

Military Campaign Strategy with the Integration of the 1st Joint Defense Command and Local Governments of the Riau Islands Province



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ABSTRACT: The Military Campaign is a series of several joint operations carried out sequentially, to achieve strategic and operational goals in a space and time (TNI 2019). This study aims to a). To analyze the implementation of Kogabwilhan I military operations in support of the military campaign in the Natuna region. b) To analyze the Riau Islands Provincial Government in support of the military campaign. c) To analyze the integration strategy of Kogabwilhan I and the Riau Islands Provincial Government in carrying out the military campaign. This study uses a qualitative method. Data collection techniques are interviews, observations and documentation studies. Research Results 1) Kogabwilhan I served as initial action, restorer, and deterrent according to the policy of the Commander-in-Chief. 2) the functions of the Riau Islands Government include security, economic development and infrastructure. 3). The implementation of territorial development activities through the Komsos method with community components. Discussion of the concept of the Kogabwilhan I military campaign in the implementation of the state's Strategic framework to determine goals in national defense and security efforts and develop national resources including the military, but to achieve this the context is also determined by community relations that support and intertwine activities between civilians and the military so that soldiers can love and respect loved by the people and awakened awareness of defending the country. Cooperation is defined as a form of social process to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities. So the implementation of the Defense Area Empowerment policy with the support of the Riau Islands community built a close and positive emotional relationship between soldiers and the community.

KEYWORDS: Strategy, Integration, Regional Joint Command, Local Government, Military Operations, Military Campaign

1. INTRODUCTION

China's unilateral claim to sovereignty over the sea, which is thought to be rich in natural resources, has made rival claimants Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam an enemy (Blackwill, Jerome and Elizabeth 2021). In the early 1970s, countries began to claim islands and various zones in the South China Sea. China maintains the opinion that, according to international law, foreign militaries cannot carry out intelligence gathering activities, such as reconnaissance flights in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

The Southeast Asia region will become a crossing point for the military power of conflicting countries. The possibility of war with the use of weapons remains, can occur at any time only requires the right trigger, but predictions of war will be short, localized in a limited area, the parties involved will try to use nuclear weapons wherever possible (Kasih, et al, 2019). Indonesia has maintained a neutral position on the dispute, but this could change if Beijing continues to violate its rights in the North Natuna Sea. China may see military action as the only recourse if it loses its diplomatic options to assert its sovereign claim (Council on Foreign Relations 2020).

In order to mitigate and minimize the emergence of threats and disturbances in the Riau Islands, local TNI units such as the Military Resort Command (Korem) 033/Wira Pratama, the Navy Main Base (Lantamal) Tanjung Pinang and the Air Force Base (Lanud) should be provided. Haji Fisabilillah by involving the Regional Government of the Riau Islands Province in supporting the military campaign. Integration development has an important meaning in national development, so that it can be used as potential to support military campaigns as well as in the context of national defense. This integration development effort can be integrated into the territorial development program organized by Kogabwilhan I (Suhirwan, et al, 2020).

Land, sea and air areas, where the Joint Task Force Commander (Kogabwilhan I) and the Riau Islands Provincial Government are integrated to plan and carry out military operations to complete certain missions. The joint operation area including

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its determining parameters, such as time, scope and geographic area, is contingency/crisis. Until now, several national resources have not been able to be developed optimally by the Riau Islands Provincial Government (Pramono et al, 2021). Faced with Kogabwilhan I experiencing various obstacles and problems, one of which was facing the preparation of logistics/re-supply and infrastructure in the military campaign and many islands that were still unoccupied and inhabited by the population, it was necessary to develop an integration strategy by Kogabwilhan I and Riau Islands Provincial Government in supporting the military campaign (Dipua et al, 2021). Therefore, researchers are interested in discussing the topic of how the strategy of integrating Kogabwilhan I and the Riau Islands Provincial Government in Military Operations in Support of Military Campaigns".

Based on the background described above, the formulation of the research problem is formulated into research questions as follows: How is the implementation of Kogabwilhan I military operations in supporting the military campaign in the Natuna region?, How is the Riau Islands Provincial Government in supporting the military campaign?, How is the integration strategy Kogabwilhan I and the Riau Islands Provincial Government in carrying out a military campaign?

2. METHOD AND THEORY

At the state level, strategy is a way to develop and use national resources in accordance with policy guidelines to create, promote, and protect national interests (Indah Novita Sari 2015).

Based on the theory of Lykke's model, strategy is a link between three elements, namely Ends (goals or goals to be achieved), Means (means or resources owned to pursue goals and objectives), and Ways (ways or methods to achieve goals by organizing and using resources) (Jeffrey W. Meiser 2016).

The research method used is qualitative, namely a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is carried out by triangulation, the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations (Sugiyono 2020) . The data in the field are brought together with academics, practitioners and the bureaucracy. Departing from the problem of seeing the role of the integration aspect. Furthermore, it aims to create a defense strategy and identify the implementation of the strategy.

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Integration is a number of activities carried out by more than one agency using infrastructure, with targets and priorities as well as for a larger common goal (Karl w Deutsch 1966).

Based on Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense, Article 1 paragraph 2, a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources and is prepared early by the government and is carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner to uphold the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2011 concerning the Policy for the Empowerment of Defense Areas "implementing the provisions of Article 7 paragraph (2) point b number 8 of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, mandates that empowering the defense area and its supporting forces effectively early in accordance with the universal defense system. The policy for empowering the defense area is carried out through the territorial program for the land aspect, the sea aspect, and the air aspect through fostering regional resilience with the structural social communication method implemented by all units. However, functionally it is more dominantly carried out by regional units, while other units carry out them on a limited basis. In the context of social communication in order to increase awareness of defending the state, formal regional command activities are carried out based on the program of activities that have been determined by Headquarters, the Ministry of Defense and other government agencies (Hartono, et al, 202). Social communication is used to convey various matters relating to the duties, roles, functions, vision and mission as well as policies of the TNI AD leadership in a directed, planned and continuous manner (Lebo et al, 2021).

The social communication is carried out to all components of society, government officials, the TNI extended family to build a dynamic and resilient fighting condition. The implementation of social communication organized by the Kodam ranks has been regulated in the TNI AD program and budget, especially in the territorial field. The Kodam program is further elaborated on the units under it through the directive for the development and implementation of social communication (La Ode, et al, 2021). The main points of organizing social communication carried out by the Kodam are so that soldiers better understand and have social communication skills so that they can communicate, interact and adapt with other components of the nation, in order to establish harmonious relationships with the hope of being able to inspire, encourage and awaken and invite all components of the nation to participate. participate in the interests of national defense (Harris et al, 2021).

Target in. The maintenance of social communication skills for the ranks of soldiers. The implementation of increasing social communication skills for the ranks of soldiers and Outgoing Targets. The implementation of Komsos activities with government officials in order to build a positive understanding of Binter at the Kodam and establish close cooperation in the implementation of the empowerment of defense areas in terms of land, sea and air aspects (Hastym et al, 2021).). The implementation of Komsos activities with community components in order to build a close and positive emotional relationship

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between soldiers and the community, so that soldiers can love and be loved by the people and build awareness of defending the state in society in order to increase the unity of the TNI with the people (Bambang Suranto 2009).

The beginning of a state of war depends on the direction of policy and political decisions and there is a declaration of war from the president (Hendra et al, 2019). In this phase, the president makes direct preparedness from various aspects including human resources, natural resources, artificial resources and national facilities/infrastructure to face war. It is better if this direct preparedness can be done before the declaration of war is adjusted to the country's political situation in the context of a deterrent effect as a deterrent to enemy attacks. The TNI Commander mobilized the TNI's strength in total, supported by reserve components and supporting components of state defense and ordered the TNI Kotamops to apply the RO to a state of war to become a PO for the totality of facing conventional war against the enemy with an active defensive strategy and using a layered defense pattern. Actions taken by destroying the enemy at their base, en route and after entering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia through the Natuna area. If the enemy manages to seize and control the area that is the entrance through the Natuna territory which is the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, a protracted war will be carried out with guerrilla tactics. The state of the uncertain situation requires the use of War Military Operations force with deterrence, suppression, and recovery. Apart from this, the operation is carried out with other relevant ministries/institutions (Hermawan et al, 2021).

One of the Defense Areas of Kogabwilhan I and part of the Riau archipelago which is indicated to be included in three categories of strategic environmental development simultaneously, namely global, regional, and national developments in the development of the strategic environment is the Natuna Region (Junaidi et al, 2021).

The TNI is integrated with partners between agencies and institutions in various military operations. Cooperation with both central and regional governments is very important to promote and maintain national interests in order to strengthen defense and security capacities through military force. Military units maintain an edge and continue to increase their capacity to deal with threats. State security conditions require the TNI to be proficient in various military operations, the effectiveness of the implementation of military operations / OMP, based on geographical, juridical, sociological, and historical conditions.

Execution is the implementation of an operational plan by mobilizing forces to complete missions and adjustments based on changing situations (Headquarters Department of the Army 2012). In its implementation, all related elements focus efforts to translate decisions into actions. Directing action to apply force at a decisive point and time. Inherent in Execution is deciding whether to carry out the planned action (Stage) or to change the plan based on unanticipated opportunities or threats. During implementation, the situation can change rapidly. The operations envisioned in the plan may bear no resemblance to the actual events in their execution. Executing elements require maximum latitude to take advantage of the situation and fulfill higher intents when the original command is no longer valid. Effective implementation requires leaders who are trained in independent decision making, aggressiveness, and risk taking in an Operations environment.

Initiative is fundamental to success in any operation, but that alone is not enough, if not followed by quick and relentless action, it will cause profitable opportunities to diminish and disappear. A successful operation is to maintain the momentum generated by the initiative and achieve success.

Operationally, the initiative establishes or dictates the terms of action during operations. By presenting pressure on the threat, the operations-related elements force the threat to react continuously until it is finally pushed into an untenable position. Take advantage of threat errors, while continuing to apply continuous pressure to prevent threats from recovering. These actions make it possible to seize opportunities and create new avenues for success.

Pangkogasgab identifies the time and place so that it can arrange the effects of power into favorable conditions. To force a reaction, by threatening the center of gravity or threat points which ultimately reduces the threat options to zero. Any further development of the situation and reduction of the number of possibilities must be considered, thereby minimizing uncertainty. Every time the threat reacts, the uncertainty increases. Developing a situation by forcing threats to react is the essence of seizing the initiative (Arto et al, 2019).

Consistency in taking initiatives can result in persistent pressure on threats. Pangkogasgab does this and synchronizes Operations functions by constantly changing combinations of states at a tempo that cannot be calculated effectively. Pangkogasgab and staff use information gathering assets to identify threat efforts. During implementation, the Pangkogasgab creates a seamless and uninterrupted series of actions that force threats to react immediately and leave no opportunity. Ideally, this action makes the threat faced full of dilemmas (Arief et al, 2021).

Reaching the level of initiative on the elements of planning and implementation No Action is impossible. Faced with uncertain situations, there is a natural tendency to hesitate and gather more information to reduce uncertainty. While waiting and gathering information can reduce uncertainty, it doesn't eliminate it. Waiting can even increase uncertainty. Effective leaders can manage uncertainty by acting and developing situations. When the immediate situation is not clear, Pangkogasgab clarifies with action, not by sitting down and gathering information. Events that offer better ways to succeed are opportunities, Pangkogasgab recognizes opportunities by continuously monitoring and evaluating the situation, failure to understand opportunities inherent in threats can lead to losses.

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4. CONCLUSION

Kogabwilhan I is the TNI Kotamaops whose duty is to act as an initial action and restorer in the event of an OMP, as well as a deterrent force in the event of an external threat in accordance with the Commander's policy. As Kotamaops TNI Headquarters. The concept of the military campaign carried out by Kogabwilhan I in its implementation is in line with the Strategic Framework in which the state determines national or multinational security goals and develops national resources, including the military, to achieve them, The operational framework in which major campaigns and operations are planned, carried out and maintained.

Based on the theory of strategy in carrying out military operations, Kogabwilhan I considers Ends, Ways, and Means. Alignment of forces to achieve strategic and/or operational objectives through design, organization, integration and implementation of strategies, campaigns. Security, economic development, infrastructure development, including the functions of the Riau Islands Provincial Government. However, the context is also determined by the social relations that sustain and intertwine with its elements.

Cooperation is interpreted as a form of social process to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities, in supporting the implementation of the Military Campaign. One of them is the Riau Islands Provincial Government granting land that is used as the headquarters of Kogabwilhan I and in Dabo Singkep Regency the Riau Islands Provincial Government grants the Coastal Area as an Amphibious Landing Area, as well as establishing a 4G internet network in the Anambas and Natuna Islands.

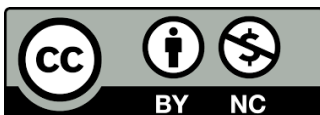
The implementation of the Defense Area Empowerment policy from the land, sea and air aspects with community components in order to build a close and positive emotional relationship between soldiers and the community, so that soldiers can love and be loved by the people and build awareness of defending the state in society in order to increase the unity of the TNI with the Binter program in the field One of the ways to develop regional resilience is through the method of social communication, which is carried out to all components of society, government officials, the TNI extended family to build a dynamic and resilient fighting condition.

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