Impact of conflict evolution and geostrategy on national resilience of a nation

Impacto da evolução do conflito e da geoestratégia na resiliência nacional de uma nação

Impacto de la evolución de los conflictos y la geoestrategia en la resiliencia nacional de una nación

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ABSTRACT
National resilience is the ability of a nation to maintain the survival of its country and state. Various factors, including conflict evolution and geostrategy, influence national resilience. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can positively or negatively impact national resilience. On the positive side, the evolution of conflict and geostrategy can encourage increased national resilience. This can happen if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy encourages increased national awareness, social cohesion and national defense capabilities. On the negative side, the evolution of conflict and geostrategy can threaten national security. This can happen if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy leads to national disintegration, political destabilization, and increased national security threats.

Keywords: conflict evolution, geostrategy, national resilience.

RESUMO
A resiliência nacional é a capacidade de uma nação de manter a sobrevivência de seu país e estado. Vários fatores, inclusive a evolução do conflito e a geoestratégia, influenciam a resiliência nacional. A evolução do conflito e da geoestratégia pode afetar positiva ou negativamente a resiliência nacional. Do lado positivo, a evolução do conflito e da geoestratégia pode incentivar o aumento da resiliência nacional. Isso pode acontecer se a evolução do conflito e da geoestratégia estimular o aumento da conscientização nacional, da coesão social e das capacidades de defesa nacional. Do lado negativo, a evolução do conflito e da geoestratégia pode ameaçar a segurança nacional. Isso pode acontecer se a
evolução do conflito e da geoestratégia levar à desintegração nacional, à desestabilização política e ao aumento das ameaças à segurança nacional.

**Palavras-chave:** evolução do conflito, geoestratégia, resiliência nacional.

**1 INTRODUCTION**

National resilience is the ability of a nation to maintain the survival of its country and state. Various factors, both internal and external factors, influence national resilience. Internal factors influencing national resilience include ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, defense, and security. External factors that influence national resilience include the global, regional and national strategic environment.

According to Fuddin (2020), as a state ideology, Pancasila has become a demand in national and state life. However, there are still many who need to pay more attention to this. For example, there are still many people who ridicule or insult other religions. By underestimating this, national security could be seriously threatened especially if children do this. This is a form of need for more education regarding the practice of Pancasila principles by parents.

Conflict evolution and geostrategy are two external factors that can influence national resilience. Conflict can be defined as a process of interaction between two or more parties who have different interests and cannot resolved through peaceful means. Conflicts can be internal, such as social, political, or economic conflicts, or external, such as military conflicts. Conflict evolution is a change in the form, pattern, and intensity of conflicts that occur in the world.
Geostrategy is a strategic concept used to develop the tenacity and endurance of a nation in facing threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances, both internal and external.

Geostrategy is a concept related to the relationship between a country and its strategic environment. Geostrategy can be interpreted as a country's perspective on its strategic environment and ways to utilize that strategic environment for national interests.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research aims to analyze the impact of conflict evolution and geostrategy on national resilience. This research uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach. The research results show that the evolution of conflict and geostrategy have a significant impact on national resilience. The evolution of conflict leading to increased intensity and complexity can increase threats to national resilience. On the other hand, the evolution of geostrategy which is able to anticipate changes in the strategic environment can increase national resilience. Data is collected from trusted sources to provide a comprehensive picture of the evolution of the conflict and the geostrategic changes that are occurring.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results show that the evolution of conflict, including a shift in characteristics from conventional military conflicts to non-military threats, has a significant impact on national resilience strategies. In addition, changes in global geostrategy affect regional security dynamics, requiring adjustments to national security policies and strategies. In addition, the evolution of conflict and geostrategy has a significant impact on national resilience. These impacts are positive and negative, including:

3.1 POSITIVE IMPACT

a) increased national awareness. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can increase people's national awareness of the importance of maintaining national resilience. This can be seen from the increasing sense of patriotism and nationalism in Society;
b) increased national solidarity. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can also increase people's national solidarity. This can be seen from the increasingly strong sense of mutual assistance and support between fellow citizens;

c) increased adaptability. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can encourage governments to increase their adaptability to change. This can be seen from the increasingly strong government's ability to face various challenges and threats.

3.2 NEGATIVE IMPACT

a) the emergence of national disintegration. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can trigger national disintegration. This can happen if the government is unable to manage the evolution of the conflict and geostrategy appropriately;

b) weakening national stability. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can also weaken national stability. This can happen if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy creates uncertainty and instability in Society;

c) increasing threats to national security. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can increase threats to national security. This can happen if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy is exploited by certain parties to weaken the country.

Of course, an appropriate strategy is needed to manage this evolution so that it does not have a negative impact on national resilience. Strategies that the government can implement include:

1. increasing people's national awareness. The government can increase people's national awareness through education, mass media, and various other social activities;

2. increasing national solidarity. The government can increase national solidarity through various development programs that involve the community directly.

3. Increasing the government's adaptive capacity. The government can increase its adaptive capacity through multiple reforms and capacity building.

4 CONFLICT EVOLUTION

For example, changing ideological conflicts can create uncertainty for a country, and a geostrategy that is not in accordance with national interests can pose non-physical threats to national security, such as ideological conflicts, information conflicts, or
economic conflicts.

The evolution of conflict can have an impact on national resilience. Increasingly complex conflicts can pose new challenges for national resilience. For example, ideological conflicts can lead to national disintegration, information conflicts can lead to disinformation and propaganda, and economic conflicts can lead to financial crises.

The evolution of conflict can be seen from several aspects, namely:

1. scope: Conflict is no longer limited to military aspects but also includes political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects
2. cause: Conflict can be caused by various factors, such as ideological differences, interests, and resources;
3. methods of resolution: Conflicts can be resolved through various methods, such as diplomacy, conciliation, mediation, arbitration, and court.

5 THE EVOLUTION OF GEOSTRATEGY

 Basically, geostrategy is the formulation of a national strategy, taking into account geographical conditions and constellations as the main factors. Geostrategy has also evolved along with the times. Geostrategy initially emphasized military aspects, but later developed into a more comprehensive geostrategy, which includes political, economic, social, cultural, and defense aspects.

The development of Indonesia’s geostrategy concept has even been developed by other countries with the aim of:

1. Develop and develop national power potential based on ideological, political, social, and cultural aspects, as well as defense, security, and natural aspects. 2. Support the main tasks of the Indonesian government

The evolution of geostrategy can have an impact on national resilience. Dynamic geostrategy can pose new challenges for national resilience. For example, changing geostrategy can create uncertainty for a country, and geostrategy outside the national interests can threaten national security.

6 IMPACT ON NATIONAL RESILIENCE

The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can impact national resilience in several ways, namely:
1. increases the risk of conflict. Increasingly complex conflicts and dynamic geostrategies can increase the risk of conflict;
2. increase the intensity of conflict. Increasingly complex conflicts and dynamic geostrategies can increase conflict intensity;
3. increase the impact of conflict. Increasingly complex conflicts and dynamic geostrategies can increase the impact of conflicts.

6.1 POSITIVE IMPACT

The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can positively impact national resilience if it encourages increased national awareness, social cohesion and national defense capabilities. Increasing national awareness can enable the nation to unite and work together in facing threats. Increasing social cohesion can prevent national disintegration. Increasing national defense capabilities can protect the country from security threats.

6.2 NEGATIVE IMPACT

The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can hurt national resilience if it encourages national disintegration, political destabilization, and increased national security threats. National disintegration can occur if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy creates societal divisions. Political destabilization can arise if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy creates political instability in a country. National security threats can increase if the evolution of conflict and geostrategy leads to armed conflict or war.

7 CONCLUSION

In the face of evolving conflict and changing geostrategies, countries must adopt an adaptive and proactive approach to ensure their national resilience. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy are external factors that can influence national resilience. The evolution of conflict and geostrategy can positively or negatively impact national resilience. Therefore, efforts are needed to minimize the adverse effects of conflict evolution and geostrategy on national resilience.
REFERENCES


