

## MILITARY EDUCATION COLLABORATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES

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### ABSTRACT

#### KEYWORDS

Ministry of Defence, Education, TNI, Cadets/Taruni, TNI Academy

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in the international arena has an active free politics, attitudes and views related to Indonesian foreign policy such as Indonesian foreign policy often have differences in attitude with other countries in responding to international issues. The Ministry of Defense, which covers the three branches of the TNI, namely the Army, Navy and Air Force, is very concerned about Military Academy education abroad by providing scholarships to Military Academy cadets / cadets to attend Military Academy education abroad, one of which is in Japan. This paper aims to analyze the collaboration of military education between countries, especially in Japan. The method used is qualitative by means of field case studies. This paper argues that a one-stop policy is needed in sending cadets / cadets of the Indonesian National Army Academy to attend Military Academy education abroad, where the Ministry of Defense must be positioned as the only door in the formulation and implementation of Military education collaboration policies between countries where the three TNI Matras must submit and obey as well as synergy with the Ministry of Defense in Military Education Collaboration between countries.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Directorate General of Defense Forces is an element implementing the duties and functions of the Ministry, which is under and responsible to the Minister (Zulkarnain & Runturambi, 2022). The Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense is led by the Director General of Defense Forces called the Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense, has the task of formulating and implementing policies and technical standardization in the field of military defense forces (Edvine, 2017). Next has a functionformulation of policies in the field of military defense forces, including development of human resources, materials, facilities and services as well as military defense health; preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of military defense forces; providing technical guidance and evaluation in the field of military defense forces; and carrying out the administration of the Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense (Defense, 2016).

Meanwhile, the Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense oversees the Directorate of Human Resources, is an element implementing the duties and functions of the Directorate General of Defense Forces, led by the Director of Human Resources, called Dir SDM, who has the task of preparing materials for formulating policy implementation, technical standardization, and providing technical guidance, as well as

evaluation in the field of human resources as the main component of national defense (Damayanti, 2015). Next has a function preparing the formulation of policies in the field of human resources as the main component of national defense; covering the preparation of standards, norms, guidelines, criteria and procedures in the field of planning for the provision of personnel and career systems, capacity building and educational development, maintenance, separation and distribution of human resources as the main component of national defense; As well as the implementation and evaluation of policies; provision of technical guidance and supervision (Baiquni et al., 2022; Sudiro, 2011).

In the Human Resources Sector, particularly the Development and Education Sub-Sector, it is led by the Head of the Development and Education Sub-Directorate called the Head of the Bangdik Sub-Directorate, who has the task of carrying out the preparation of material for the formulation and implementation, development and evaluation of policies, as well as technical standardization in the field of capacity building and development of the main component of human resource education. National Defense (Juliana, 2019).

One of the capability development programs and the development of human resource education is the main component of national defense (Putro, 2022), is an annual routine program for sending TNI Academy Cadets abroad, including sending TNI Academy Cadets to attend education at the Japanese National Defense Academy (NDA).

Cooperation in the field of military education between Indonesia and Japan has been established since 1998 through the Ministry of Defense which welcomed the international cadet program from the National Defense Academy (NDA) by sending 6 candidates taken together with the selection of cadet candidates (Catat).

The six candidates who passed this selection then took part in the international cadet program at NDA and studied at NDA for a total of 5 years consisting of 1 year of Japanese language education and 4 years of education at NDA.

The basis is as follows (Okol, 2017); (1) Regulation of the Minister of Defense Number 24 of 2016 concerning Scholarships for TNI Academies Cadets to Participate in Military Academy Education Abroad, (2) Decree of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number: KEP/1153/IX/2022 dated 16 September 2022 concerning Business Travel Overseas, (3) Decree of the Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense Number: KEP/25.b/XII/2022 dated 5 August 2022 concerning Amendments to 2 Work Programs and Budget of the Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense TA. 2022, and (4) Letter of the Embassy of Japan Number: DAJ - 056/2022 dated 1 September 2022 concerning an invitation to visit the National Defense Academy, Japan. Based on this phenomenon, This paper aims to analyze military education collaboration between countries, especially in Japan.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative and applied case study approach (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). Visiting activities of Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense to Japan is organized through the stages of planning, preparation, implementation and termination, which are described as follows:

### Planning

Activities at the planning stage started from receiving an invitation from Athan Japan in Jakarta to carry out a visit to the Japanese National Defense Academy until the approval of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia to carry out a visit to Japan was obtained. The activities at this stage include the following series of activities: (1) preparing an application letter to carry out a business trip to Japan to the Indonesian Minister of Defense,

(2) carrying out initial coordination with the Directorate General of Strahan Ministry of Defense and Athan Japan staff to discuss the planned outline of activities.

### Preparation

Activities at the preparatory stage began after obtaining the approval of the Indonesian Minister of Defense until the preparations for the delegation's departure to Japan. Activities at this stage include the following series of activities: (1) coordinating plans for a visit to Japan before carrying out the visit, (2) preparing a detailed plan for visiting Japan, coordinating with the NDA through Athan RI in Japan, and (3) carrying out administrative arrangements and support organizing activities.

### Implementation

Conducting visits to Ministry Of Defence (MOD) and the National Defense Academy (NDA), Japan as follows: (1) Tuesday, September 27 2022, delegation Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense arrived in Japan were greeted by the Assistant Defense Attache of the Republic of Indonesia in Tokyo and Mother at Narita International Airport, (2) Wednesday, September 28, 2022 pre-meeting and culture program activities, (3) Thursday, September 29, 2022, a series of visit to the Japanese Ministry Of Defense (MOD), (4) Friday, September 30, 2022, series visit to the National Defense Academy (NDA) Yokosuka, and (5) Saturday, October 1 2022, at 08.30 JST The delegation departed from Hotel Prince Shinagawa to Haneda International Airport to Return to Jakarta using Garuda Indonesia Airways flight GA 0875.

### Finishing

Activities at the finishing stage begin after arrival in Indonesia until the receipt of a report on the implementation of activities by the TNI Commander. Activities at this stage include the following series of activities: (1) data and information collection, (2) preparation and revision of implementation reports, and (3) submission of implementation reports to the TNI Commander:

### Time and place

Time: September 27 to October 1, 2022

Correct: Tokyo and Yokosuka, Japan

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Wednesday, September 28 2022 Implementation of Day 1 activities, with the following results:

- 1) Pre meeting. Carry out initial coordination with the Defense Attache regarding planned visits to the Ministry of Defense (MOD) and the National Defense Academy (NDA) in Japan.
- 2) Culture program. Carry out tourist visits to the slopes of Mount Fujiyama to be precise at **Iyashi no Sato Nenba in Lake Saiko where it is found** about 20 houses were reconstructed with thatched roofs in the village, and different exhibits can be found in each house. For example, at Hinomi-ya which has a character like fire, there is a special exhibition on Japanese customs since the Sengoku period. You can also try on their ninja armor, helmets and costumes and bring their weapons and swords with you

Thursday, September 29 2022 Implementation of Day 2 activities, carried out a visit to the Ministry of Defense (MOD), with a courtesy call (CC) activity with the Deputy Director of

the Human Resources Development Division Bureau of Personnel and Education Ministry of Defense Japan, Naganuma Kazumi. Important points from the discussions and questions and answers include: with the following results:

- 1) Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense convey important matters:
  - (a) Efforts to increase cooperation in Education and HR Development (Cadet) of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia in the future, is to increase the quota from 2 (two) Cadets to 3 (three) Cadets, even to 4 (four) Cadets, involving female Cadets whenever possible.
  - (b) Increasing the capacity and ability of the Japanese language at the Indonesian Ministry of Defense's Language Education and Training Center by sending native speakers to the Institute.
  - (c) Japanese Language Instructor Training for Indonesian Ministry of Defense Language Education and Training Center Widyaiswara sent to Language Education Institutions in Japan, to improve Japanese language teaching skills in the future if possible.
- 2) Naganoma Kazumi:
  - (a) There is a policy from the Ministry of Defense (MOD) of Japan to increase the quota of foreign Cadets studying at NDA from 20 (twenty) Cadets to 40 (forty) Cadets.
  - (b) The implementation of education at NDA can be carried out in the long term (1 year of Japanese Language Education and 4 years of Japanese NDA Education) or in the short term (4 to 6 months) by continuing to use Japanese.

Friday, 30 September 2022 Implementation of Day 3 activities, Visit to the National Defense Academy (NDA).

- 3) Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense carried out a courtesy call (CC) with the President of NDA Japan with the following results:
  - (a) The President of the NDA said:
    - (1) Gratitude for the arrival of the delegation Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense RI to Japan's NDA then hoped that it would become something that strengthens cooperation between Indonesia and Japan.
    - (2) The President of NDA was honored by the sending of Indonesian cadets. The President of NDA gave a positive assessment of the Indonesian Cadet sent to NDA because of their quality and achievements in participating in activities at NDA. It is hoped that in the future Indonesia will send more Cadets to Japan's NDA.
    - (3) Furthermore, the President of NDA said that NDA felt helped by having NDA alumni involved by the TNI during joint exercises with Japan. This facilitates interaction and facilitates coordination during practice.
    - (4) NDA has around 12% female cadets, and also accepts female cadets from other countries, including the Philippines, Cambodia, Timor Leste, Vietnam.
    - (5) For now, foreign cadets are prepared for their Japanese language skills through language classes for 1 (one) year and are required to take a Japanese language proficiency test.
    - (6) One of the characteristics of the NDA is that the NDA is an educational institution to educate prospective officers for the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) which consists of 3 (three) dimensions (Land, Sea and Air Forces), thereby fostering integration of the 3 matra since Cadet Education.

- (b) Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense RI said:
- (1) Indonesian cadets who were sent to Japan's NDA, have undergone selection and are potential future leaders of Indonesia. Indonesia also sent cadets to America, England and Australia.
  - (2) Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense RI has conducted evaluations and assessments of NDA alumni by seeking feedback from each unit. The results of the assessment show that the performance of NDA alumni is good.
  - (3) When Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense RI conducted a visit to Ministry Of Defense (MOD) Japan talks about the possibility increasing the quota from 2 (two) Cadets to 3 (three) Cadets, even to 4 (four) Cadets, involving female Cadets whenever possible.
  - (4) The obstacle faced in sending NDA cadets is the length of time for education due to the addition of Japanese language classes for 1 (one) year. If possible, so that the Japanese can, through the Japanese Embassy in Indonesia, send a Japanese language teacher (Native Speaker) to the Indonesian Ministry of Defense's Language Education and Training Center. So that in preparation before leaving for Japan, the Cadet gets adequate provisions.
  - (5) The Military Academy system in Indonesia is divided according to each dimension, so that it is closer to the unit center of each dimension, namely the Military Academy in Magelang, AAL in Surabaya and AAU in Yogyakarta. For the integration program carried out during the first year at the TNI Academy, the implementation of Porsitar and Latsitarda.
- 4) Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense received an explanation about NDA by the Director of International Cooperation of NDA, Shimizu Hirofumi, who explained about:
- (1) History National Defense Academy (NDA).
    - (a) In 1950 when the National Police Reserve was organized, then Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida wanted to create a national school that could educate, motivate and train career officers for Japan's Self-Defense Forces (JSDF).
    - (b) On August 1, 1952, National Safety Academy established under conditions National Safety Agency Establishment Law, and Prime Minister Yoshida appointed Dr. Tomoo Maki, a law professor at Keio University, to become its first president.
    - (c) National Safety Academy opened on April 1, 1953, in Kurihama, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, and received a first class of 400 cadets, of whom 300 for Ground Safety Force and 100 for Maritime Safety Force.
    - (d) On July 1, 1954, with entry into force National Defense Agency Establishment Law, the name of the academy was changed from National Safety Academy became the National Defense Academy.
    - (e) In 1955, the number of cadets admitted annually to the academy increased to 530 with the addition of 130 Career Officers to Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) was newly formed.
    - (f) The Graduate Program started in the 1962 Academic Year and offers courses in electronic engineering.
    - (g) Then added courses in Aerospace Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Applied Physics, Materials Engineering, Geo-Scientific Engineering, and Operations Research.



- (h) In 1974 the Education Curriculum, which until then had only offered Science Engineering courses, was expanded to include Social Studies courses.
  - (i) On March 22, 1992, the First Bachelor's Degree was awarded to Cadets who graduated from the Academy; On April 1 of the same year, the first woman was admitted to the Academy; and on September 18, the first Master's Degree was awarded to graduates of the NDA Graduate School.
  - (j) On April 1, 1997, the Graduate School of Security Studies was established.
  - (k) On April 1, 2000, the National Defense Academy Undergraduate Program was divided into 6 (six) schools and 21 (twenty-one) Departments, consisting of 3 (three) Departments in School of Humanities and Social Sciences, 11 (eleven) in three Schools of Science and Engineering, 4 (four) in School of Liberal Arts and General Education, and 3 (three) in School of Defense Sciences.
  - (l) On April 1, 2001, Graduate School of Science and Engineering started offering a Doctoral Program.
  - (m) Graduate School of Security Studies began offering the Doctoral Program on April 1, 2009.
  - (n) Since 2006, NDA has extended the one-semester exchange program to 3 (three) Foreign Cadet Academies, namely the United States, Canada and France, and in 2011, it was extended to 3 (three) other Foreign Cadet Academies, namely South Korea, Germany and Qatar.
  - (o) In 2010, country goals covering 14 (fourteen) countries have been held, and every Cadet must study at least one Area Foreign Country.
  - (p) In April 2016, the Center for Global Security was established at NDA to produce innovative research on the emerging security challenges facing the world.
  - (q) In April 2018, the Institute for Advanced Studies was established at NDA by integrating 3 (three) Centers of Excellence, namely: Center for Excellence in Liberal Arts, Center for Global Security, and Center for International Exchange (Nishihara, 2019; Simanullang, 2010).
- (2) Curriculum National Defense Academy (NDA). Undergraduate-equivalent academic courses, including Defense and Military Sciences (out of a total of 152 credits; General Lecture Materials 74 credits, Department Lectures 54 credits, and Defense Science 24 credits). After graduating and being given the rank of Sergeant Major (Second Lieutenant Student Candidate) with an Academic Degree Bachelor (S1), continue his Education to Officer Candidate School. The curriculum of the Japanese Ministry of Education has the following system:
- (a) Education system: semester
  - (b) Majors are held at level II
  - (c) Graduation requirements: a minimum of 152 credits
  - (d) The requirement for an undergraduate degree at a Japanese public university is 128 credits

**Table 1. National Defense Academy Academic Requirements**

Academic Requirements	National Defense Academy	
	Science & Engineering	Social knowledge
	Credit	Credit
Basic education	24	24
Foreign language	English	10
	France	
	German	4 (one of four languages)
	Russia	
	China Korea	4 (one of four languages)
Physical education	6	6
Basic majors program	27	18
Elective major	57	66
Defense science	24	24
Total	>152	>152

- (3) Curriculum National Defense Academy (NDA), besides providing academic material equivalent to a bachelor's degree, it is also added with material on Defense Science and Military Training.
- Basic Military, as follows; (1) Basic marches, (2) Visit and introduction to GSDF, MSDF, ASDF units, Iwojima Island, (3) Individual Combat Training, (4) Long barrel shooting practice, (5) First Aid, (6) 8 km Sea Swimming, Cutter, Military Skiing, Cross-Terrain, Long Distance Running and (7) Basic Training
  - Land Dimension, namely as follows; (1) Combat Training, (2) Field fortification, (3) Cordon & Scout, (5) Pistol, long barrel, machine gun and anti-tank shooting exercises, (6) Communication, (7) Basic Command & Operation, (8) Hanmars, and (9) Visits to GSDF units
  - Sea, namely as follows; (1) Navigation Training (Travel, Astronomy), (2) Practical training in making pilotage & sailing plans, (3) Practical training in sailing with yachts, (4) Practical training in sailing with patrol boats, (5) Practical training in guiding Port Channels, (6) Rowing practice, (7) Maritime Law, (8) Shipping Safety Regulations, (9) Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, (10) Basic Meteorology, (11) Signal & Communication, (12) Officer on Watch, and (13) Visits to MSDF units
  - Air, namely as follows; (1) Glider operation training, (2) Air operation, air traffic control, (3) Command & staff activity, (4) Base defense, (5) Aircraft maintenance, (6) Communication & electronics, (7) Aerial Navigation & Survival, (8) Visits to ASDF units
- (4) Activity at National Defense Academy (NDA).
- Discipline has been instilled in NDA cadets since they first entered, and this is implemented in their daily lives from getting up in the morning, carrying out cleaning, attending lessons to resting at night, everything must be carried out according to the schedule that has been given.
  - Daily life between seniors and juniors goes like foster siblings who have responsibility for their foster siblings to foster and educate cadets who have good personalities, good academic grades and excellent physical condition.
  - In general, AAL cadets have been able to adapt to the NDA organizational culture and can compete positively according to NDA standards.

**Table 2. Activity at National Defense Academy**

Time		Activity
1	2	
06:00		Morning Wake Up Bell
06:05		Morning Exercise Apple
06:10~0630		Morning corvee
06:35~07:20		Breakfast
08:00		Morning parade
08:30~11:40		Morning Study Hours
12:00~12:40		Have lunch
13:00		Afternoon Apple
13:15~16:25		Afternoon Study Hours
16:25~1815		Extracurricular activities
1815~1915		Bath, Dinner
19:20~19:30		Corvee
19:35		Evening Apple
20:00~22:10		Evening Study Hours
22:30		Sleep Bell

## (5) Program of National Defense Academy (NDA).

	Leadership		Followship	
	Education	Military	Dormitory	Extracurricular
<b>Level 1</b>	Early education as the foundation	General military exercises	Dormitory life that is still imitative	Must always be present to participate
<b>Level 2</b>	Basic education in accordance with the major	- Development of each individual operation - Introduction to maritime basics	For example (educate level 1 directly)	Skill training
<b>Level 3</b>	In-depth course material	- Individual operation training - Marine depth	Deepening before being the oldest level	Show proficiency
<b>Level 4</b>	Development of course material	Strengthening maritime science	Supervisor (supervises all levels below)	As a mentor



(6) Major in National Defense Academy (NDA).

### **Undergraduate Course**

#### **School of Liberal Arts and General Education**

- 1) Department of General Education
- 2) Department of Physical Education
- 3) Department of Foreign Languages
- 4) Department of Mathematics

#### **School of Humanities and Social Sciences**

- 1) Department of Humanities
- 2) Department of Public Policy
- 3) Department of International Relations

#### **School of Applied Sciences**

- 1) Department of Applied Physics
- 2) Department of Applied Chemistry
- 3) Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences

#### **School of Electrical and Computer Engineering**

- 1) Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- 2) Department of Communications Engineering
- 3) Department of Computer Science
- 4) Department of Materials Science and Engineering

#### **School of Systems Engineering**

- 1) Department of Mechanical Engineering
- 2) Department of Mechanical Systems Engineering
- 3) Department of Aerospace Engineering
- 4) Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

#### **School of Defense Sciences**

- 1) Department of National Defense Studies
- 2) Department of Strategic Studies
- 3) Department of Leadership and Military History

### **Graduate Course**

#### ***Graduate School of Engineering and Science***

#### ***Graduate School of Defense Sciences***

(7) Physical and military training while in National Defense Academy (NDA). Military training 2 JP every Sunday during the academic season and intensive military training in spring (1 week), winter (1 week), fall (1 week), and summer (4 weeks). TOTAL MILITARY TRAINING 1,008 JP.

c) Tour of existing infrastructure.

1) Overview of the National Defense Academy Auditorium and Museum Facilities



**Figure 1. Hall of the Auditorium at the National Defense Academy**



**Figure 2. National Defense Academy Museum**

- 2) In reviewing teaching and learning activities in the Japanese language class, the delegation met with 2 (person) Indonesian Cadets. Indonesian Cadets conduct presentations in Japanese. Furthermore, looking at the conditions of teaching and learning carried out in the language class, together with other foreign cadets, including female cadets from the Philippines.



**Figure 3. Overview of teaching and learning activities at the National Defense Academy**

- d) Discussions with 9 (nine) Indonesian Cadets who are currently carrying out Education at NDA Japan regarding:
- (1) Life of the Cadet National Defense Academy. Life on the NDA is in large part divided into 3 parts. The first is Dormitory, Military, and Academic Life.
    - (a) Dormitory life at NDA is based on the Followership and Leadership traits of the Cadets. Dormitory life at NDA revolves around a lot of rooms, in one room there are levels 1 to 4 and also consists of a mix of matra, land, sea and air. This is intended so that NDA Cadets are accustomed to the direct relationship between seniors and juniors, so that at the time of service there will already be a relationship that can become the basis for carrying out duties on service. Likewise, with the mixed mat, which aims to allow Cadets to learn to integrate between dimensions.
    - (b) Military life at NDA is one of the main parts of NDA, where Cadets are instilled with military basics which will later be used when entering service. Military exercises in the NDA are divided into Seasonal Military Exercises, and Weekly Military Exercises. For weekly military training is one of the mandatory credits that must be carried out to get graduation in NDA. In weekly military training, each force carries out training in accordance with what has been determined by the teacher and aims to support the main training in the seasonal military training. For Seasonal military exercises, this is the peak of the training that has been carried out during the Weekly Military exercises, and ranges from 1 month in the summer and 2 weeks during the winter.
    - (c) Academic life at NDA is also an important aspect of the NDA curriculum. Academic life at NDA starts from level 1 which is divided into 2 faculties, namely Science and Social and only starting from level 2 to 4 Cadets will start learning about the majors which will be studied more deeply. Cadets are required to take 154 credits up to level 4 as a graduation requirement and get a graduation certificate from the NDA.
  - (2) Potential Difficulties and Challenges faced as a Cadet at the National Defense Academy, are challenges in the academic field as well as adaptation to the culture, systematics and work ethic of Japanese society.
    - (a) The challenge in the academic field is that during their education at NDA, Cadets are required to produce several studies on various themes.

- (1) Language Level.  
Language Cadets, during the Japanese language learning period, there are assignments in the form of brief presentations, speeches and writing of papers with socio-cultural themes.
  - (2) Level 1.  
In addition to the assignment of basic natural and social science lecture reports, Grade 1 Cadets receive lessons in defense science and leadership. In this lesson there is an assignment of writing papers related to leadership.
  - (3) Level 2  
Grade 2 cadets have the task of writing studies on military history, both world and Japanese. In addition, level 2 cadets are starting to be involved in caring for their junior cadets. For cadets who are in office, they are required to make a vision, mission and care plan for level 1 cadets.
  - (4) Level 3  
At level 3, cadets are also given the task of writing research papers related to defense science lessons. In the scientific field of study, level 3 is required to write a thesis plan that will be implemented at level 4.
  - (5) Level 4  
Cadets level 4, as a final assignment there is writing a thesis as a graduation requirement based on college majors. The material for this thesis starts from the beginning of level 4 with the implementation of determining the title of the thesis, carrying out experiments or research. Furthermore, the writing of the thesis and presentation of the results in front of the examiner. With the learning method given to the NDA cadets mentioned above. The habit of writing starts from the earliest stages of education to the end, namely writing a thesis as a graduation requirement, encouraging NDA cadets to always be active in conducting research and study work.
- (b) The next challenge is how to adapt to the culture, systematics and work ethic of Japanese society.
- (1) Carrying out education with language provision which is only carried out for one year, cadets are required to be able to adapt to the culture, language and lifestyle of Japanese society which is known for its high work ethic and standards.
  - (2) Especially deepIn lecture activities, cadets are required to be able to follow the detailed and complex rhythm of Japanese campus learning.
  - (3) This is a challenge for the cadets to get more creative and active to develop themselves effectively and efficiently in preparing and carrying out lecture activities.
- (c) Another challenge is defending the TNI Doctrine.
- (1) The challenge as an international student is being able to participate actively in the NDA cadet organization. Even though there are language limitations and other difficulties, international cadets still have the opportunity to compete in the NDA cadet organization.
  - (2) The challenge for international cadets in NDA is to remain firm and firm in adhering to the TNI's doctrine, which is in a position to study in other countries. This is because the educational background and character are also different, so they must adhere to the TNI doctrine.
  - (3) The cadets must be able to control themselves so they are not influenced or

offended by bad ideology or culture from other countries. Because in NDA there are various kinds of students with the ideology of their respective countries. As TNI and Indonesian citizens, they must be firm with Pancasila ideology and uphold the values of soldiering.

(d) Comparison with Cadet life in Indonesia.

- (1) The difference in the way of life in NDA and in the TNI Academy is the granting of freedom of activity for NDA cadets whose implementation tends to depend on the independence of the Cadets to obey the rules without hard pressure. An example is the use of communication tools; NDA cadets can carry and use cellphones freely in the knighthood, but when entering during activities each cadet will consciously keep them and not use communication devices. Another example is the implementation of independent sports; in general there is no implementation of joint physical training except in military training. Cadets independently carry out physical training according to the desired portion. In the pre-pandemic period, NDA Cadets were also allowed to carry out outdoor running without supervision.
- (2) For a comparison of dormitory life and between Cadets, the thing that stands out is the form of coaching in the form of actions towards juniors. There is no act of physical touch in NDA Cadet coaching. Actions are carried out in the form of physical coaching or verbal advice. Japan is very strict on its prohibition on Power-Harassment so the regulation also applies to the Japanese self-defence forces and the NDA. Even in physical development, the giver of action must also carry out the same physical activity as the one being punished; For example, if you crack down on a junior with an order to run around the field, the follower must also run to accompany the junior. Most actions are only carried out by giving facing orders and then giving verbal advice to the junior.

(e) Things to be discussed:


1) Overview of the History of NDA

According to Kawano (2008) the National Defense Academy program is a Japanese MoD offer through the Republic of Indonesia's Defense Department. The dispatch of the first batch of National Defense Academy Cadets in 1998 totaled 6 (six) people consisting of 2 (two) Cadets for each term, originating from Taruna Nusantara High School graduates who participated in the TNI Academy's pantukhir. The dispatch of the second batch of Cadet National Defense Academy and so on is 2 (two) people from 2 (two) dimensions. In 2010, 3 (three) Cadets were sent, the latest from Taruna Nusantara High School. In 2011 the dispatch of the first 3 (person) Cadets from the TNI Academy Cadet was represented by 1 (one) cadet each from each dimension. In 2015 the sending of TNI Academy Cadets was stopped at the discretion of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ryamizard Ryacudu. However, sending TNI Academy Cadets was reopened under the leadership of the Minister of Defense, Mr. Ryamizard Ryacudu, by sending back 3 (three) TNI Academy Cadet representatives from each dimension in 2019. In 2020, sending 2 (two) TNI Academy Cadet, where Matra Laut did not send his cadets. In 2021 and 2022, the TNI Academy sent 3 (three) TNI Academy Cadets, but at the request of the Japanese Ministry of Defense, 2 TNI Academy Cadets were selected to attend education at the National Defense Academy. On the next occasion in



2023, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense hopes that there will be another sending of TNI Academy Cadets at least 3 (three) Cadets.

- 2) The number of Cadets currently studying at the National Defense Academy in Japan starts from the Language Level up to level 3, with the following details:



**Academic Requirements : Programs and Credits**

Programs	Credits Required for Graduation	
	Humanities and Social Sciences	Science and Engineering
General Education	24	24
Foreign Languages *	14	14
Physical Education	6	6
Major	84	84
Defense Science	24	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>152</b>

\* English and second foreign languages (German, French, Russian, Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Portuguese)

**Figure 4. Academic Requirements**

From these data it can be seen that every year the NDA recruits relatively the same number of Candidate Officers, namely around 400 to 500 people, while each batch has 40 to 60 Female Cadets or around 12% of the total number of NDA Cadets.

- 3) International Exchange Programs. The National Defense Academy carries out an international student exchange program, both for Japanese foreign cadets studying at Japan's NDA, and Japanese cadets studying abroad.






### International Exchange Programs

~ Foreign Cadets Undergraduate Course ~

As of June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Country							
	Thailand	Singapore	The Philippines	Malaysia	Indonesia	Viet Nam	Mongolia
Start Year	1958	1973	1992	1992	1998	1999	1999
Graduate	200	38	18	4	38	53	44
Current	24	0	10	5	9	21	10
Country							Total
	South Korea	Romania	Cambodia	Timor-Leste	Laos	Myanmar	13
Start Year	2000	2000	2004	2010	2013	2015	1958
Graduate	43	2	22	15	12	6	495
Current	5	0	12	4	6	6	112

Figure 5. Foreign Cadet Undergraduate Course



### International Exchange Programs FY2021

~ Long-Term Exchange Program ~













Long Stay at Foreign Military Academies ( Total number of Japanese Cadets )					
					
Australia	France	Germany	South Korea	Qatar	U.S.A
0	3	0	2	2	7
14					
Long Stay at NDA ( Total number of Foreign Cadets )					
					
Australia	France	Germany	South Korea	Qatar	U.S.A
0	1	—	—	—	7
8					

Figure 6. Long-Term Exchange Program

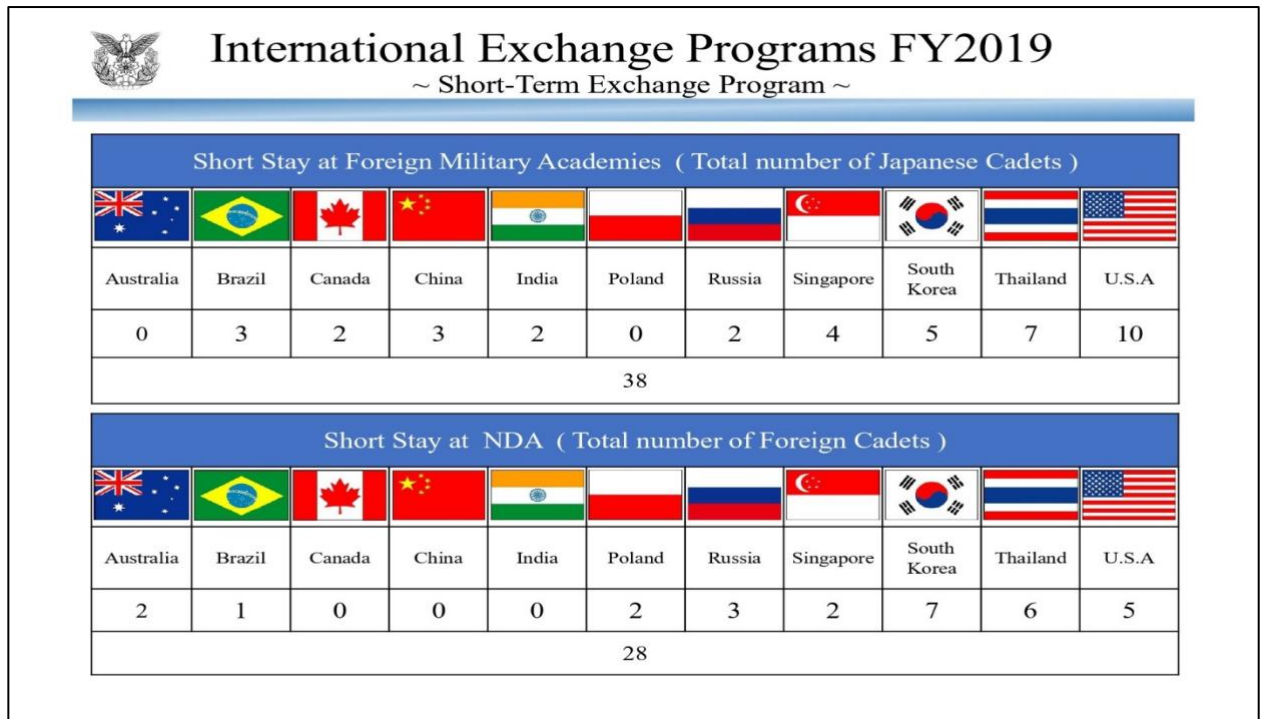


Figure 7. Short-Term Exchange Programs.



Figure 8. International Cadet's Conference

As for the Animo who registered as NDA Students as many as 4,000 people and those who were accepted as Cadet National Defense Academy were around 400 people (+/- 10% of the total Animo Registrants. Comparison of Syllabus and Education System between the NDA and the TNI Academy.

There are 2 (two) majors that must be chosen by NDA Cadets, namely Humanities and Social Sciences and Science and Engineering, with a total of 152 credits as a graduation requirement. Academic programs or lessons given to NDA cadets are general education, foreign languages, physics, special lessons according to majors and defense science. The military education program at the beginning of the year consists of an introduction to the basics of the military, consisting of class lessons and field practice, in accordance with the goals and functions of the Self-Defense Forces, and at the end of the first year, cadets will carry out visits to the Armed Forces. The Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force are in accordance with their interests to get a first-hand description of military institutions in Japan.

The Military Academy in Indonesia is generally divided into 3 dimensions, namely the Military Academy (Akmil), the Naval Academy (AAU) and the Air Force Academy (AAU).

- a) The Military Academy has 5 Study Programs namely the Defense Administration Study Program, the Defense Electro Study Program, the Defense Machine Study Program, the Defense Management Study Program and the Civil Defense Study Program, each study program has a total of 144 credit credits as a graduation requirement. Of the 5 existing Study Programs, the Military Academy is spread into 13 branches, namely Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Equipment, Aviation, Air Defense Artillery, Transportation, Pom, Finance, Law, Ajen and Bekang
- b) The Naval Academy has 5 branches, namely Marine Corps, Marine Defense Management Study Program, has 153 credits, Corps of Engineering, Warship Mechanical Engineering Study Program, has 153 credits, Electrical Corps, Warship Electronics Study Program, has 154 credits, Supply Corps, Logistics Management Study Program and Sea Defense Defense Finance, has 151 credits, Marine Corps Land Aspect Sea Defense Management Study Program, has 153 credits
- c) The Air Force Academy has 5 Study Programs, namely the Defense Aeronetics Engineering Study Program, has 157 credits, the Defense Electrical Engineering Corps, has 157 credits, the Defense Management Engineering Study Program, has 157 credits.

## CONCLUSION

Visitation of Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense along with the delegation at Japan's National Defense Academy is carrying out the Periodic Evaluation and Comprehensive Study of the NDA graduate admissions program and their Career Development and carrying out a Comparative Study to the NDA in order to enhance cooperation between the Ministry of Defense, especially with the NDA. It implies an in-depth understanding of basic military education and training methods provided for officer candidates in the academy. With the sending of the Cadet National Defense Academy, Japan has a positive impact, namely maintaining good diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Japan. Strategically able to deepen Japanese Doctrine, Mindset, Army Culture and Society. TNI Academy cadets in their studies at the Japanese National Defense Academy can master several foreign languages, namely Japanese; English and 1 (one) other foreign language according to his choice. Furthermore, TNI Academy Cadets who carry out Study Tasks at the Japanese National Defense Academy will have the insight and ability to survive in foreign countries. Learning at the Japanese National Defense Academy will get the opportunity to take part in Integration Education and Training with Cadet from other countries such as Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea and the US, France, etc. With the sending of Cadet National Defense Academy Japan, the Indonesian Military Cadet Academy will have Open Intelligence capabilities. Learning at the Japanese National Defense Academy will get the opportunity to take part in Integration Education and Training with Cadet from other countries such as

Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea and the US, France, etc. With the sending of Cadet National Defense Academy Japan, the Indonesian Military Cadet Academy will have Open Intelligence capabilities. Learning at the Japanese National Defense Academy will get the opportunity to take part in Integration Education and Training with Cadet from other countries such as Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea and the US, France, etc. With the sending of Cadet National Defense Academy Japan, the Indonesian Military Cadet Academy will have Open Intelligence capabilities.

Academic comparison, having equality in graduation both at Military Academies in Indonesia (using a minimum of 144 credits), as well as at the Japanese National Defense Academy (using a minimum of 152 credits), in accordance with the undergraduate graduation standard (one) both in Indonesia as well as in Japan. It was concluded that the program for sending cadets to the Japanese National Defense Academy. needs to be continued, including the potential to send cadets.

The working visits carried out can provide a positive comparison of the care system for cadets in NDA with TNI Academy cadets, see first-hand the Infrastructure, Facilities and Infrastructure owned by NDA and compare with facilities owned by the TNI Academy, provide a real picture of the activities and daily life of NDA Cadet in campus, so that it can serve as a reference for the development of the TNI Academy.

Visitation of Directorate General of Defense Forces and the Ministry of Defense and the delegation is part of the discussion exchange on the education system between Indonesia and Japan. Understanding the differences and similarities that exist in each country. It is hoped that in the future further education for TNI Academy Cadets can be improved in quality and adapted to the latest international situation so that the two parties can work together smoothly.

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