THE STRATEGY OF MODERN INDONESIAN TERRITORIAL WARFARE: INDONESIA'S MODERN TERRITORIAL WARFARE STRATEGY

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Abstract

Optimization of territorial performance needs to be developed in a measurable manner in order to foster innovation that can be implemented by the community through social communication, fostering regional resistance and serving the TNI-AD. The aim of this study was to determine the direct or indirect influence of territorial leadership, territorial intelligence, instrumentation on territorial performance through information operations, changes in social behavior. The study approach was carried out through quantitative methods supported by interview data processing and focus group discussions as completeness of qualitative data. The analysis technique develops structural equation modeling which utilizes the Lisrel program to test the effect between variables that have high complexity values. The data were obtained from all TNI-AD soldiers who were fifteen Kodam and the sample used in the study was 7421 respondents. The results stated that territorial leadership, territorial intelligence, instrumentation had a significant effect on territorial performance directly or indirectly through information operations, changes in social behavior within the TNI-AD. Recommendations are addressed to the government and theleadership of the TNI-AD to consider the results of this study for military policy making as an effort to strengthen the performance of territorial units so as to achieve a world-class army.

Keywords: Communication strategy, territorial development, universal defense system, meta-analysis, tni-ad

INTRODUCTION

In an effort to deal with various threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges (AGHT), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI-AD) are always required to act responsively in controlling and creating a conducive operating area through Territorial Development (Binter). The frontline interrogators are the Village Superintendents (Babinsa) and the District Military Command (Koramil). This is the spearhead of the national defense which carries out Binter's duties through preventive measures or when certain conditions arise repressive measures can be taken. For this reason, in order to always have the readiness to follow the latest developments in situations and conditions that are so dynamic and uncertain, Binter needs to continue to be developed,

The national defense strategy is regulated in article 30 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution that "State defense and security efforts are carried out through the defense and security system of the entire people by the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police, as the main force, and the people, as the supporting force". In this case the implementation of the overall people's defense and security system is carried out by the Regional Command Unit as one of the TNI AD forces which carries out Binter duties in a planned, directed and sustainable manner in accordance with their duties, responsibilities and authorities for the benefit of the land aspect of state defense (Eko et al. , 2018).

The Binter implementation is carried out through collaboration with the community in order to make it easier to collect information including increasing awareness of various threats that can undermine defense and security (Panjaitan et al., 2022). In addition, the Regional Command unit implementing Binter needs to develop a perspective on a universal war strategy to overcome communal conflicts or conflicts between communities that have the potential to damage defense and security (Mulyadi & Prakoso, 2021). Defense diplomacy also needs to be applied as an instrument to minimize conflict and potential chaos as well as a means of supporting diplomacy between countries in maintaining international security stability (Samy & Kusumadewi, 2021).

Threats of defense and security disturbances can arise from within the country and abroad in the form of military or non-military. There are many conflicts around the world, since the mid-2000s the number of conflicts has increased, there has been more violence and 18 more deaths (Schacht & Koschyk, 2019). Under these conditions, countries in the world are getting better at recognizing signs (warnings) of conflict, but they often fail to prevent conflicts from occurring, while the ability to mobilize political will and intervene earlier before armed violence is still a big challenge (Sollenberg , 2018). The results of Sollenberg's research can be seen in Figure 1 below.
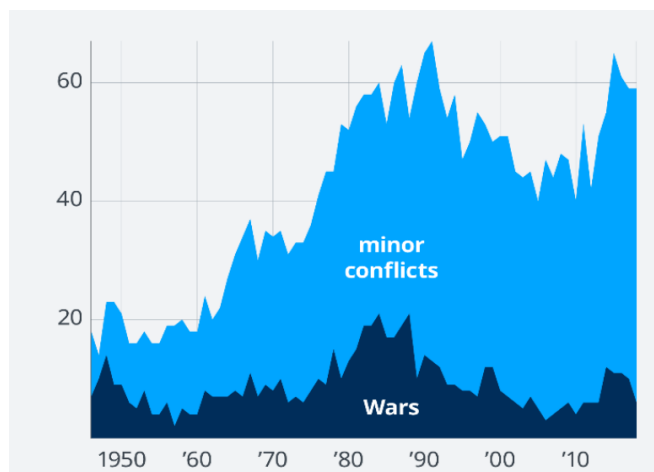

Figure 1 : Number of 21st Century Conflicts

The implementation of Binter in all corners of the region mainly aims to anticipate when the state is in an emergency, namely by creating an up-to-date vision of national defense in dealing with the interests of the state in the future. Therefore, Binter needs to develop

creativity, a flexible and laboratory approach by always taking into account the various risks that will be faced. In empowering defense operations, Binter needs to formulate a Vision and Mission derivative with a new strategy whose implementation is easily accessed quickly, on time, up-to-date and has clear operational methods in analyzing various situations and conditions, program planning, decision making, management risks, change triggers and problem solving.

Based on the thoughts that have been presented, this study aims to answer the question of how information operations can change social behavior which has implications for the territorial performance of the Indonesian Army as a military organization and the role of territorial intelligence and instrumentation can moderate the improvement of Indonesian Army performance.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

The instrumentation referred to in this study is a tool to measure the success of the TNI AD's territorial policies. Policy instrument is a term used to describe some of the methods used by the government to achieve the desired effect. Policy instruments are a portfolio of possible ways to achieve certain goals through political action. Choices in policy instruments must be weighed against the risk of losing support from members of the policy network.

The following is a clearer description of the four instruments (Hoods & Margaretss, 2007):

1. Nodality Nodality is the government's central position in the public information network that can be used through messages, such as notifications, public announcements. Factors that include clarity of policy content, policy socialization, and acceptance of the policy. Nodality is used through the distribution of messages such as notifications or announcements to the public that explain the content of the policy. With nodality, the government is able to use information in conveying its policies to the public and used to change the behavior of existing social institutions. Therefore, the government must be able to ensure that the information is really needed by the various parties targeted by the policy.

2. Authority Authority is an authority that shows that the government has the official legal power to prosecute, prohibit, guarantee, or prosecute. In addition, the government also has the ability to facilitate, or issue administrative regulations, or by controlling resources through taxes. This authority is used by the government to control people's behavior as the object of policy. Or in other words, authority is the responsibility of the government to carry out supervision to oversee that the policy can be implemented.

3. Treasure Treasure or which means treasure is something that is owned by the government in the form of goods or services provided to the community from the government. Treasure also indicates the availability of funds or other valuable objects and the government can use them to achieve government policy objectives. The use of resources has an important role in carrying out policies, by maximizing these resources it is hoped that policy objectives will also be easy to achieve. In optimizing

the implementation of the Army's territorial policies, the owner of the highest power must strive for strength with all facilities to achieve policy objectives.

4. Organization Organization as a resource can be used in so-called 'treatments', namely the use of community efforts and other material capabilities of the organization. Government-run organizations are resources that can be used to control people's behavior. Of course, these resources are also accompanied by adequate quality and quantity so that they are able to carry out and achieve policy objectives

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research uses a quantitative approach. The quantitative approach used in this research is complemented by the results of in-depth interviews (interviews) and focus group discussions (FGD) as part of the qualitative method which strengthens the quantitative method to support the depth of analysis. In this study, researchers used a type of design in the form of sequential explanatory designs. Sequential explanatory designs are a combination research method that combines quantitative and qualitative research methods sequentially where in the initial stages the research is carried out using quantitative methods and in the second stage it is carried out using qualitative methods (Sugiyono, 2019).

The unit of analysis in this study is the territorial soldiers of the Indonesian Army consisting of various divisions and ranks. The population in this study were all TNI AD soldiers serving in the Indonesian territory in 15 Kodams throughout Indonesia.

The consideration criteria for selecting the sample in this study are as follows:

1. Served in the Territorial Unit
2. The rank of officer / non-commissioned officer / enlisted
3. Work in the field

Based on references in determining the number of samples and considering the size of the population, the samples obtained and used in this study amounted to 7,421 respondents from the total population of TNI AD personnel currently 444,133 soldiers. The data needed are primary data and secondary data, both types of data will be collected through questionnaire techniques, observation and literature study.

DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULTS

1. The Influence of Territorial Leadership on Information Operations and Their Impact on Territorial Unit Performance

Territorial leadership has a significant effect on information operations and has a significant impact on the performance of the TNI-AD territorial units. This is explained from the direct influence of territorial leadership on information operations and information operations on the performance of territorial units where the value of both t counts > t table (1.98). Meanwhile, the value of the coefficient of indirect influence from territorial leadership on the performance of territorial units through information operations is 0.185 and the Sobel test

with t count > t table. The value of influence between territorial leadership on information operations is 70.6% and the value of influence between information operations on territorial unit performance is 4.8% while the value of indirect influence is 18.5%.

From the results of testing the hypothesis, it can be seen that there are two sets of influences between variables with the results of the research stating that the three variables used in this study, namely territorial leadership have a significant effect on information operations and have a significant impact on the performance of territorial units or it can also be stated that territorial leadership has a significant effect on the performance of the TNI-AD territorial units indirectly through information operations. So that the TNI-AD needs to consider that as an effort to develop the performance of territorial units within the TNI-AD is to increase territorial leadership that is able to encourage information operations.

Testing information operations as mediating variables using the Sobel test (t) can be seen that the results of testing territorial leadership mediation on the performance of territorial units through information operations have a significance value of t > 1.96 so it can be concluded that there is a mediating effect on the variable being tested. Information operations are a partial mediation, where the effect remains significant even without information operations as mediation, but the effect becomes stronger when information operations act as mediation. The implications of the results of testing the hypothesis can be explained that the TNI-AD is expected to be able to develop territorial leadership which can affect the performance of territorial units indirectly through information operations.

2. Effect of Information Operations on Territorial Unit Performance

Information operations have a significant effect on the performance of the TNI-AD territorial unit where the t count > t table (1.98). The value of the influence between information operations on the performance of territorial units is 4.8%. The implications of the results of testing the hypothesis can be explained that the TNI-AD is expected to be able to develop information operations that can directly affect the performance of territorial units. The dimensions that are perceived to have the most dominant and significant influence of the two research constructs used on information operation variables are coded information and psychological warfare and electronic warfare respectively. This can be interpreted that the TNIAD needs to be able to increase the role of information operations through increasing the use of information codes, use computer information systems and utilize electronic systems to attack or deter enemies. This can increase the development of regional resistance which prioritizes approaches to realizing regional resilience stability as well as increasing the sensitivity and sense of responsibility of the community to play a role in tackling disturbances and threats that may arise as an important part in the development of the TNI-AD through various efforts to improve the performance of territorial units. .

3. The Influence of Information Operations on Changes in Social Behavior

Information operations have a significant effect on changes in social behavior within the TNI-AD where the t count > t table (1.98). The magnitude of the contribution of information operations to changes in social behavior is 23%. The implications of the results of testing the hypothesis can be explained that the TNI-AD is expected to continue to develop

information operations that can directly affect changes in social behavior where the perceived dimension has the most dominant and significant influence of the two research constructs used on information operations variables sequentially, namely the information code and psychological warfare and electronic warfare which have an impact on the dimensions of social behavior change, namely the tools available, the physical body and environmental factors as well as personality.

This can be interpreted that the TNI-AD needs to be able to increase the role of information operations in order to strengthen changes in social behavior by developing indicators that shape it. The information code contributes the most dominantly compared to other indicators in shaping information operations within the TNI-AD, meaning that rules are needed to access or change information into another form or representation so as to result in integrated activities in influencing, disturbing, damaging or seizing from enemy control. while retaining the ability to protect themselves.

4. The Influence of Changes in Social Behavior on Territorial Unit Performance

changes in social behavior have a significant effect on the performance of territorial units in the TNI-AD where the value of t count (18.54) > t table (1.98). The value of the influence between changes in social behavior on the performance of territorial units is 7.8%. The implications of the results of testing the hypothesis can be explained that the TNI-AD is expected to continue to develop changes in social behavior that can directly affect the performance of territorial units. The dimensions that are perceived as having the most dominant and significant influence on social behavior change variables are available tools, physical body and environmental factors as well as personality. This can be interpreted that the TNI-AD needs to be able to increase the role of changing social behavior which can strengthen the performance of territorial units by developing indicators that shape it.

Tools, physical bodies and environmental factors have a dominant contribution compared to other indicators in shaping changes in social behavior. This means the availability of tools, improving the physical body and environmental conditions where individual or group activities are important factors in creating social change behavior so that it becomes an important part of the development of the TNI-AD through efforts aimed at improving the performance of territorial units.

5. The Mediation Effect of Changes in Social Behavior in Information Operations on the Performance of Territorial Units

Information operations have a significant effect on changes in social behavior and have a significant impact on the performance of the TNI-AD territorial unit where the t-value of the two relationships above has a value greater than t-table (1.98). In the table above, it can be seen that there are two sets of influences between variables with the results of the research stating that information operations have a significant effect on changes in social behavior and have a significant impact on the performance of territorial units or it can also be stated that information operations have a significant effect on the performance of TNI territorial units. -AD indirectly through changes in social behavior.

Where the value of the influence between information operations on changes in social behavior is equal to 23% and changes in social behavior on the performance of territorial units is equal to 1.5% while the indirect effect of information operations on changes in social behavior is equal to 13.4%. So that the TNI-AD needs to consider that as an effort to develop the performance of territorial units within the TNI-AD indirectly it is necessary to go through changes in social behavior by encouraging an increase in information operations.

6. Effect of Territorial Intelligence Moderation on Information Operations on Territorial Unit Performance

Variable information operations, territorial intelligence and interaction of territorial intelligence and information operations (OI*IT) on the performance of territorial units, but the interaction of territorial intelligence and information operations (OI*IT) is not significant. This means that territorial intelligence is only an independent variable for the performance of territorial units. The value of the influence of territorial intelligence on the performance of territorial units is 22%. The implication is to produce territorial intelligence that has a significant influence on the performance of territorial units, thus increasing the role of digital and ideological intelligence. This shows that it is increasingly necessary to process data collection and analysis of information originating from the process of internet access and digital data storage.

7. The Effect of Instrumentation Moderation on Information Operations on Changes in Social Behavior

Variable information operations, instruments and instrument interactions with information operations (OI*IN) on social change behavior, but the interaction of instruments with information operations (OI*IN) is not significant. This means that the instrument is only an independent variable for social change behavior. The value of the instrument's influence on social change behavior is 21%. The results above have implications that in addition to information operations that have a significant influence on changes in social behavior, the role of instrumentation that has the availability of funds and resources that can be used to realize organizational policies is needed. In addition, the instrumentation formed through organization and treasure has an important contribution in increasing changes in social behavior which are heavily influenced by the environment.

CONCLUSION

The results of the interpretation of the data obtained from the quantitative method as the main method in this study which is then added to the qualitative data as additional data to deepen the interpretation of the qualitative data are as follows:

1. Territorial leadership, information operations, changes in social behavior, territorial intelligence, instrumentation and performance of territorial units are the main variables in this dissertation. The resulting data shows that the fit of the model is very good. This means that the model can predict the interrelationships and interplay that apply between the six main variables. The data also shows that each variable shows a good

value even though from a qualitative study it shows that there are still many gaps or room for further improvement.

2. Territorial leadership has a significant effect on information operations and has a significant impact on the performance of territorial units within the TNIAD. Transactional leadership as a dimension that has the greatest contribution to the development of territorial leadership which has a positive effect on information operations.

3. Territorial leadership has an important contribution to the development of information operations and is able to strengthen the performance of territorial units within the TNI-AD. Information operations have a significant influence on the performance of the TNI-AD territorial units. Information codes, psychological warfare and electronic warfare have a dominant role in shaping information operations so that they have a significant effect on improving the performance of territorial units in the TNI-AD where the development of regional resistance has an important role in strengthening performance. Qualitative data from the study show that information operations have an influence on the performance of territorial units, especially in the dimension of regional resistance.

4. Information operations have a significant influence on changes in social behavior. Information codes, psychological warfare and electronic warfare are important parts of forming information operations so that they have a significant influence on changes in social behavior that are closely related to the environment and the physical body of the TNI-AD. This is in line with the current developments where digital technology dominates social interactions in the millennial era.

5. Changes in social behavior have a significant influence on the performance of the TNI-AD territorial units. The contribution of equipment, environment and physical body as important dimensions that have an optimal influence in improving the performance of territorial units, especially in supporting the development of regional resistance and social communication. This can be interpreted that the TNI-AD can increase the role of information operations and change social behavior in order to strengthen the performance of territorial units. The information code is able to provide the greatest contribution in developing information operations for the TNI-AD.

6. Changes in social behavior are a significant mediator in the influence of information operations on the performance of territorial units. To produce information operations that have a significant influence on the performance of territorial units, the role of social behavior change is needed. So that information operations have a better influence on the performance of territorial units through changes in social behavior.

7. Territorial intelligence as a moderator does not have a significant role in the influence of information operations on the performance of territorial units. Territorial intelligence plays a better role as an independent variable on the performance of territorial units. To produce territorial Intelligence that has a significant influence on the performance

of territorial units, it is necessary to increase the role of digital and ideological intelligence.

8. Instrumentation as a moderator does not have a significant role in the influence of information operations on changes in social behavior. Instrumentation plays a better role as an independent/free variable on changes in social behavior. This shows that in addition to information operations that have a significant influence on changes in social behavior, the role of instrumentation is needed which has the availability of funds and resources that can be used to realize organizational policies.

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