



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](#)

JRTI (JurnalRiset Tindakan Indonesia)

ISSN: 2502-079X (Print) ISSN: 2503-1619(Electronic)

Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jrti>



Interoperabilitas antar matra dalam skema perang berlarut

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Dec 15th, 2022

Revised Jan 20th, 2023

Accepted Feb 22th, 2023

Keyword:

Strategy

Interoperability

Protracted war

ABSTRACT

The discourse on the development of the military strategy nowadays is inseparable from the globalization. Defense experts are faced with an increasing trend of international system instability and it is increasingly difficult to predict. The presence of new technology also influences the characteristics of modern conflicts where future wars are becoming increasingly complex. In general, wars are planned by the aggressor for a short period of time in order to achieve victory quickly, however, the little ones force long-lasting wars as protracted wars. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive design. The purpose of this study is to analyze how far the interoperability between the branches of the land arm in the protracted war scheme in Indonesia is. The research was carried out at the Army Headquarters and the Army Education and Training Command. The research data were analyzed in four steps, namely data reduction, presenting data, integrating data and drawing conclusions. The results of the study indicate that it requires strengthening of interoperability between dimensions in the protracted war scheme in Indonesia. The conclusion is that in modern warfare, interoperability is absolutely necessary in military operations. Suggestions for the need for further research on interoperability between branches in the Army Forces in a protracted war scheme are more specific in one large island defense area.



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Introduction

Discourse regarding the development of the military world today cannot be separated from this dynamics of globalization (Octavian, 2012) Globalization has brought a number of positive change for human civilization, on the other hand it makes dependence on one country with other countries. The United States' rivalry with China has surfaced in the last few decades. tensions in the region The Indo Pacific, especially the South China Sea, is a potential for regional conflict. The same the case with the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 until now global and regional impact.

Meanwhile, according to Suchkov and Tack (2019) the presence of new technology contributed to the characteristics of modern conflict and exacerbated the environment international security, where future wars are becoming increasingly rolling complex resting on three axes, namely: (1) Cyber Warfare, which is characterized by massive cyber threats/attacks in various areas of activity; (2) Cognitive Warfare, as a long-term/continuous effort continuing to demoralize through disinformation; and (3) Kinetic Warfare, which will remain, as regional military conflicts develop in various parts of the world.

The protracted war, according to history, cannot be separated from Mao's concept Tse Tung as outlined in a synopsis of his speech entitled *On The Protracted War* in 1938 (Anne-Marie Slaughter (2011)). Mao's Protracted War Strategy has been applied when China fought against the Japanese occupation of China in 1930s. The success of the protracted war that China is running to repel Japan was carried out through two phases. First, the strategic defensive phase with wage guerrilla warfare. Second, the counter-attack/counter-offensive period strategic by relying on regular/conventional warfare. According to Mao (1954), Decentralized guerrilla warfare is carried out while preparing for an attack retaliation, followed by a more centralized regular/conventional war and organized to be decisive victory. Mao (1954) revealed that the factors that contributed to the success of the protracted war were lowering enemy morale, tactics, budget/logistics, combat capability, and optimism.

The arguments above indicate that although changes in the characteristics of war from time to time is a inevitability, but in the end every country still has to prepare its military strength to deal with conventional war that can lasts a long time (Elex Media Komputindo. Ford, T.C., et al. (2007)). In general wars are planned for the duration short time to achieve victory quickly, but the war is Lasting for a long time has also finally become an option when facing a superior enemy conventionally armed (Magyar and Danopoulos, 2001). Country superpowers like the United States which over the last two decades focused defense on counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism, even then aware of the possibility of having to face a conventional war prolonged or what he called a protracted war. The United States Department of Defense needs to review and question about the assumptions that may still be maintained about a protracted war in order to prepare oneself for a potential conflict prolonged with other countries (Savage, 2020)

The studies that have been done before tend to discuss protracted wars and military interoperability separately. Most research about the protracted war linking it from a historical or doctrinal side, and yet discusses its implementation and development in the modern era. Thereby as well as various academic writings on skewed military interoperability related to information and communication technology or development modern combat equipment to carry out multi-dimensional warfare. Related to the results of this study can be an important reference for development defense doctrine and strategy, especially the TNI and TNI AD, can simultaneously become material for consideration in designing and building the posture of the TNI and TNI AD sufficient to carry out a protracted war. This research is intended to answer the research questions formulated above, as follows: a. Analyzing the protracted war scheme that is relevant for Indonesia in that era today's modern warfare. b. Analyzing the condition of interoperability between branches in the Army Field currently in a protracted war scheme relevant to Indonesia. c. Analyzing strategies to build interoperability between branches in The Army Dimension which was expected to support the protracted war scheme relevant for Indonesia.

Method

This study uses a qualitative method. Creswell (2013) states that qualitative research is a method to explore and understand. This qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as ask questions and procedures, collect data specific characteristics of the participants, analyze the data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpret the meaning of the data. Report the end of this study has a flexible structure or framework. The purpose of qualitative research generally includes information about the main phenomena explored in the research, research participants, and locations study (Bungin, B. (2007)). . The purpose of qualitative research can also state the research design The selected. This objective is written in terms of sourced research technical from the language of qualitative research (Schwandt, 2007).

Results and Discussions

The protracted war scheme guided by the Indonesian Army is currently regulated in Field Manual on Guerrilla Operations (Lampiran Surat Keputusan Kasad Nomor Skep/511/XII/2006 tanggal 28 Desember 2006) which is Derived from the Operations Manual on Military Operations of the Indonesian Army, and Doctrine Implementation of Guerrilla Warfare (Attachment to Kasad Decree No. Kep/1011/XI/2019 November 4, 2019) which is a derivative of the Main Doctrine of Operations. The Field Manual on Guerrilla Operations discusses implementation guerrilla operations as part of regional resistance operations with an emphasis armed resistance operations in a Regional Military Command (Kodam) as Strategic Compartment, namely the division of strategic defense areas on land with the pattern of regional resistance as the application of the concept of protracted war in the defense area of large islands and a series of small islands. Whereas The Guerrilla War Implementation Doctrine discusses the planning, preparation, implementation, and termination

of guerrilla warfare carried out in the mandala/ settlement/city and forest war zones (Kencana. Clausewitz, C. Von. (1976)

Strategies for Building Interoperability Between Branches in the Indonesian Army Expected in the Scheme of a Protracted War To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message (Barabanov, et al. (2018).

Today's war is predicted to utilize various means in various domains to weaken the power of potential opponents, before mastering militaristic. However, the operation of defense and resistance territory this land, when the war happened did not wait for the forces to become asymmetrical, however from the outset to plan and prepare for Defense efforts in protracted war scheme. In order to build an interoperability strategy between 79 branches in the Indonesian Army which are expected in a protracted war scheme, are needed following matters (Doktrin operasi TNI AD nomor Kep/881/XII/202).

1. Formulation of the goals of the Protracted War. The purpose of the use of military force is carried out according to the spectrum and conflict escalation. TNI forces were deployed to deal with threat by holding (joint) military operations with high mobility and combat effectiveness in defense mandalas in accordance with the dynamics possible military operations and strategic considerations. The TNI is also being sued to be adaptive to the dynamics of transformation of new forms of threat influenced by future war developments as implications development of weapons technology. During this military operation, TNI uses Reserve Components and Supporting Components after mobilized according to the needs of the partnership characteristics in order to strengthen the TNI to interest in military operations. If under pressure, TNI with force Reserve Components and Supporting Components as well as elements of national power others carry out protracted wars independently in defense areas which are based on large islands according to strategic compartments (Prabowo, J.S (2009).
2. Formulation of Equipment Tools (Means) in the face of Protracted War. The ability of the defense equipment of each branch is different ability is far enough, making it difficult in implementation interoperability between branches. There is a branch with Alutsista which have capabilities far beyond the needs (Nasution, A.H. (1953). On the other hand some branches 80 have defense equipment capabilities that are far below the predetermined requirements. In carrying out attack operations, the equality of the capabilities of the Alutsista between branching is very important to do so that the use of inner strength battle can be carried out optimally. At this time respectively the branches prepare material standards based on the considerations of each branch which are still bottom up. In fact it is needed top down policies in determining branch interoperability, so that the capabilities possessed by each branch are optimal can support every form and type of operation that will be carried out by the TNI Maximum army. This all, of course will have implications on The defense equipment that is owned cannot be interoperable in one operation combat both in terms of mobility, accuracy, range of weapons and power the destruction.
3. Formulation of ways (Ways) in dealing with Protracted War. a. Military operations are carried out in an integrated manner starting from Ancab, Inter Matra, Regular and Komcad, and Interagency. Global trend changes related to exponential development technology and information, coupled with the emergence of new threats such as non-state actors change the dynamics of the strategic environment and add the complexity of the war that will be faced in the present and in the future come (Tippe, S. (2015). Battles will no longer only be symmetrical/asymmetrical however become a hybrid following the trend of existing threats. It used to be enough just with mastery of large manpower, a country can dictate the direction of war, as happened in the WWI and WWII periods, but even today Even with unequal forces, what kind of war can happen that we saw in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. So dynamic and complex operational environment (environment operational) as described above includes the use of Sharp power, Gray zone strategy in war, the occurrence of liminal warfare 93 (liminality war), and virtual societal warfare, as well as the use of Surrogate warfare (war strategy by building conventional proxy forces for against other countries) shows that the dimension of warfare is not only touching the physical dimension but also the virtual and cognitive dimensions. At present and the fore between War and peace is no longer clear as it is almost nonexistent declaration of war but there are visible efforts in a structured way use a war strategy to control a certain country/region.
4. Eliminating the dichotomy between OMP and OMSP Military Operations. After the terrorist attack on the WTC (World Trade Center) in September 2001 which ravaged the two skyscrapers that became symbols economic superiority of the United States, followed by the Global war on Terror

launched by America in 2001 in Afghanistan. this condition make America aware of the shift in the threat spectrum from that initially discontinue becomes continuum (continuous) in the frame fourth generation war. The basic assumption is when a crisis even during peacetime, if not handled properly it will have the potential cause a bigger crisis. In other words, Every Opsmil in time peace is continuity in the context of creating RAK conditions (tool room and conditions) Fight to be ready for war according to the spectrum of threats that arise, so that the preparation of the pre-war plan was supposed to be in a crisis sustainable. This prompted America to make deep adjustments the concept of military operations, in the form of eliminating the dichotomy of military operations from which originally called Military operation on War (MOW) and Military Operation Other than War (MOOTW) or what we are more familiar with as OMP and OMSP, became operations 94 ground force military within a broader threat spectrum than peacetime until the war broke out.

5. Apart from the reasons above, the dichotomy between MOM and MOM also creates ambiguity TNI's role in its deployment. Initially, the role of the TNI, especially in MOM, was always be the last resort (last step) when all parties are overwhelmed in the face of a crisis/challenge. Although in fact, with the readiness and capability of the TNI is precisely the most institutionalized complete as an initial responder in every crisis that arises. Call it like the occurrence of the big Lombok earthquake and liquefaction in Palu, or related handling of separatists in Papua. However, the dichotomy between MOM and MOM is just the opposite involving the TNI only as assistance, in other words if not asked to help, the TNI cannot go directly to deal with it. Should with the readiness and ability of the TNI, it can be given a more role for appear as early responders in every crisis that occurs. This goes hand in hand with the British army doctrine which states that "Defence is not the last resort anymore" which implies that the military is no longer always last resort in overcoming various existing contingencies. Another thing that is quite unique is the perceived dichotomy between MOM and MOM is as if there is a separation of relations between civil and military. The stigma What happened was for OMP, TNI was the lead agent, but for MOM ministries and other agencies act as lead agencies, in which the TNI plays a role as a favor. This factor makes the tendency of each operation carried out tends to stand alone between the civil apparatus and the military. Where In the initial chapter it was stated that the handling of every crisis that occurred in this complex era with challenges that are hybrid in nature is one of the keys to success in handling it. By scenario present and future wars, the TNI needs to be a partner/associate for the authorities civil, in the sense of not being in front, and also not always behind.
6. Adding the Empowerment Round (Create Conditions) to the PembakanOpsmil. Reflecting on the changes in the pattern of operations after the 9/11 tragedy in countries large companies are starting to realize the need for a Condition Creation phase to face challenges that is sustainable in the fourth generation of warfare. consequence, Territorial operations as the spearhead of the phase of creating conditions within the threat spectrum area, requires the preparation of RAK (Tools and Control Room) Juang both from a cognitive standpoint (the ideology of society to fight to defend the nation), side physically through the alignment of the RTRW (spatial plan for the defense area), and zoning setup to support defense, as well as the virtual side (cyber domain) in order to prepare and support regional defense operations. e. Regional Resistance Is an Option in the Enforcement Round (PengantarIlmuPerang. Pustaka Intermasa. The White House (2021). (This implies that the implementation of regional Resistance operations integrated land is implemented properly without waiting for power to be asymmetrical, but from the start planning and preparing efforts Holistic and sustainable defense. Assuming that when the aggressor has entered our mainland, it means the aggressor has superior strength. So that the enforcement stages are carried out in forms of regional resistance operations and refers to the concept of guerrilla operations (a protracted war) with three main stages including: first, the Consolidation Stage, Reorganization and preservation of existing strengths and resources; second, the progressive expansion stage in accordance with existing capabilities formed; and third, the decisive battle stage to repel the aggressor leaves the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

Conclusions

Development of the strength and capability of the Indonesian Army is necessary pay attention to the interoperability design of the Land Forces that must be loaded Communications and Information Systems (CIS) Interoperability, Individual interoperability, Art of Command (AoC) interoperability, Procedural interoperability and Equipment interoperability. Communications and Information Systems (CIS) Interoperability is the ability of information and communication systems to interconnected and work together, Individual interoperability of each soldier in the battlefield must have the ability to understand each other

another, Art of Command (AoC) interoperability is the ability to provide commands to share objectives and command models, Procedural interoperability is the ability to follow the same procedure, whether tactical or strategy, without causing detrimental misunderstandings and Equipment interoperability which is a must have equipment that can operate together on the battlefield.

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