<sup>18</sup> Kanellopoulos, "The Importance of Counterintelligence Culture in State Security."

<sup>19</sup> Bruce Hoffman and Jacob Ware, *God, Guns, and Sedition: Far-Right Terrorism in America* (Columbia University Press, 2024).

The role of counter-intelligence increased significantly during World War I and World War II, when strategic information became a crucial factor in determining military and political success. Countries involved in the conflict began strengthening their information protection systems and establishing specialized organizations to counter espionage activities<sup>20</sup>. Britain established MI5, tasked with countering German espionage networks within Britain, while the United States established the Office of Strategic Services in 1942 to conduct intelligence gathering and covert operations in support of Allied strategy<sup>21</sup>. During the same period, Germany developed a military counterintelligence agency known as the Abwehr, tasked with identifying and destroying enemy intelligence networks; however, in practice, the agency faced various weaknesses due to internal infiltration.<sup>22</sup> Counter-intelligence activities intensified during the Cold War, as rivalry between the Western and Eastern blocs fueled a global intelligence competition. The United States established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in 1947 as the primary agency responsible for gathering foreign intelligence and conducting covert operations<sup>23</sup>. During this period, various espionage cases became a serious concern for national security, including the case involving Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted in 1953 for providing information related to US nuclear technology to the Soviet Union<sup>24</sup>. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union developed a robust counter-intelligence system through the KGB, which played a broad role in overseeing domestic security and gathering information on Western intelligence activities<sup>25</sup>.

The development of counter-intelligence has undergone a continuous transformation since the end of the Cold War and the advent of globalization. Threats to national security are no longer limited to conventional espionage; they also include international terrorism, cyberattacks, and information operations that utilize digital technology. The September 11, 2001, attacks in the United States demonstrated the importance of integrating counter-intelligence and

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<sup>20</sup> Nigel West, *Soviet and Nazi Defectors: Counter-Intelligence in WW2 and the Cold War* (Frontline Books, 2024).

<sup>21</sup> Richard Kerbaj, *The Secret History of the Five Eyes: The Untold Story of the Shadowy International Spy Network, through Its Targets, Traitors and Spies* (Kings Road Publishing, 2022).

<sup>22</sup> Claire Hubbard-Hall and Adrian O'Sullivan, "Landscapes of Intelligence in the Third Reich: Visualising Abwehr Operations during the Second World War," *Journal of Intelligence History* 21, no. 1 (2022): 88–112.

<sup>23</sup> Simon Willmetts, "Forbidden History: CIA Censorship, The Invisible Government, and the Origins of the 'Deep State' Conspiracy Theory," *Intelligence and National Security* 39, no. 2 (2024): 281–297.

<sup>24</sup> Daniel J. Solove and Danielle Keats Citron, "Risk and Anxiety: A Theory of Data-Breach Harms," *Tex. L. Rev.* 96 (2017): 737.

<sup>25</sup> Sanshiro Hosaka, "Repeating History: Soviet Offensive Counterintelligence Active Measures," *International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence* 35, no. 3 (2022): 429–458.

domestic security systems in addressing increasingly complex threats<sup>26</sup>. In the contemporary security context, the development of cognitive warfare, digital propaganda, and disinformation requires states to develop more adaptive counter-intelligence capabilities to protect strategic information and maintain national stability and resilience.<sup>27</sup>

Conventional studies on national security systems agree that counter-intelligence is a crucial instrument in detecting clandestine espionage, sabotage, and the infiltration of foreign physical assets. This traditional function has been thoroughly explained by Prunckun<sup>28</sup>, who stated that the effectiveness of counter-intelligence protection relies heavily on the robustness of formal agency personnel, material, and tactical cyber operations. However, in the contemporary security landscape, threats have shifted toward asymmetry, utilizing digital space to manipulate public consciousness. In Indonesia itself, analysis of this information disruption has begun to be linked to national stability, as explained by Jatmiko<sup>29</sup>, who found that the rate of systematic hoaxes has a high potential to undermine socio-political cohesion at the national level.

Despite extensive research on the dynamics of asymmetric threats and the role of intelligence, the current Indonesian defense literature still faces significant challenges related to operational integration. As identified by Permadi, the Astagatra-based National Resilience framework remains relevant, but its implementation tends to be macro, descriptive, and periodically evaluated post-event (static).<sup>30</sup> Consequently, a significant research gap has emerged: National Resilience studies have not yet been linked to a defense-sensitive tactical counterintelligence database. This research aims to bridge this gap through an original contribution in the form of the "Gatra Trigger" concept. Unlike the traditional, passive Astagatra concept, this novel concept transforms the Panca Gatra (Ideology, Politics, Economy, Socio-Culture, Defense, and Security) into operational indicator sensors. When an anomaly or asymmetric attack by foreign intelligence occurs—such as a cognitive warfare storm on the Socio-Cultural Gatra—the "Gatra Trigger" mechanism will immediately activate an automatic

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<sup>26</sup> Amy B. Zegart, *Spies, Lies, and Algorithms: The History and Future of American Intelligence* (Princeton University Press, 2022).

<sup>27</sup> Hager Ben Jaffel and Sebastian Larsson, "Introduction: What's the Problem with Intelligence Studies? Outlining a New Research Agenda on Contemporary Intelligence," *Problematising Intelligence Studies*, 2022, 3–29.

<sup>28</sup> Hank Prunckun, *Counterintelligence Theory and Practice* (Bloomsbury Publishing USA, 2026).

<sup>29</sup> Bagus Jatmiko, "13 Restoring Indonesia's Global Maritime," *International Law and Security in Indo-Pacific: Strategic Design for the Region*, 2025.

<sup>30</sup> Edi Permadi et al., "Quantum Computing as a Global Game Changer in Technological Transformation towards National Resilience," *Jurnal Lemhannas RI* 13, no. 4 (2025): 534–550.

alarm status for counter-intelligence officers to respond promptly before a tactical crisis becomes a fatal threat to state sovereignty.

## Method

This study uses a qualitative approach that seeks to provide detailed reports, examine words, and describe the complexity of data, opinions, and views of respondents regarding national security issues, then analyze the situations experienced in depth.<sup>31</sup> According to Creswell, qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meanings considered important by individuals or groups in the context of social or humanitarian problems. The research design is a case study that analyzes the development of Gatra Trigger as a national resilience instrument to overcome the threat of foreign intelligence covert action in Indonesia. The qualitative research analysis model follows the procedures described by Miles et al. (2014). The first stage is data collection, which in this study is sourced from secondary data, including government reports, scientific articles, publications from related institutions, and media articles discussing national security and intelligence strategies. The data are collected to facilitate systematic analysis and to obtain findings that accurately answer the research questions. Next, the data is condensed through selection, focusing, simplification, abstraction, and transformation to understand the core issues clearly. The next stage is data display, where the information obtained is organized and given an analytical context. Finally, conclusions are drawn and verified to ensure the research results can be scientifically justified and credible in the context of developing national resilience against the threat of foreign intelligence covert action.

To ensure methodological rigor and meet international standards of scientific reliability, this study implemented a rigorous qualitative data validation strategy based on the criteria of Lincoln and Guba.<sup>32</sup> Credibility was ensured through source triangulation techniques, cross-referenced with official government documents, academic literature, and institutional publications (such as Lemhannas and intelligence agencies) to eliminate personal bias. This reliability strategy was achieved by establishing a transparent audit trail at each stage of the Gatra Trigger indicator formulation, enabling systematic tracing of the research logic. Meanwhile, confirmability was maintained through the principle of academic neutrality, ensuring that the analysis results reflect purely substantive empirical evidence rather than the researcher's subjective biases. Finally, transferability was achieved by providing an in-depth description of the

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<sup>31</sup> Cathy Creswell et al., "Qualitative Interviews: Approach, Design, Sample and Analysis," in *Cognitive Therapy Compared with CBT for Social Anxiety Disorder in Adolescents: A Feasibility Study* (NIHR Journals Library, 2021).

<sup>32</sup> Yvonna S. Lincoln and Egon G. Guba, *Criteria for Assessing Naturalistic Inquiries as Reports.*, 1988.

geopolitical context and the architecture of the Gatra Trigger mechanism in Indonesia, enabling this early detection model to be adapted by other researchers to similar cases of asymmetric security threats.

## Result and Discussion

### Analysis of National Resilience in the Natural Aspect (Trigatra) in Facing Foreign Intelligence Threats

#### 1. Geographical Aspects

Geographical aspects are fundamental to national resilience because they are directly related to a country's position, the shape of its territory, topographic conditions, and characteristics of its living space, which influence the dynamics of politics, economics, security, and international interactions. Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic country, has a strategic geographic position at the intersection of two continents and two oceans, making it a crucial region for trade, human mobility, and global geopolitical interactions.<sup>33</sup> This condition provides strategic advantages in economic development and regional connectivity, but it also creates vulnerability to various forms of transnational threats, such as smuggling, intelligence infiltration, and covert operations that exploit the complexity of the archipelagic region. From a national resilience perspective, geographical conditions are understood not only as physical space but also as strategic factors that influence population distribution patterns, resource management, and control of the country's sovereign territory<sup>34</sup>. The geographical complexity of Indonesia, consisting of thousands of islands, vast maritime areas, and land and maritime borders with various countries, makes the management of geostrategic space a crucial element in building national resilience against various forms of threats, including covert action activities that exploit gaps in regional surveillance and vulnerabilities in border and remote areas.<sup>35</sup>

In this context, the first crucial indicator is prevention, which relates to the state's strategic efforts to minimize the opportunities for infiltration or foreign intelligence activities by optimally utilizing geographic characteristics. Geographic prevention can be achieved through strengthening border surveillance, increasing the state's presence in remote areas, and developing security infrastructure capable of integrated land, sea, and air coverage. An

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<sup>33</sup> Taufiq Shobri et al., "Legal Framework for Addressing Cybercrime Threats in Strengthening Indonesia's National Defense and Security," *Trunojoyo Law Review* 8, no. 2 (April 2026): 178–203, <https://doi.org/10.21107/tr.v8i2.33492>.

<sup>34</sup> Yahdi Qolbi and Imaro Sidqi, "Geopolitics and Muslim Countries: Navigating Challenges and Opportunities in Contemporary International Political Dynamics," *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review* 3, no. 2 (2024): 217–235.

<sup>35</sup> Muhammad Faisal et al., "Government Social Media Communication as a Political Public Relations Strategy for Advancing Social Welfare," *Nusantara: Journal of Law Studies* 5, no. 1 (April 2026): 421–435, <https://doi.org/10.66325/nusantaralaw.v5i1.215>.

archipelagic nation like Indonesia requires a comprehensive regional surveillance approach that integrates maritime patrol systems, controls strategic shipping lanes, and strengthens surveillance in border areas that could become entry points for clandestine activities. Prevention efforts also include strengthening regional spatial governance and monitoring cross-border mobility to reduce opportunities for foreign parties to exploit Indonesia's geographical complexity to conduct covert operations that could disrupt national stability.<sup>36</sup>

The second indicator is detection, which refers to the national security system's ability to identify, verify, and analyze activities that may threaten national sovereignty.<sup>37</sup> Given Indonesia's vast and dispersed geography, a detection system is a crucial element for monitoring activities along borders, in strategic maritime areas, and in remote areas vulnerable to intelligence infiltration. Detection systems can be developed by integrating surveillance technologies such as maritime radar, satellite systems, and remote sensing, along with geographic information systems, to provide a comprehensive picture of the regional situation. Furthermore, detection capabilities require synergy among security agencies, law enforcement officials, and intelligence institutions to analyze suspicious activity patterns. Effective detection enables the state to understand the movement patterns, networks, and operational methods used by foreign parties, allowing for more rapid and targeted anticipatory measures.

The next indicator is deception, a strategy in counterintelligence operations that manipulates the perceptions and information obtained by the opposing party. In the context of geographic space management, deception strategies can be implemented by regulating the distribution of information about conditions in a particular region, controlling activities visible to outside parties, and creating strategic perceptions that can lead the opposing party to erroneous interpretations. This strategy is often used in security operations to reduce the effectiveness of foreign intelligence information gathering and limit their ability to understand the true conditions of a strategic region. By exploiting Indonesia's vast and diverse geography, deception strategies can be an important instrument for managing information dynamics and hindering the intelligence analysis conducted by foreign parties.

Furthermore, indicators of neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures are crucial in strengthening geographic resilience against covert action threats. Neutralization refers to a state's ability to hinder, limit, or disrupt identified foreign intelligence operations through law enforcement mechanisms,

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<sup>36</sup> Meirison Meirison, "The Impact of Foreign Capitulation on Islamic Sharia in The Ottoman Empire," *Justicia Islamica* 17, no. 1 (2020): 109–127.

<sup>37</sup> Jamal Alkharman, "Cyber-Terrorism Crimes And Their Impact On Maritime Transport Operations," *Al-Biruni Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, October 25, 2025, 1, <https://doi.org/10.64440/BIRUNI/BIR005>.

security operations, and administrative measures. Meanwhile, counterespionage emphasizes gathering information on foreign intelligence services' activities while disrupting their networks and operational methods. These activities enable a state to understand adversaries' operational patterns and formulate more effective strategic steps to anticipate emerging threats. On the other hand, security measures involve implementing policies and procedures to secure strategic areas, including protecting vital national infrastructure, restricting access to certain areas, and enhancing the preparedness of security forces in areas of high strategic value. The integration of neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures in geographic space management provides a comprehensive approach to addressing various forms of foreign intelligence operations that exploit Indonesia's regional vulnerabilities and geostrategic complexities.

## 2. Natural Resources Aspects

Natural resources are a strategic element within the Trigatra framework, playing a crucial role in determining national development capacity, economic stability, and the sustainability of public welfare. Indonesia is known for its vast natural resource potential, encompassing minerals, energy, forests, biodiversity, and marine resources across its archipelago. This potential offers significant opportunities for strengthening economic independence and national development if managed optimally, sustainably, and equitably. However, the abundance of natural resources can also create strategic vulnerabilities if not balanced with effective governance, strong oversight, and protection of national interests. In various global geopolitical and economic contexts, natural resources often become the object of interest to other countries and non-state actors seeking access through formal and informal mechanisms. This situation opens the possibility of illegal exploitation, economic manipulation, and influence operations that can undermine the sovereignty of national resource management. From a national resilience perspective, natural resource management is not only related to the economic aspects of development but also relates to the national security dimension and the protection of the country's strategic interests from various forms of external intervention that could exploit vulnerabilities in resource governance<sup>38</sup>.

From a national resilience perspective, natural resource management is not only about economic development but also requires a strategic security approach to prevent various forms of external intervention, including covert operations or covert action by foreign intelligence actors. One of the main indicators in this effort is prevention, namely systematic efforts to minimize opportunities for infiltration and exploitation of resources by strengthening

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<sup>38</sup> Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, and Abdurrahman Raden Aji Haqqi, "Terrorism Eradication in ASEAN Countries: Human Rights Perspective," *AL-IHKAM: Jurnal Hukum & Pranata Sosial* 16, no. 2 (2021): 327–361.

governance, investment regulations, and oversight of strategic resource areas such as mining, energy, forest, and maritime areas. Prevention also includes increasing the government's oversight capacity for economic activities involving foreign actors, implementing transparency in the management of resource concessions, and strengthening coordination between security agencies, technical ministries, and local governments. With a strong oversight system, the state can narrow the scope for external parties to exploit weaknesses in resource management for their strategic interests.

The second indicator is detection, which serves to identify, verify, and analyze events potentially related to foreign intelligence operations in the natural resources sector. Detection systems can be implemented through monitoring unusual investment activities, monitoring data and information flows related to potential strategic resources, and analyzing economic cooperation patterns that may harbor hidden geopolitical interests. In this context, the roles of intelligence agencies and economic oversight institutions are crucial in conducting risk analysis of the activities of foreign companies, research institutions, and international organizations that have access to strategic natural resource data. Early detection enables a country to understand the potential operational patterns of external parties, enabling more rapid, measurable preventive measures and strategic responses.

Furthermore, to address the threat of covert action, a strategic deception approach is also required. This strategy aims to manipulate the perceptions of the opposing party by controlling the flow of information regarding the potential, distribution, and management policies of natural resources. Through selective information management, the state can reduce the opportunities for foreign parties to obtain an accurate picture of Indonesia's strategic resources. In practice, this strategy can be implemented by regulating access to geological data, energy reserves, and sensitive exploration information, so that only those with the authority and national interests can access it. This approach is not intended to completely stifle international cooperation, but rather to ensure that external actors do not use strategic information to orchestrate influence operations or to exploit national resources covertly.

The next indicator is neutralization, which aims to hinder or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as exploiting the natural resource sector for their strategic interests. Neutralization can be achieved through law enforcement against illegal exploitation practices, restricting the activities of foreign actors found to have violated regulations, and strengthening state control over areas of high economic and geopolitical value. In this context, national policies regarding natural resource sovereignty are a crucial instrument to ensure that resource management remains under state control and is not exploited as a gateway for external influence operations. Neutralization measures also include

increasing the capacity of security forces and economic oversight to ensure that any activity potentially detrimental to national interests can be halted immediately before it becomes a greater threat.

Finally, efforts to protect natural resources also require a comprehensive counterespionage strategy and security measures. Counterespionage aims to gather information on the methods, networks, and objectives of foreign intelligence operations attempting to access data or influence natural resource management policies. This information is then used to disrupt or thwart their operations through various strategic approaches. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting strategic resource data, strengthening security in exploitation areas, and raising security awareness among government institutions and companies involved in resource management. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures within a single, coherent policy framework, Indonesia can strengthen national resilience while ensuring that its natural resources are truly utilized for the benefit of national development and prosperity without being affected by external intervention or manipulation<sup>39</sup>.

### 3. Demographic Aspects

The demographic aspect within the framework of national resilience concerns the condition, structure, distribution, and dynamics of population growth, which influence various dimensions of national life, including the economic, social, political, and security domains. Population is a key element in national development because it serves as both the subject and object of development, determining a country's capacity for productivity, innovation, and the sustainability of its social system. Indonesia, as a country with a large population, has significant demographic potential, particularly with the demographic bonus phenomenon characterized by the dominance of the productive age group in the population structure. This condition can be a strategic asset in strengthening national competitiveness if supported by high-quality human resources, adequate access to education, and extensive employment opportunities. However, demographic dynamics can also pose various challenges if there is an unequal distribution of the population, uncontrolled urbanization, unemployment, or socioeconomic disparities. From a national security perspective, unstable demographic conditions can create social vulnerabilities that external actors can exploit through various forms of influence operations and information infiltration. Sustainable demographic management is a crucial factor in strengthening national resilience because it is directly related to

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<sup>39</sup> Kunkunrat, "Asia's Strategic Role in Global Supply Chain Resilience: Insights for Inclusive Global IR Frameworks Amid the Russia-Ukraine Conflict," *International Journal of Law and Society* 4, no. 2 (2025): 250–267.

social stability, national integration, and the community's capacity to face various forms of strategic threats.

From a national resilience perspective, demographic dynamics are not only related to social and economic development but also have strategic implications for national security, particularly in addressing potential covert action threats from foreign intelligence actors. Indonesia's large and diverse population, along with uneven demographic distribution across regions, can create vulnerabilities that external parties can exploit to influence public opinion, build networks of influence, and conduct social infiltration. Prevention is an important early indicator in managing demographic aspects to strengthen national resilience. Preventive efforts can be implemented by improving the quality of education, strengthening digital and political literacy, and promoting equitable socioeconomic development to reduce disparities that could become loopholes for external manipulation. Furthermore, building a strong national identity and increasing public awareness of non-military threats are also important steps to prevent the penetration of foreign influence that exploits socio-demographic conditions.

The second indicator is detection, namely the development of a system capable of identifying, verifying, and analyzing various social phenomena potentially related to foreign influence operations or intelligence infiltration. In a demographic context, detection can be conducted through monitoring social dynamics in various community groups, including urban communities, youth groups, social organizations, and diaspora networks with ties to international actors. The detection system can also utilize demographic data analysis, monitor the flow of information in the digital space, and collaborate with intelligence agencies, academic institutions, and government agencies to understand patterns of abnormal social change. With an effective early-detection mechanism, the state can more quickly identify potential influence operations that exploit demographic issues such as social inequality, identity conflicts, or economic dissatisfaction.

In addition to detection, deception strategies, or strategic deception, can also be part of a non-military defense approach to countering covert action threats. In the demographic context, this strategy can be implemented by managing social information and public narratives to shape opposing parties' perceptions of Indonesia's internal conditions. Strengthening narratives of national unity, social stability, and successful human resource development can limit external actors' ability to exploit demographic issues as propaganda tools or to conduct influence operations. At the same time, careful management of sensitive demographic data also requires ensuring that outsiders do not use strategic information regarding the community's social conditions to design social penetration strategies or manipulate public opinion.

The next indicator is neutralization, which is a step to hinder or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as exploiting demographic conditions to infiltrate or conduct influence operations. Neutralization can be achieved through law enforcement against activities that threaten social stability, restrictions on organizations or networks proven to be intermediaries for foreign interests, and by strengthening public policies aimed at maintaining social stability. In this context, the government also needs to strengthen social integration and regional development to prevent vulnerable groups from being exploited by external parties. Neutralization is not only repressive but can also be achieved through a social development approach that reduces vulnerability factors that external actors can exploit.<sup>40</sup>

Finally, strengthening demographic resilience also requires an integrated counterespionage strategy and security measures. Counterespionage in the demographic context focuses on gathering information on the methods and networks used by foreign intelligence services to establish influence within society, while simultaneously disrupting their operations. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting strategic population data, strengthening population administration systems, and raising security awareness among educational institutions, community organizations, and public institutions. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures into demographic management, Indonesia can strengthen national social resilience while ensuring that its demographic potential truly becomes a strategic force for national development and stability.

### **Analysis of National Resilience in the Social Aspect (Pancagatra) in Facing Foreign Intelligence Threats**

#### **1. Ideology**

Ideology is the foundation of values and a belief system that serves as the basis for the orientation of national and state life. In the Indonesian context, the state ideology, based on Pancasila, serves as a fundamental guideline for the conduct of political, social, and economic life, as well as for building a national identity that unites the diverse society. Ideological resilience is a crucial element within the framework of national resilience because it relates to the nation's ability to uphold the fundamental values that underpin national unity and integration. The development of globalization, advances in information technology, and the increasing flow of exchange of ideas and values between countries have created an increasingly open space for interaction that can influence how society views the state ideology. This situation opens the door to various forms of ideological penetration that can undermine social and political

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<sup>40</sup> Budi et al. Pramono, "The State Defense Legal Politics: National Protection Based On Pancasila Justice," *Jurnal Hukum UNISSULA* 41, no. 2 (2025): 514–527.

stability if not balanced by strengthening the internalization of national values. In the context of modern security threats, influence operations carried out through propaganda, disinformation, and the manipulation of social narratives are often used to shape public perception and undermine the legitimacy of the state's ideology. Ideological resilience within the framework of national resilience refers to the ability of society and state institutions to uphold the fundamental values of Pancasila while simultaneously fostering collective awareness of the importance of national unity and identity in confronting the dynamics of an increasingly complex strategic environment.

Within the framework of national resilience, the ideological aspect plays a strategic role because it is directly related to the nation's ability to uphold the basic values that underpin national life. The Pancasila ideology serves not only as the foundation of the state but also as a value system that maintains social integration amidst the diversity of Indonesian society. In the face of increasingly open global dynamics, threats to ideological resilience do not always emerge in the form of confrontation but often through covert operations that employ propaganda, disinformation, and the manipulation of social narratives. The first important indicator is prevention, namely systematic efforts to strengthen the internalization of Pancasila values in community life through education, fostering national insight, and strengthening critical literacy of information. Prevention also includes building society's ideological resilience so that it is not easily influenced by external narratives aimed at undermining the legitimacy of state ideology or triggering social polarization.

The second indicator is detection, namely the development of a system capable of identifying, verifying, and analyzing various activities that could potentially be part of influence operations against the state ideology. In the context of ideology, detection can be carried out through monitoring the spread of propaganda, disinformation, and narrative campaigns aimed at distorting the fundamental values of Pancasila. The use of data analysis technology, digital media monitoring, and collaboration among intelligence agencies, public communication agencies, and academic institutions can help the state understand patterns of information dissemination that could disrupt ideological stability. With an effective early-detection mechanism, the government and the public can recognize attempts by external actors or networks affiliated with foreign interests to manipulate public perception.

Furthermore, strategic deception can be used as a defensive measure to counter influence operations targeting the ideological dimension. This strategy involves managing the flow of information and public narratives to limit adversaries' ability to understand Indonesian society's social and ideological conditions accurately. Strengthening the national narrative of unity, tolerance, and national values can foster a strong perception of the country's ideological

stability, thereby narrowing the space for outsiders to exploit identity differences or social conflict. Furthermore, effective strategic communication management can prevent the spread of narratives intended to create distrust in state institutions and the Pancasila ideology as the foundation of national life.

The next indicator is neutralization, which is a step to hinder or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as attempting to weaken ideological resilience through propaganda or information manipulation. Neutralization can be achieved through law enforcement against the dissemination of information aimed at undermining national stability, strengthening regulations against activities that facilitate the infiltration of extremist ideologies or foreign interests, and increasing the capacity of state institutions to maintain the stability of the public information space. In addition to legal approaches, neutralization can also be achieved through effective public communication strategies to correct misleading information and strengthen public trust in the nation's fundamental values.

Finally, strengthening ideological resilience also requires an integrated counterespionage strategy and security measures. Counterespionage focuses on gathering information on the methods, networks, and actors involved in influence operations against the state ideology, while simultaneously disrupting their activities. In practice, this can be achieved through cooperation between security agencies, monitoring suspicious communication networks, and analyzing patterns of narrative dissemination related to foreign interests. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting educational institutions, the media, and public spaces, which are primary arenas for shaping public opinion. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures within a comprehensive policy framework, Indonesia can strengthen ideological resilience while ensuring that the values of Pancasila remain the primary foundation in confronting various forms of modern security threats.

## 2. Political

The political aspect within the framework of national resilience concerns the mechanisms for administering state power, public decision-making, and the relationship between state institutions and society in the governance process. Political stability is a key factor determining the sustainability of national development and the state's ability to face various internal and external threats. A stable, democratic political system with strong public legitimacy will strengthen the state's capacity to formulate strategic policies and maintain national integration. Conversely, unstable political conditions can give rise to conflicts of interest, social polarization, and institutional vulnerabilities that external parties can exploit to influence a country's domestic dynamics. In the context of contemporary national security, various forms of indirect intervention, such as

information manipulation, illegal political funding, and digital influence operations, are often used to shape a country's political process without resorting to open confrontation. Therefore, strengthening political resilience is a crucial part of the national resilience framework because it relates to the political system's ability to maintain government stability, enhance the legitimacy of state institutions, and prevent infiltration by external interests that can influence the democratic process and strategic decision-making.

Within the framework of national resilience, the political aspect plays a highly strategic role because it is directly related to the stability of the government system, the legitimacy of state power, and the ability of political institutions to formulate and implement public policy. Strong political stability enables the country to maintain a consistent development direction while strengthening Indonesia's position in the face of the dynamics of the global strategic environment. In the context of modern security threats, various external actors can exploit vulnerabilities in the political system through covert operations or actions aimed at influencing decision-making, disrupting government stability, or manipulating public opinion. The first important indicator is prevention, namely systematic efforts to strengthen the integrity of the political system by strengthening political funding regulations, transparency in government processes, and increasing public political literacy. Prevention also includes strengthening oversight mechanisms for political relations with external actors, so that the potential for infiltration of foreign interests into the national political process can be minimized from the outset.

The second indicator is detection, which serves as a system for identifying, verifying, and analyzing various activities that could potentially be part of influence operations against the national political system. In a political context, detection can be carried out through monitoring non-transparent political funding flows, analyzing information campaigns aimed at influencing public opinion, and monitoring the activities of actors or organizations linked to foreign interests. The use of data analysis technology, digital space monitoring, and collaboration between intelligence agencies, election supervisory bodies, and law enforcement institutions are crucial elements in building an effective detection system. With an early detection mechanism, the state can identify patterns of influence operations before they develop into serious disruptions to national political stability.

Beyond detection, deception strategies, or strategic deception, can also be part of a defensive approach to countering intelligence operations targeting the political system. This strategy is implemented through strategic information management and communication to control the opponent's perception of domestic political dynamics. By selectively managing the flow of information and constructing a public narrative that emphasizes the stability and legitimacy of the

national political system, a state can limit external parties' ability to accurately perceive internal conditions they can exploit accurately. This strategy can also narrow the space for external parties to exploit domestic political issues as propaganda tools or to incite social tensions within the country.

The next indicator is neutralization, which is a step to hinder or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as attempting to influence the national political process. Neutralization can be achieved through law enforcement against illegal political funding practices, strict oversight of activities related to the manipulation of political information, and restrictions on networks or organizations proven to be intermediaries for foreign interests. Furthermore, strengthening the capacity of democratic institutions, such as legislative bodies, election supervisory bodies, and the judicial system, is crucial to ensuring that attempts at external intervention in the political process can be effectively handled. This approach aims not only to halt ongoing operations but also to strengthen institutional resilience, ensuring the political system remains stable and functions optimally.

Finally, strengthening political resilience also requires a comprehensive counterespionage strategy and security measures. Counterespionage aims to gather information on the methods, networks, and objectives of foreign intelligence operations attempting to influence domestic political processes, while simultaneously disrupting these activities. Information obtained through counterespionage activities can serve as the basis for more precise and targeted political security policymaking. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting political institutions, strengthening government information security systems, and increasing security awareness among political actors and state administrators. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures within a unified policy framework, Indonesia can strengthen national political resilience while ensuring that the democratic process and strategic decision-making remain within the national interest.

### 3. Economy

The economic aspect of national resilience concerns a country's ability to build a stable, productive, and sustainable economic system that meets society's needs and strengthens national independence. A strong economy is an important foundation for political stability, social welfare, and the country's capacity to maintain economic sovereignty amidst the dynamics of globalization. Indonesia, as a developing country, faces various challenges in managing its national economy, ranging from unequal income distribution to dependence on certain commodities to global economic pressures that can affect domestic stability. From a national resilience perspective, economic stability is measured not only by economic growth alone, but also by the economic system's ability to withstand

external shocks such as financial crises, global market fluctuations, and geopolitical economic pressures. Various forms of hidden economic operations, such as market manipulation, control of strategic resources, and economic influence through certain investments, can serve as indirect instruments for external actors to influence national economic policy. These conditions make strengthening economic resilience a crucial element in building national independence while maintaining long-term development stability.

Within the framework of national resilience, strengthening the economic sector serves not only to encourage growth and public welfare but also to safeguard economic sovereignty from various forms of external intervention. Strong economic stability enables a country to maintain its ability to manage resources, control development policies, and protect national interests amidst global competition. In the context of modern security threats, covert operations or covert action in the economic sector can be carried out through various means, such as market manipulation, influencing economic policy, and penetrating ownership in strategic sectors. The first important indicator is prevention, namely efforts to strengthen the national economic structure through diversification of the economic sectors, strengthening investment regulations, and increasing transparency in economic governance. Prevention also includes monitoring foreign investment in strategic sectors, strengthening domestic industry, and increasing the capacity of state economic institutions to resist external pressures or interests that could undermine national economic independence.

The second indicator is detection, namely the development of a system capable of identifying, verifying, and analyzing various economic activities that could potentially be part of influence operations by external actors. In the economic context, detection can be achieved through monitoring unusual capital flows, analyzing investment patterns that could potentially lead to control of strategic sectors, and monitoring market activities that could impact national economic stability. The use of data analysis technology and collaboration among economic intelligence agencies, central banks, and financial supervisory institutions are crucial for identifying potential threats early. With an effective detection system, the state can more quickly identify patterns of economic operations aimed at influencing national policy or creating economic dependency that external parties can exploit.

In addition to detection, deception strategies, or strategic deception, can also be used as a defensive approach to countering covert economic operations. This strategy is implemented through selective management of economic information and strategic communication to control external perceptions of the national economic situation. By strategically regulating the flow of information on economic policies, market potential, and the direction of economic development, a country can reduce adversaries' ability to exploit it to devise

economic penetration strategies. This approach is not intended to shut down economic openness completely, but rather to ensure that external actors do not exploit strategic information related to national economic interests to manipulate markets or influence state economic policy.

The next indicator is neutralization, which is a step to inhibit or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as exploiting the economic sector to influence or intervene in national policy. Neutralization can be achieved through law enforcement against illegal economic practices, restrictions on foreign ownership in sensitive strategic sectors, and by strengthening national economic policies to safeguard the country's economic sovereignty. Furthermore, the government can strengthen regulations regarding economic activities that have the potential to create structural dependence on external parties. With appropriate neutralization measures, the state can halt activities detrimental to national economic interests while preventing the development of external influences that could undermine domestic economic stability.

Finally, strengthening economic resilience also requires an integrated counterespionage strategy and security measures. Economic counterespionage focuses on gathering information on the methods and networks used by external actors to influence economic policy or access strategic information related to the national economic sector. This information is then used to disrupt or thwart their operations through more adaptive and targeted policies. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting strategic economic data, strengthening the security of financial and digital systems, and raising security awareness among government institutions, the banking sector, and strategic industry players. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic fraud, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures within a comprehensive policy framework, Indonesia can strengthen national economic resilience while ensuring that economic development remains within the national interest and is not easily influenced by covert external operations.

#### 4. Socio-cultural

The socio-cultural aspect within the framework of national resilience relates to social values, cultural traditions, patterns of societal interaction, and the collective identity that shape the nation's character. Indonesia's cultural diversity is a national strength, reflecting the richness of its identity and civilizational heritage, shaped over a long historical process. Social values such as cooperation, tolerance, and social solidarity are crucial to building societal cohesion and strengthening national integration amid ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity. However, the dynamics of globalization and the development of communication technology have created an increasingly open space for social interaction, allowing the influx of various values, norms, and cultural influences from outside. This situation can have positive impacts through cultural exchange and social

innovation, but it can also create the potential for social disruption if values clash or local cultural identities erode. In the context of modern national security, the manipulation of identity issues, the spread of disinformation, and the exploitation of social conflict are often used as instruments to create social tension and weaken societal cohesion. Socio-cultural resilience relates to a society's ability to maintain basic national values while adapting constructively to social changes occurring in an increasingly complex global environment.

Within the framework of national resilience, socio-cultural aspects play a strategic role because they relate to the community's ability to maintain the basic values that define national identity and serve as the unifying force of national life. Indonesia's cultural diversity, shaped by diverse ethnic backgrounds, religions, and traditions, is a national strength that can foster social cohesion when managed inclusively and grounded in national values. However, in the dynamics of globalization and the development of communication technology, the social space is becoming increasingly open to various external influences, including the potential for covert operations that exploit issues of identity, cultural differences, and social conflict to undermine national stability. The first important indicator is prevention, namely efforts to strengthen socio-cultural resilience through character education, strengthening national values, and increasing public literacy in information and digital culture. Prevention also includes strengthening dialogue among community groups, preserving local culture, and fostering collective awareness of the importance of maintaining unity amidst diversity.

The second indicator is detection, which serves to identify, verify, and analyze various social phenomena potentially related to external influence operations. In a socio-cultural context, detection can be carried out by monitoring social dynamics, analyzing the spread of narratives with the potential to trigger identity conflicts, and monitoring the activities of communication networks that exploit socio-cultural issues for manipulative purposes. The use of digital media analysis technology and collaboration between government agencies, academic institutions, and civil society organizations can help understand patterns of information dissemination that could impact social stability. With an effective early detection system, the state and society can more quickly recognize potential attempts at provocation or social manipulation by external actors.

Beyond detection, deception strategies, or strategic deception, can also be part of a defensive approach to countering influence operations targeting the socio-cultural dimension. This strategy is implemented through public narrative management and strategic communications to control external perceptions of Indonesian society's social dynamics. By strengthening narratives of unity, tolerance, and the effective management of cultural diversity, the state can limit adversaries' ability to exploit identity differences as a propaganda tool. At the

same time, careful management of information on sensitive social issues is essential to prevent external parties from exploiting it for manipulation, potentially triggering social conflict or deepening societal polarization.

The next indicator is neutralization, which is a step to hinder or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as exploiting socio-cultural issues to create instability. Neutralization can be achieved through law enforcement against the dissemination of information that triggers social conflict, restrictions on networks proven to spread propaganda that undermines community cohesion, and strengthening social mediation mechanisms to mitigate potential conflict. In addition to legal approaches, neutralization can also be achieved through effective public communication strategies to correct misleading information and strengthen public trust in national values. This approach is crucial to prevent potential social conflict from escalating into a broader disruption of national stability.

Finally, strengthening socio-cultural resilience also requires a comprehensive counterespionage strategy and security measures. Counterespionage in the socio-cultural context focuses on gathering information on the methods and networks used by external actors to exploit social issues as a means of influence operations, while simultaneously disrupting these activities. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting digital public spaces, strengthening regulations on the dissemination of information that undermines social stability, and increasing public security awareness amid various forms of information manipulation. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures into the management of socio-cultural aspects, Indonesia can strengthen community cohesion while ensuring that its cultural diversity remains a national strength in the face of increasingly complex global environmental dynamics.

#### 5. Defense and Security

The defense and security aspect is a strategic dimension within the framework of national resilience, relating to the state's ability to protect territorial sovereignty, safeguard national security, and maintain national stability against various threats. The national defense and security system focuses not only on military strength but also encompasses the state's capacity to build a comprehensive security system through synergy between defense institutions, security forces, and community participation. Developments in the global strategic environment indicate that threats to national security are increasingly diverse and do not always take the form of open military conflict. Non-conventional threats such as terrorism, transnational crime, information warfare, and covert intelligence operations are part of the dynamics of modern security that require a multidimensional approach to addressing them. In this context, defense and security resilience relates to the state's ability to develop early-

detection systems, enhance counterintelligence capacity, and strengthen inter-agency coordination to address various forms of strategic threats. An adaptive, integrated defense and security system is a crucial factor in maintaining national stability and protecting the state's interests against external interventions that could undermine sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Within the framework of national resilience, defense and security play a central role in ensuring the state's ability to protect sovereignty, maintain national stability, and confront emerging threats in the global strategic environment. Threats to national security currently arise not only in the form of conventional military conflicts, but also through covert operations or covert actions carried out by foreign intelligence actors to influence a country's political, social, and security stability. The first important indicator is prevention, namely systematic efforts to strengthen the state's defense and security capacity to anticipate various forms of threats before they develop into larger disturbances. Prevention can be achieved by strengthening the state defense system, increasing the preparedness of security forces, and developing a national security system that leverages synergy among military institutions, law enforcement officials, and intelligence agencies. Furthermore, developing public awareness of national defense is a crucial part of strengthening national resilience against infiltration or covert operations by external parties.

The second indicator is detection: the development of a system capable of identifying, verifying, and analyzing activities potentially related to foreign intelligence operations. In the context of defense and security, an early detection system is a crucial element in quickly and accurately understanding threat dynamics. This can be achieved by strengthening strategic intelligence capabilities, leveraging modern surveillance technology, and developing an information analysis system capable of integrating diverse data sources. Detection is carried out not only on suspicious military activity but also on various forms of non-military operations such as information warfare, transnational network activity, and infiltration attempts aimed at affecting national security stability. With an effective detection system, the state can respond to threats more quickly and prevent the development of covert operations that could harm national interests.

In addition to detection, deception, and strategic deception, these are also part of the modern defense approach to countering foreign intelligence operations. This strategy aims to manipulate adversaries' perceptions by controlling the flow of information on defense capacity, security strategy, and national preparedness to face threats. Through measured information management and effective strategic communication, a state can create uncertainty among adversaries about the internal state of its national defense and security system. This approach can reduce opportunities for external parties to design

operations that exploit weaknesses in the national security system. In practice, deception strategies are not only related to military aspects but also encompass public information management aimed at maintaining stable perceptions of the country's defense strength and readiness.

The next indicator is neutralization, which is a step to hinder or turn off the operations of opposing parties identified as attempting to disrupt national defense and security stability. Neutralization can be achieved through various approaches, including security operations, law enforcement, and inter-agency coordination aimed at disrupting the activities of networks involved in foreign intelligence operations. In this context, strengthening the capacity of security forces and defense institutions is crucial to promptly and effectively addressing any detected threats. Neutralization can also include restricting the activities of external actors proven to endanger national security and strengthening surveillance of strategic areas that could become targets for covert operations.

Finally, strengthening defense and security resilience also requires an integrated counterespionage strategy and security measures. Counterespionage focuses on gathering information on the methods, networks, and objectives of foreign intelligence operations attempting to access strategic information or influence national security policy. This information is then used to disrupt, thwart, or weaken their operations before they achieve their objectives. Meanwhile, security measures include protecting military installations, strategic communications systems, and sensitive defense data. Furthermore, increasing security awareness among state officials and the public is also crucial in creating a comprehensive defense system. By integrating prevention, detection, strategic deception, neutralization, counterespionage, and security measures within a coordinated policy framework, Indonesia can strengthen national defense and security resilience while ensuring that national sovereignty remains protected from increasingly complex modern threats.

## **Conclusion**

This research concludes that foreign intelligence operations in Indonesia have evolved asymmetrically through covert influence operations, disinformation, and cognitive warfare that exploit the Astagatra dimension's vulnerabilities. Conventional National Resilience frameworks have been unable to anticipate these threats due to their macro and static nature and their lack of operational integration with the tactical database of the counter-intelligence apparatus. In response, the "Gatra Trigger" concept has been successfully formulated as an original contribution, transforming the elements of the Five Gatra into a dynamic, sensitive early warning system. Through this mechanism, any cognitive anomaly or instability caused by foreign infiltration in a particular gatra will automatically trigger a preventive, detective, and responsive

counterintelligence response, thereby systematically and integratively weakening the state's capacity to neutralize hidden threats before they develop into a fatal sovereignty crisis. Given that this research is still limited to the construction of a conceptual-qualitative model, further research is recommended to develop a quantitative formulation and mathematically test the value weights and numerical thresholds for each gatra indicator, ensuring the "Gatra Trigger" alarm has precise accuracy. In addition, future studies should explore integrating Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Analytics to automate real-time filtering of secondary data in the digital space. Finally, a comparative analysis is recommended by applying this model to case studies of other countries in the Southeast Asian region to test the transferability and reliability of the "Pemicu Gatra" instrument across different geopolitical landscapes.

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### **Author Contributions Statement**

Pujo Widodo contributed to the conceptualization of the study, research supervision, methodological design, and critical revision of the manuscript. Moh Khusaini contributed to data analysis, the development of the theoretical framework, and the interpretation of research findings. Alfi Haris Wanto contributed to the literature review, data collection, manuscript drafting, and academic editing. Panji Suwarno and Vasyli Maliyk contributed to data validation, research administration, formatting, and the final review of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

### **AI Usage Statement**

The authors declare that artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted tools were used solely to support language improvement, grammar checking, and manuscript editing during

the preparation of this article. All conceptual development, data analysis, interpretation of findings, and conclusions remain the full responsibility of the authors. The authors have carefully reviewed and validated all content to ensure its accuracy, originality, and compliance with academic integrity and publication ethics.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article. The research was conducted independently without any financial, institutional, commercial, or personal relationships that could influence the objectivity, interpretation, or presentation of the findings presented in this study.

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