

Synergy of Defense Science Philosophy and Morals in Improving Basic National Defense Skills

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ABSTRACT

The philosophy of defense science and morality are the primary foundations for developing knowledge and understanding of the world. This article explores the philosophy of defense science and morality as essential foundations for strengthening national defense capabilities. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, it explains how the philosophy of defense science provides a systematic and scientific framework for developing effective national defense strategies. At the same time, morality plays a vital role by offering ethical guidance in defense policies, particularly in the proportional and responsible use of military and security forces. The study highlights the importance of justice, truth, and respect for human rights in national defense decision-making. Furthermore, integrating national defense concepts into formal education enhances technological understanding while instilling moral values from an early age, fostering collective awareness and active public participation in maintaining state sovereignty and sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

The philosophy of defense science and morals plays a crucial role as a primary foundation in developing our knowledge and understanding of the world. This is because the philosophy of defense science is essentially a branch of philosophy that specifically addresses various issues related to defense science and invites humans to reflect on defense science activities, including conflict management, diplomacy, war prevention, and how to end wars that occur (Aris et al., 2022). Furthermore, through the application of scientific methods, humans can systematically observe, measure, and analyze surrounding phenomena, opening the door to an organized and rational understanding of the acquisition of knowledge. Everything humans know can be called knowledge, which is essentially everything we know about a particular object, including science. In other words, science is the product of a thought process following certain steps that can generally be called scientific thinking (Amsal, Bachtiar, 2004).

Philosophy, as a rooted, grounded, and structured reflection, serves as a fundamental foundation in the scientific context. Meanwhile, the philosophy of science never stops at a single answer or final conclusion, but always opens up space for further questions. This illustrates the dynamic nature of philosophy of science, which continues to evolve over time. Philosophical debates across history reflect a profound interest in truth and the methods of acquiring knowledge. Atabik (2014) observes that humans, by nature, possess an innate drive to seek knowledge and truth, reflecting an intellectual instinct to understand the environment and overcome uncertainty.

Debates about truth and methods of obtaining it have become a very important aspect in the history of philosophical thought, from ancient times to the modern age (Zainuddin, 2009). Science never reaches perfection because humans will never be able to find perfect answers to everything around them. Likewise, over time, science has been studied and developed, changing human life in ways that most people often don't even consider.

Although the philosophy of defense and moral science is based on seemingly simple principles, it holds profound philosophical significance. This foundation involves the understanding that the philosophy of defense and moral science will never achieve perfection because humans will never find perfect answers to all the phenomena around them. This limitation occurs because the brain, as a crucial instrument in the quest for truth, has limited capacity and capabilities (Suradika et al., 2019). Therefore, the philosophy of defense and moral science continues to be studied and developed, bringing unexpected changes to human life and expanding our understanding of the universe, even though it sometimes conflicts with ethical and moral values.

In the context of national defense, the development of moral values for national defense is highly relevant. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, "moral" means generally accepted teachings about good and bad regarding actions, attitudes, obligations, and so on, including morals, manners, and ethics. Immanuel Kant interpreted "Morality" in the Latin context as a term used by humans to refer to actions that have positive values, both in relationships with other humans and a person's behavior in general. A person

who lacks morals is called amoral, meaning he is immoral and has no positive value in the eyes of others. Furthermore, if a person's actions are in accordance with the values prevailing in society and are acceptable and pleasing to those around him, then that person is considered to have good morals; conversely, if they are not in accordance, they can be considered immoral. Morality is the result of cultural and religious influences, and can be interpreted as attitudes, behavior, actions, and behaviors that a person displays when trying to do something, based on experience, interpretation, conscience, advice, and so on. Therefore, it can be said that morality is an absolute aspect that humans must have.

Batoebara (2016) states that morality is the implementation of obligations out of respect for the law, while the law itself is written in the human heart. In other words, morality is the determination to follow what is deeply recognized as an absolute obligation. Awareness of scientific limitations and the ethical and moral complexities of national security has the potential to form a solid foundation for sustainable defense policies. The importance of moral values is reflected in the development of defense strategies that prioritize justice, truth, and human rights. When facing conflict or security threats, defense policies need to consider their impact on civilians and the environment. Awareness of moral values also guides the state to use military or security force with proportionality and caution.

In order to enhance national defense capabilities, the development of moral values and the philosophy of defense science is in line with the context of national defense. This is because awareness of scientific limitations and an understanding that national security involves ethical and moral complexities form a solid foundation for sustainable defense policy. The importance of moral values and the philosophy of defense science is reflected in the development of defense strategies that prioritize justice, truth, and human rights. For example, in facing conflicts or security threats, defense policy must consider their impact on civilians and the environment, and military or security force must be used with proportionality and prudence.

By integrating the moral values and philosophy of defense science into national defense policies and practices, the synergy between science and morality not only creates a physically strong security environment but also reflects the principles of justice, humanity, and ethical values. This effort not only contributes to the sustainability of the nation but also ensures harmony within society in carrying out national defense duties. Based on the above background, the author attempts to discuss the importance of the philosophy of defense science and morality in enhancing national defense capabilities. Next, the author will analyze the importance of integrating the philosophy of defense science and morality in the interests of national defense.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The Role of Defense Science Philosophy in National Defense.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) expressly regulates the obligation of Indonesian citizens (WNI) to participate in national defense efforts. This provision is reflected in Article 27 paragraph 3 of the

1945 UUD NRI which states, "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense efforts," and Article 30 Paragraph (1): "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense and security efforts." Widodo (2011) argues that National Defense efforts can be carried out by developing national defense knowledge, attitudes, and skills . Of course, these attitudes and behaviors do not simply emerge as a collective consciousness of every citizen from birth, so they need to be developed from an early age and continuously maintained and developed through fostering national defense awareness. These abilities can be formed through national defense education which can be accessed through formal, non-formal, and informal education channels (Widodo, 2011). In line with Widodo, it can be said that humans are basically always faced with various possibilities, especially regarding the utilization of the great potential that they have had since birth, which can be developed through the help of other parties, in this case education (Muhid, 2016).

Umra (2019) argues that the concept of national defense, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution, needs to be integrated into the formal education curriculum from elementary school to university. This is done to address the dynamics of modern warfare, which are not only physical and technological, but also ideological. Education is a crucial foundation in fostering national defense awareness from an early age. Science, as a key pillar of human progress, plays an integral role in developing basic national defense capabilities. The application of science in the context of national defense is not limited to the use of advanced technology. Moreover , it involves a deep understanding of critical aspects that affect national security (Umra, SI 2019. " The involvement of Indonesian citizens in national defense efforts is not only a right, but also a constitutional obligation of every citizen. These rights and obligations are reflected in attitudes and behaviors driven by love for the country, with the main goal of ensuring the survival of the nation and state. By participating in national defense, citizens contribute to maintaining national security and order, and play a role in forming a strong foundation for national defense. Awareness of these constitutional rights and obligations is the basis for active community participation in joint efforts to maintain the sovereignty and sustainability of the Indonesian state (Pangestu, 2022).

Science provides systematic methods for observing, measuring, and analyzing phenomena that could jeopardize national security. Through a scientific approach, research and development can be conducted to improve the effectiveness of defense equipment, design smarter military strategies, and respond to rapidly changing threats. Furthermore, Sastria (2017) explains the uses of science as follows:

1. Achieving truth (scientific) values. In the context of national defense, science can assist in developing true and accurate knowledge about the security threats facing the nation. A scientific approach helps develop defense strategies based on reliable data and facts.
2. Understanding various events . Science enables in-depth analysis of various security threats and geopolitical events. With this understanding,

countries can design defense plans that are responsive to global and regional dynamics.

3. Predicting future events. Science helps predict future security trends based on historical data analysis and identified patterns. With these predictions, countries can take appropriate preventive or responsive action.
4. Mastering nature to exploit it . Science enables the development of technologies that can be used in defense, such as advanced military technology, artificial intelligence, and science-based defense strategies.

The development of science not only enhances a nation's physical resilience but also plays a crucial role in responding to unconventional threats. Cybersecurity, for example, has become a critical focus in this digital era, where information technology knowledge helps protect critical infrastructure and sensitive data from cyberattacks. The application of science also provides advantages in monitoring and understanding global environmental changes that can impact national security, such as climate change and the energy crisis. Scientific knowledge of natural resources is key to strategic planning to address challenges and safeguard national sovereignty.

In this essence, the role of science in national defense extends beyond military strength, encompassing a deep understanding of the various aspects that influence the stability and sustainability of the nation. Therefore, exploring the potential of science and applying it wisely is a crucial step in building a solid and adaptive foundation for national defense.

The Role of Morality in the Context of National Defense.

Morality, as the foundation of ethical values and principles that lead to goodness, plays a central role in the context of national defense. A nation's success in maintaining its sovereignty depends not only on physical strength but also on the moral integrity of its people and leaders. Morality provides a strong ethical foundation for sustainable defense policies. When facing conflict or security threats, morality guides the state to use military or security force with proportionality, caution, and consideration of its impact on civilians and the environment. The sustainability and stability of a nation are measured not only by military strength but also by the ability to act with integrity and justice. In other words, moral issues cannot be separated from the human determination to find the truth, because finding the truth, and even more so, defending the truth, requires moral courage. Without a moral foundation, scientists easily fall into intellectual prostitution (Sastria (2017)).

Meanwhile, the importance of morality is reflected in the development of defense strategies that prioritize the principles of justice, truth, and human rights. Moral values help shape policies that respect human dignity, involve active community participation in security decision-making processes, and ensure transparency and accountability in the management of national security. Furthermore, in carrying out national defense duties, morality also serves as a guide for maintaining harmony and diversity in society. Integrating moral values into national defense policies and practices not only creates a physically strong

security environment but also reflects a commitment to ethical principles that support the sustainability and harmony of society.

METHODOLOGY

This journal discusses the importance of both in enhancing basic national defense capabilities, using a qualitative descriptive approach. The study employs a **qualitative descriptive research method** to analyze the role of the philosophy of defense science and morality in enhancing basic national defense capabilities. This approach is used to describe, interpret, and synthesize concepts, arguments, and normative frameworks related to defense science, moral values, and national defense policy in a systematic and coherent manner.

This research adopts a qualitative descriptive design, which aims to provide an in-depth, contextual, and comprehensive description of the synergy between defense science philosophy and morality in the context of national defense. The focus is not on testing hypotheses statistically, but on exploring meanings, theoretical relationships, and implications for national defense strategies and education

RESULTS

Synergy of Science and Morals in the Context of National Defense.

The synergy between science and morality plays a crucial role in building the foundation for enhancing basic national defense capabilities. Science, through its methods, provides an organized understanding of the world, creating innovations and technologies that can enhance national defense capabilities. Military, security, and infrastructure technologies derived from science can provide strategic advantages. However, morality also plays a crucial role as an ethical guide, ensuring that the application of science and technology aligns with principles of goodness and justice, thus encouraging their responsible and ethical use in the context of national defense. In line with this, it is interesting to note that religion, specifically Islam, has structured and comprehensively constructed the meaning of science and the link between science and morality. Therefore, there is no doubt that Islam is positioned as the answer to the pattern of the relationship between science and morality (Amin et al. 2018). Islam has a clear concept of the relationship between science and morality through the concepts of knowledge, charity, and adab. When these three are implemented correctly, not only will a moral scientist be formed but also a righteous civilization will emerge. For example, the civilizations of Baghdad and Andalusia provide vivid examples, both of which not only inspired but also influenced the progress of European society.

This synergy creates a solid foundation that not only strengthens technological and scientific aspects but also provides crucial ethical direction in ensuring the use of science for the national interest and the sustainability of national defense. By understanding the interconnectedness of ontology, epistemology, and axiology of science in the context of national defense, we can design a holistic strategy that not only enhances defense capabilities but also involves the use of knowledge with responsibility and a high degree of ethical awareness. In line with the above, epistemology is the most crucial element in

science. It relates to the process of knowledge formation. Science is not merely a tool to achieve goals but also plays a crucial role in shaping moral awareness. Understanding that science has limitations opens the door to the development of moral values. Awareness of human limitations in understanding the world provides a strong ethical foundation, encouraging actions carried out with humility, respect for diverse perspectives, and an understanding that morality must be an integral part of the journey of human knowledge.

In the context of national defense, the synergy between science and morality has significant implications. Awareness of scientific limitations and an understanding that national security involves ethical and moral complexities form a solid foundation for sustainable defense policy. Developing a defense strategy that prioritizes justice, truth, and human rights reflects the synergy between science and moral values. To enhance national defense capabilities, the synergy between science and morality is essential. The integration of moral values into national defense policy and practice not only creates a physically strong security environment but also reflects the principles of justice, humanity, and ethical values. By creating harmony between ever-evolving science and the morality that guides its use, a nation can build a solid foundation for carrying out its national defense duties with integrity and sustainability.

In the context of national defense, basic national defense capabilities encompass various aspects, such as military strength, civil preparedness, economic resilience, and public awareness and participation in defense efforts. All of these elements are interrelated and play a crucial role in maintaining national security. Basic national defense capabilities are not solely the responsibility of the military but also involve all levels of society. Civilian preparedness, threat awareness, and active involvement in national defense are essential components of basic national defense capabilities. In emergency or crisis situations, public participation can be a decisive factor in ensuring the nation's survival.

DISCUSSION

Science and morality play a crucial role in the context of national defense because they are interconnected and impact how the state and society respond to threats and maintain national security. Here are some reasons why science and morality are important in national defense:

1. **Applying Science for Effective Defense.** The link between science and morality in enhancing national defense capabilities can be seen through a holistic approach. Science, particularly in the fields of military technology, military training, and cybersecurity, provides a solid foundation for national defense. However, morality also plays a crucial role in this context. Ethics in the development and use of military technology must be a primary consideration, ensuring that scientific advances are not used for purposes that violate humanitarian values.
2. **Innovation and Technological Excellence.** Science helps nations improve their defense capabilities, particularly in military technology. However, morals are also important. Ethics in technological development ensure

that scientific progress does not violate humanitarian principles. Good military training also requires moral values, so that troops are not only technically skilled but also possess integrity.

3. Compliance with International Legal Norms . Morals and ethics play a role in ensuring that a country carries out defense actions in accordance with international legal norms. Compliance with international treaties and conventions is essential to maintaining stability and avoiding unnecessary conflict.
4. Ethics in the Use of Military Force . Ethics and morals are important in decision-making regarding the use of military force. Moral considerations ensure that decisions to engage in conflict or military action are measured and take into account the potential humanitarian impact. Such decisions must be in line with the moral norms underlying the state's actions.
5. Legitimacy and Public Support . Knowledge and morality also influence public support for efforts to improve national defense capabilities. The public is more likely to support defense measures if they perceive that the policies and actions taken by the government are in accordance with moral and ethical principles. Public legitimacy is a valuable asset in national defense.

Overall, science and morality are not only essential components in building national defense capabilities, but also in guiding national defense policies and actions. A judicious integration of scientific knowledge and ethical considerations helps nations maintain national security while upholding the moral principles underlying their actions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The importance of defense science philosophy and morality in enhancing basic national defense capabilities is a key pillar in designing a holistic and sustainable strategy. With its deep philosophical foundation, defense science philosophy provides a foundation for developing national defense capabilities through systematic scientific methods. This enables effective observation, measurement, and analysis of phenomena that could potentially endanger security, enhances national defense capabilities through intelligent research and development, and prepares for the challenges of modern and unconventional warfare.

On the other hand, the role of morality in the context of national defense provides a crucial ethical dimension in developing defense policy. Ethical values guide the state in using military or security force proportionally, upholding the principles of justice, truth, and human rights. Integrating the concept of national defense into formal education not only enhances technological understanding but also fosters moral values from an early age. The collective consciousness of society, driven by these moral values, provides a solid foundation for active participation in safeguarding the nation's sovereignty and sustainability. The synergy of defense philosophy and morality creates a balanced and sustainable foundation for enhancing national defense capabilities, combining scientific intelligence with high moral integrity.

FURTHER STUDY

Future research is recommended to explore the practical implementation of the synergy between defense science philosophy and moral education through empirical studies in educational and military training institutions, such as Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, in order to measure its effectiveness in strengthening basic national defense skills.

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