

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that Ukraine's readiness to conduct total mobilization in the military sector involves mobilizing reserve forces, declaring a military emergency, enhancing military personnel training, and upgrading military technology equipment. Ukraine also prepares training outside its borders for reserve forces in addition to regular Ukrainian forces. The Ukrainian government has drafted a bill to lower the mandatory military age from 27 to 25 years and simplify the registration process. Ukraine demonstrates strength by mobilizing and arming civilian populations with technology.

Ukraine's hybrid warfare strategy involves both Military and Non-Military approaches. Military strategies include Counterattacks, Air Strikes, hold and build tactics, and Hybrid War Strategies. Military strategies include preparing reserve forces with a focus on improving air capabilities, electronic warfare, drones, anti-artillery measures, and mine clearance. Ukraine aims to enhance the Mandatory Military Service System by introducing an integrated conscription list and expanding the categories of citizens subject to training or mobilization. Furthermore, the Ukrainian government plans to reduce the number of aging reserve forces.

Non-Military strategies employed by Ukraine include conducting Overseas Campaigns and Fundraising. Diplomatic visits are made to advocate for peace (excluding Russia) and implement political, economic, and legal strategies. Facing the increasingly aggressive threat from Russia in the Crimea conflict, Ukraine must use diplomatic approaches to address its security issues. This strategy is considered ideal in dealing with threats to its region, including Russian aggression. Ukraine cannot handle its

security issues alone if Russia pursues its worst-case scenario. In any aspect, Ukraine's strength will not be a match if confronted by Russia.

NATO countries' assistance to Ukraine includes both Military and Non-Military Aid. Military aid consists of military equipment, rebuilding the security and defense sectors, and supporting the strengthening of defense capabilities. Non-military aid includes funds, economic sanctions against Russia, as well as humanitarian and medical aid. NATO has been supporting allies by coordinating efforts and facilitating the delivery of non-lethal humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

NATO engages in diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict, supporting international mediation and participating in diplomatic forums for peaceful solutions. Humanitarian aid from NATO and its member countries can assist conflict victims in Ukraine, providing medical aid, logistics, and protection for affected civilians. Humanitarian aid is specifically directed at civilians affected by the conflict, including medical assistance, food aid, protection, and other humanitarian services. Diplomatic support involves official statements and participation in diplomatic initiatives to resolve the conflict. Economic sanctions, as a form of pressure against violations of international law, are jointly imposed by some NATO and EU countries against Russia.

5.2 Recommendations

The use of hybrid warfare strategies is a calculated move by Russia, considering the evolving nature of activities, including terrorism and potential future threats, which will likely increase in terms of resources and artillery. Based on this, the Ukrainian government needs to take proactive steps to anticipate future events by studying and countering unconventional tactics used by adversaries effectively.

NATO countries need to enhance their focus on investigating and highlighting violations committed by Russia. Allied governments and the UN should take actions to restore norms through diplomacy, economic measures, and legal pressure. The future of health service facilities and

personnel is at risk due to ongoing violations of international law, presenting an unprecedented danger.

The term "Total Mobilization" is relatively new, and as a researcher at UNHAN, comprehending its intricacies holds paramount importance. By delving into the Ukrainian experience in countering Russia's invasion through hybrid warfare, we can glean valuable lessons applicable to UNHAN and Indonesia. It is imperative to develop a comprehensive understanding of Total Mobilization, as it not only enriches academic discourse but also serves as a strategic asset for UNHAN and Indonesia's defense preparedness. Moreover, connecting this knowledge to Indonesia's existing People's Security System (Sistem Pertahanan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta) is essential. Integrating Total Mobilization insights into our national defense strategy will fortify the resilience of the People's Security System, fostering a more adaptive and effective response to contemporary security challenges. This thesis lays the groundwork for synergizing international experiences with Indonesia's defense framework, enhancing our strategic capabilities and contributing to the broader discourse on hybrid warfare and national security.