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Comprehensive Defence as a Concept the Defence White Paper Whole-of-Government Approaches

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Abstract
In this century, security threats to the country are influenced by the complex and volatile geostrategic environment of international and regional security landscape. The government, through the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces, is responsible for ensuring that sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security are always protected and continue to be preserved. The Defence White Paper has proven the country's collective commitment to the national aspiration to make Malaysia safe, sovereign, and prosperous. The objective of this study is to analyse the concept of comprehensive defence, the whole-of-government approaches as alluded by the defence white paper. As a comprehensive national defence long-term plan document, the DWP also contains a statement of the government's intentions and efforts to ensure the country's integrity, sovereignty, and security remains strong. For example, through the Whole of Government and Whole of Society approach. The Security and Development Initiative and Total Defence (HANRUH) that have been introduced have helped a lot to curb the dominance of communist elements in the country. The Defence White Paper is developed using a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that considers the involvement and views of all ministries and government agencies as well as the voices of all levels of society, including non-governmental organizations, defence industry players and Malaysian Armed Forces veterans. Engagement sessions with several strategic partner countries that have experience in developing DWP were also held. Next, five national defence objectives have been identified, namely the development of various domains of Malaysian Armed Forces capabilities, enhancing Malaysia's internal resilience through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, strengthening defence cooperation, development of the defence industry as an economic catalyst, and institutionalization of good governance practices.

Keywords:whole of government, whole of society, the security and development initiative and total defence.

1. Introduction

Comprehensive Defence can be defined as a form of defence that involves comprehensive and integrated government agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and the people in defending the sovereignty and integrity of the country. This means that in the effort to defend the country, all the people will be involved. If Malaysia is attacked, the adversary will face not only many military troops, but also all Malaysians. In this regard, the country needs to build the capacity to mobilize all Malaysians to face any threat as well as during natural disasters. Total Defence is also important for national security (Balakrishnan, 2009). The people must work together to ensure that the country's security is guaranteed, peaceful, prosperous, and lasting harmony. All national machinery, the private sector and statutory bodies must be ensured so that this concept remains for the sake of national sovereignty (Hashim et al, 2020; Mohamad Sabu, 2019; Faiezi et al, 2021; Yang, 2019)

Therefore, the concept of HANRUH is not limited to defence issues or military elements but also as an element to apply the concept of national security more widely. Based on this rationale, it is important for every citizen to be given awareness of their respective roles and responsibilities in ensuring the integrity and sovereignty of the country. Their spirit and mindset must be shaped in such a way as to resist any challenge in maintaining the freedom and independence of the nation and country. This formation of thinking needs to be sown and nurtured continuously. If as citizens, they need to understand the importance

of this concept. So as leaders or owners of private companies, they will together be expected to be able to realize this concept. The private sector must understand that the well -being of the country also affects the economic growth and resilience of a company. Comprehensive defence affects the economic, social and development of the country (Faiezi et al., 2021)

To strengthen public or citizens preparedness, participation from voluntary bodies is essential. This is because, every citizen can understand their role in the event of emergencies, conflicts, disasters and even during wars. As a result, direct involvement in voluntary bodies is necessary to create a society with a strong sense of identity and a willingness to help people in need. It is important to cultivate that awareness starting from school and extended to the world of work. The active involvement of the community in uniformed bodies such as Reserve Team Members will enhance the spirit of identity (Rizhan, 2010)

Public focuses on two areas: First, providing life and property protection facilities; and second, ensuring the continued security and supply of basic amenities whether in the event of war, emergency or disaster. The parent agency to coordinate all activities and implementation of public preparedness programs is the Malaysian Civil Defence Force with the assistance of Royal Malaysian Police, Fire and Rescue Department, Malaysian Volunteer Corps and voluntary associations such as the Red Crescent Society and St John's Ambulance. Mobilizing resources and efforts between public authorities, the private sector and voluntary organizations is essential in ensuring adequate and effective infrastructure requirements covering transportation, logistics, communications and emergency supplies, service support and expertise, active support to the Volunteer Force as well as the organization of awareness campaigns (Balakrishnan, 2009).

The rhetoric of concerning how the idea of HANRUH ought to be valued to by all of society are reliably in talks and highlighted in numerous news channels yet how regularly does one peruse of the HANRUH? Reliably parroting about its importance and pertinence is futile without specifying the specific activity plan; revaluating will just energize more way of talking into the talk (Yang, 2019; Faiezi et al., 2021). The truth of the matter is that albeit the idea of HANRUH was officially presented in 1986, most would agree that most of Malaysians are as yet in obscurity about what's going on with HANRUH practically speaking. Probably, some might have the option to discuss its administering standards, in particular public carefulness, fortitude and solidarity of the local area, public cautiousness, financial guts, and mental strength. Sound refined however basically, HANRUH or absolute safeguard, is on a fundamental level, the essential participation of the country's kin in shielding the country, in help and reciprocal to the MAF's military response (Yang, 2019)

2. Literature Review

The Comprehensive Defence concept is thoroughly linked to the broad and integrated efforts of the government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the public in defence of national sovereignty. Although defending the country is the responsibility of the security forces, the duty to ensure that the troops can face challenges and threats is a national responsibility. In addition, HANRUH must be maintained with constant readiness and can contain any threats and create defences to coordinate efforts and actions involving the public and private sectors, especially in using resources and assets in defending the country. As the country is expected the non-traditional threat in the future, HANRUH's strategy, which is based on capacity building to protect national sovereignty and interests, is laid down in the National Defence Policy (Ministry of Defence Malaysia, 2010; (Hashim et al, 2020; Mohamad Sabu, 2019; Faiezi et al, 2021; Yang, 2019). Figure 1 show that HANRUH Defence Concept.

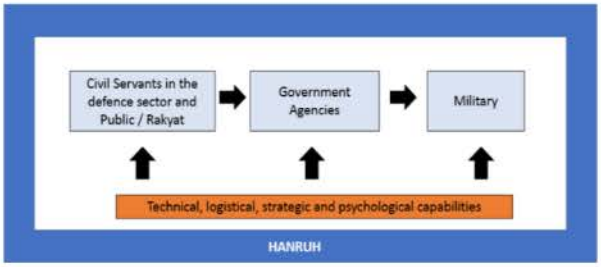


Figure 1. HANRUH Defence Concept (Source: Mohamad Faisol Keling, 2016)

According to the Defence White Paper, the Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approaches

are central to the national defence (Ministry of Defence Malaysia, 2020). The Defence White Paper developed based on the National Security Policy, a national security document for Malaysia. The Defence White Paper states the importance of the Ministry of Defence and the Malaysian Armed Forces role in driving national defence, and the participation of stakeholders and the Malaysian people in the national defence ecosystem. To achieve this goal, it is essential to instil a patriotic spirit and a security culture among the community to ensure their active participation (Mohamad Sabu, 2019; Faiezi et al., 2021; Yang, 2019)

This white paper will emphasize some important elements as follows:

a) Realistic defence policy.
b) Doctrine of Malaysian Armed Forces
c) Development structure and procurement of Malaysian Armed Forces equipment/assets.
d) National mobilization and voluntary training policy.
e) Lessons from procurement/purchase issues in the past.
f) Involvement and cooperation with other government agencies.
g) Review of the concept of HANRUH.
h) Acquire an effective anti -resistance posture or appearance.

Even through the HANRUH strategy, national security is the responsibility of all communities and a national responsibility. In line with the principle of self-reliance defence, Malaysia strives to increase and develop the capabilities of the Malaysian Armed Forces while promoting defence awareness and patriotic spirit among the people. Within the HANRUH concept, aspects of defence have been developed involving military defence, economic defence, social defence, civil defence, and psychology. The Malaysian Armed Forces is the first line defence where the MAF will play the role of the main security body and assisted by other security personnel such as Military reserve forces and police. While the second line consists of volunteer and the third line is the community, private sector, and other government agencies in defending the country using equipment, techniques, logistics and psychology provided by the government (Mohamad Sabu, 2019)

3. Methodology

This methodology that has been used is, qualitative of the secondary data sources. The data already obtained and complied by other parties such as government department, newspaper, magazine, and internet webpage. A data from this secondary data sources suitable and accurate. Data get from the Library of National Defence University of Malaysia and Ministry of Defence Library. The data and information that collected from this place and researcher summarizing and discuss in the findings of this study.

4. Findings and Discussion

The Malaysian Armed Forces personnel from all three Services of the Regular Forces, namely the Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, and Royal Malaysia Air Forces; as well as the Regular Forces Reserve (RFR), Volunteer Forces, veterans, and civil servants in the defence sector. For the safety preparedness, this **i**ncludes military and police readiness to protect lives and property as well as maintain public safety. Royal Malaysian Police as the main leader during peacetime and Malaysian Armed Forces during emergency can carry out its responsibilities with full commitment and fighting ability through high skills and discipline. The Malaysian nation must then be intact and united, and people must live in harmony regardless of differences in status, race, religion, culture, or state. Strong national integration, cultural integration and without regional differences can realize the integrity of Malaysia. To create a spirit of unity and solidarity among the community, they need to practice caring, tolerance, consensus, share common goals and visions and practice pure and informed values. (Mohamad Faisol Keling, 2016; Faiezi et al., 2021)

For the public readiness, public readiness means the readiness of public agencies, private parties, voluntary organizations, and the public in providing facilities for the protection of their lives and property and the country from the disasters of war. In addition, they need to be involved in the ongoing provision of basic amenities in times of war, emergency, and disaster. Then, for the economic resilience, **e**conomic resilience means that the government and the private sector in all sectors of the economy work together and unite to

ensure that the country's economic capability and strength remain strong in times of peace and be able to assist defence needs in the face of war and emergency. To meet the needs of economic resilience, the focus will be on stockpiling necessary materials and ensuring that transportation, energy, and water resources are not disrupted or threatened during war (Mohamad Sabu, 2019; Mohamad Faisol Keling, 2016; Faiezi et al., 2021).

Logistic Development of Malaysian Armed Forces

The issue looked on logistic development of Malaysian Armed Forces and Territorial Army is of the public authority's political will in creating and modernize the logistic development of Malaysian Armed Forces, Territorial Army and MRMFA. Malaysian residents are imagined of the public authority's obligation to give high capacity of logistic development that ready to deal with adversary's dangers and ensure the country's security and afterward prevail with regards to making the viability of all out protection, discouragement through the acquisition of vital gear. The acquisition of logistic development declared are to guarantee it can give coordination backing and supply between the organization branch in executing the activity and ready to make fear or mental impact to the adversary, so they won't adopt the tactical strategy towards Malaysia (Faiezi et al, 2021; Mohamad Faisol Keling, 2016; Faiezi et al., 2021)

The shortcomings of MA, Territorial Army and MRMFA likewise identify with the absence of financial subsidizing to Malaysian Armed Forces. The significant perspective in expanding the capacity is money related financing and logistic development to empower the acquisition of logistic development whether from the parts of weaponry, administration, foundation, and human resources. It will straightforwardly empower Ministry of Defence to make productive logistic development buy for the military and increment Malaysian Armed Forces and Territorial Army capacities (Mohamad Sabu, 2019).

Through technology as well, it has an impact on improving the confidence of military personnel, combat capability, simplifying task planning, control, task documentation, diversifying defence doctrine, training, and logistics of the Malaysian Armed Forces. The government needs to develop a defence industry that can produce high -tech military equipment to support the ability of effective defence systems in designing, making, and manufacturing locally capital equipment and supplies, especially military technology, and weapons systems. Apart from that, the RMA aspect was also touched on where the structuring of the Malaysian Armed Forces and the use of defence equipment according to the passage of time is a form of revolution in the modernization of the armed forces to be more focused and clearer on the organization, objectives, and tasks.

At this level, there are a series of documents produced to transform the Service and strengthen defence capabilities. This document is developed by balancing existing resources with national strategic interests. The documents are,

a) Army Strategic Development Plan (Army 4nextG) to enhance Malaysian Army capabilities until 2050.

b) RMN 15to5 - Transformation Program (15to5), to propel the Royal Malaysian Navy towards becoming a balanced, credible, and versatile navy by 2050; and

c) RMAF Capability Development Plan 2055, (CAP55) - which details the Royal Malaysian Air Forces modernization plan until 2055.

Malaysian Armed Forces personnel

For the analysing of the Malaysian Armed Forces personnel in the Defence White Paper, to in the develop new capabilities for future operations, the Malaysian Armed Forces will align the current structure and review the deployment of personnel for the next decade. To meet the demands of the future and the empowerment of human resource management, it is important to continuously improve Malaysian Armed Forces preparedness. Operational readiness and mission achievement can only be achieved if MAF personnel are recruited, formed, and retained the skills of. Malaysian Armed Forces personnel to enhance the nation's overall capability in facing all future challenges. This requires the Malaysian Armed Forces to revisit the concept of build, train and maintain towards Comprehensive Defence. The function of the Regular Force Reserve Force will be reviewed by the government to suit the MAF's future needs. The Government will also enhance

Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) activities to support the pillars of Comprehensive Defence. CIMIC's activities are the main of the Malaysian Armed Forces in synergy with government agencies and the people (Mohamad Sabu, 2019).

In the context of Malaysian Armed Forces, integrity, accountability, and transparency as the cornerstones of initiatives in the service. MAF must stay away from corrupt practices such as corruption, abuse of power, and other actions that can erode the people's trust in the Malaysian Armed Forces. In addition, it should also be remembered that all remarks and suggestions that have been given through various audits that have been conducted should be given serious attention. Each of these remarks and suggestions indicates that there is still room for improvement that can and should be done. If this can be realized, then will be able to carry out the task and provide the best service with full integrity (Faiezi et al, 2021)

Furthermore, about the welfare of the personnel, the welfare aspect of military personnel is indeed a priority of the Malaysian Armed Forces because it is a moral factor that can have a positive impact on the commitment by everyone in carrying out the task of defending the beloved country. In this aspect, the government through the Ministry of Defence and the Malaysian Armed Forces has and is providing various initiatives and facilities not only to the Malaysian Armed Forces and their families; even to the veterans who have contributed much to the survival of our country's sovereignty.

Ministry of Defence and the Malaysian Armed Forces always review and implement policies by considering the well -being of citizens and looking at the welfare aspects as a whole. These welfare - oriented welfare initiatives for the well - being of Malaysian Armed Forces personnel will be implemented in stages according to priority; although there are various constraints especially in terms of allocation sources; however, confident that we will be able to overcome all these challenges on a regular basis. In the same vein, we are also very grateful to the Ministry of Defence which is concerned about the welfare of Malaysian Armed Forces personnel and veterans today. In this regard all the planned efforts can be realized in the future.

Volunteer Forces

For the analysing of the Volunteer Forces in the Defence White Paper, the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) is responsible to protect Malaysia against internal and external threats. It also provides support to civil authorities to resolve domestic threats, maintain public safety and provide aid after the occurrence of natural disasters. The Malaysian Armed Forces comprises of three branches of regular forces, namely, (1) the Malaysian Army; (2) the Royal Malaysian Navy; and (3) the Royal Malaysian Air Force (section 4, Armed Forces Act 1972). The Volunteer Force consists of the Territorial Army Regiment (AW), the Royal Malaysian Navy Volunteer Reserve Team (PSSTLDM) and the Royal Malaysian Air Force Volunteer Reserve Team (PSSTUDM) which is staffed by members of the public. The importance of the Volunteer Force has been outlined in the national defence policy which emphasizes the formation of a resilient force with a focus on the development of a strong, trained and highly motivated Volunteer Force, which can be directed to task during crises and conflicts. Therefore, the Government will improve the operational capability and capacity of the Volunteer Force in order to augment the Permanent Force.

The Volunteer Force is an important link between the people and the military in bridging the value gap between the two. The presence of the Volunteer Force in the community can instil the noble values of the Malaysian Armed Forces in the souls of the people and at the same time encourage closer civil-military relations. The Government is committed to strengthening the key roles and functions of the Volunteer Force, i.e. augmenting or arranging joint operations of the Regular Forces during emergencies or war or when circumstances require as well as assisting civilian authorities during emergencies and disasters (Faiezi et al,2021; Mohamad Sabu, 2019)

According to section 195 of the Armed Forces Act 1972, there are three services of volunteer forces, namely the Territorial Army Malaysia, the Royal Malaysian Naval Volunteer Reserve, and the Royal Malaysian Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Ministry of Defence, 2020). The Malaysian Territorial Army (TA) which forms the second line of defence functions after the Malaysian Army, was

established to protect the nation. As the TA strengthens and provides support for the Malaysian Army, it may be called upon to defend strategic interests during conflicts. It may also be called to perform front line duties if the need arises. It also helps and cooperates with the public authorities to conduct search and rescue missions and restore amenities in the of natural disasters. Thus, it is vital that the TA members must be ready to be mobilized when the situation requires. As at 31 December 2018, the strength of the Malaysian Army was 86,271 (Human Resources Army Headquarters), and TA was 68,480. Though 33,327 were appointed as members of the TA, only 20,889 were active (Army Reserve Branch) (Ministry of Defence, 2020).

Volunteer Forces as a strategy to achieve the objective of self-reliance defence principles. Volunteer Forces has been established to provide opportunities to receive military training, cultivate discipline and leadership as well as build the mental and physical resilience of intellectuals to defend the country in the event of any threat of war. Volunteer Forces acts as the second line of national defence to assist the first line of national defence which is comprised of regular troops and other government agencies. Volunteer Forces were given military training, training allowances and clothing as well as offered to be absorbed into regular military service. This program is expanded to the Institute of Public Higher Education which can directly improve resilience and energy resources in the event of war. The challenges of the 21st century is getting bigger than the threat to the defence of a country, especially Malaysia. It is related to the negative influence of globalization, economic colonization and technological advancement in war becomes a threat to the defence of a country. As such, it needs a reserve team that is capable of being along the first line in defending the country (Mohamad Sabu, 2019).

Veterans

For the analysing of the Veterans in the Defence White Paper, the government's new commitment is not only focused on military personnel but also encompasses all walks of life of various backgrounds including military veterans. The Defence White Paper also focused on efforts to create a second career for members of the Malaysian Armed Forces after they retire from service. The experience gained by such members throughout their service with the Malaysian Armed Forces can contribute to the national economy. In addition, this second career program is an idea to strengthen careers managed by PERHEBAT through the functions of the Department of Veterans Affairs (JHEV) Malaysian Armed Forces which aims to prepare Malaysian Armed Forces retirees in facing the challenges of life outside the service and recommends choosing courses that suit one's interests and abilities. In the success of the project, several selected agencies are directly involved in playing a more proactive role in channelling the latest information related to the market and employment opportunities, among the agencies that will participate are JHEV and PERHEBAT. At the same time, veterans can continue to play a role in contributing to society and the nation by joining the Volunteer Force after the period or sharing knowledge and expertise with the public or private sector. Veterans can also play an important role in bridging the gap between the Malaysian Armed Forces and the community as well as helping to provide a better understanding of the country's military and defence (Mohamad Sabu, 2019).

Civil Servants in the defence sector and Public / Rakyat

For the analysing of the Civil Servants in the defence sector and Public / Rakyat in the Defence White Paper Civil Servants in the defence sector and Public / Rakyat. The involvement of the people is essential to achieve a comprehensive Defence. To achieve this purpose, the mobilization of resources and efforts can be implemented, including, Public authorities - Ensuring adequate and effective infrastructure requirements covering transportation, logistics, communications and emergency supplies of critical goods to ensure the survival of the people, Private sector - Provide support in terms of services, products and expertise as well as support and encourage employees to join the Volunteer Force and Non - governmental organizations - Contribute to the nation through the organization of awareness campaigns and actively participate in emergency

preparedness training (Mohamad Sabu, 2019; Faiezi et al, 2021; Yang, 2019).

5. Conclusion

For the conclusion, this defence white paper developed is to inform the people about the current priorities and future of the Ministry of Defence in strengthening the fortifications of national defence and security. Defence white paper functions as an articulation activity that has two functions, first from the perspective of a government and second from the perspective of a country. A government that practices White Paper is seen as a government that practices good governance. This is because of the characteristics of the white paper itself which adopts the principles of transparency, openness, and inclusiveness. It also reflects professionalism and accountability. The defence white paper also reflects the Government's commitment to the reform of the National Defence Policy and outlines the future direction of national defence and security.

The whole-of-government approaches are the key to the country achieving resilience at the national level. Therefore, the government must take the necessary steps to ensure these objectives, including enhancing cooperation with foreign countries. In addition, whole-of-government implementation is also essential to be accepted by all government agencies. It is important to ensure that the vision is endorsed by all levels of government agencies with a clear sharing of views on external threats and the opportunities available. In addition, the needs to be close cooperation between the parties involved. If the approach is accepted comprehensively, then the stronger the desire for unity and the higher the internal resilience of the country. It is hoped that a high degree of integration and coordination between agencies can be achieved through the defence white paper.

Civil Preparedness in National Defence through the Comprehensive Defence Concept (HANRUH). The active involvement of the people in the national defence ecosystem is in line with the concept of Total Defence (HANRUH) for the application of the spirit of patriotism and security culture that has been outlined in the defence white paper. National defence can be enhanced when the practice of public involvement has permeated into the soul of every citizen, without the commitment of the people, peace cannot be established because if the people take lightly against national defence, it will destroy the peace of the country that has been built. Although there has been a discussion of several dimensions under HANRUH in the active involvement of the people, but it is not more comprehensive. Therefore, this study will examine in more detail dimensions such as social unity and cohesion, public preparedness, and psychological integrity as well as other dimensions that contribute to the importance of HANRUH will be able to develop a measurable model of its effectiveness in the future.

6. Recommendation

Stable allocation for the will works with more coordinated long - term limit advancement arranging. Coordination between the Malaysian Armed Forces and the other agencies and security organizations will give the Government a benefit during the acquisition cycle just as increment the interoperability and convenience between the Malaysian Armed Forces and the security organization such as Royal Malaysian Police. This will additionally reinforce the nearby safeguard industry as an impetus for the nation's economy. Significant yields on safeguard venture will expand individuals' trust in the Government.

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