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RESEARCH ARTICLE

TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT TO SUPPORT NATIONAL SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL SAFETY IN ANTICIPATING SOCIAL CONFLICT IN THE SOCIETY.

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Abstract

The objectives of the study are a) to analyze the territorial management that supports of the national safety and security in Kepanjen, Malang, b) analyze the factors that prevent the social conflicts in Kepanjen, Malang. The setting of the study was Kepanjen, Malang. The area was selected as the setting of the study because it is where the municipal government of Malang is located. The study lasted from October 1, 2016 to November 04, 2016. The data consisted of primary and secondary data. The Primary data were obtained from direct observation in the field as well as in-depth interviews (in-depth interview) to the subjects and informants. Using purposive sampling technique, the questionnaires were distributed to 150 people that represented particular community groups selected randomly. The Data were analyzed using Descriptive Analysis and Multiple Regression Analysis. The findings of the study were 1) the Implementation of the territorial development in Kepanjen, Malang regency was in the form of social communication, the military service consecration and development of territorial defence management (*BINWANWIL*); the concrete steps in the implementation of the territorial management were, developing national awareness and nationalism, utilization of the natural resources to improve the standard of living of the public, and developing national production, using available natural resources, to improve the national security; 2) social conflicts in the area were prevented by a) developing tolerance and mutual respect for freedom to worship and practice one's religion and, b) recognizing and respecting different other people's ethnicity, languages and customs, c) equality and the fact that everyone had equal rights and obligations despite of his/her ethnic group, ancestry, religion, religious belief, sex, social status, skin color d) developing national unity using the unity in diversity or "Bhineka Tunggal Ika" as the basis, 3) early-warning system may become a method to prevent social conflict society; the implementation of the system was as follow a) class and training on social conflict prevention, b) accurate and quick data on social conflict, c) improvement and utilization of social capital, d) strengthening development the national intelligence functions in accordance to the Constitution.

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Introduction:-

Indonesia, an archipelago with approximately 13,662 islands, faces specific territory issues that requires specific solution. Some factors contributing the specific territory issues are geographical, demographical, and economic factors as well as socio-political atmosphere of the country. Geographically, Indonesia is strategically located between the Asian and Australian continents and the Pacific and Indian oceans connecting one country to another. These cause some challenge and influence the establishment of policies related to the national marine and air territorial. The recent population of the country is more than 212 millions. Based on the Human Development Index, Indonesia ranked 110 out of 175 countries in 2002, ranked 112 in 2003, and 111 out of the 177 countries in 2004. In 2005, Indonesia jumped to the 110th position, but the country was still lagging behind the neighboring countries such as Malaysia (ranked 59 in 2004 and 61 in 2005), Thailand (ranked 76 in 2004 and 73 in 2005), The Philliphines (ranked 58 in 2004 and 84 in 2005), and Vietnam (ranked 111 in 2004 and 108 in 2005).

Strategically located between two continents and oceans, Indonesia is one of the largest countries. The total area is 5,193,250 km² that consists of 1,910,931.32 km² land and 3,183,118 km² ocean. It consists of 17,504 islands and the total population is 255,461.70 million people (the National Buerau of Statistics; 2016) consisting of approximately 1,128 ethnic groups who speak at least 700 local dialects. The country recognizes 6 (six) religions (*Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat*; 2012). These bring both positive and negative advantage for the country.

Due to its location, Indonesia has abundant natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable ones such as natural gas and oil. Large population enables Indonesia to compete against developing countries in Asia and developed countries in Europe and America. Qualified, professional, independent individuals with strong nationalism and business ability allow Indonesia to excel in terms of economics and technology.

The shortcoming of having vast area is overexploitation of the natural resources by other countries (illegal fishing, illegal logging or illegal gold, coal and nickel mining). In addition, being densely populated and having various ethnic groups, Indonesia is prone to social conflict either horizontal or vertical one. The example of the horizontal conflicts are territorial conflict between ethnic groups, conflict between ethnic groups, juvenile delinquency, and conflict resulting from the regional election (premordialism), while the examples of the vertical conflicts are the social conflict between the government and the public (civilians and the military) as the effect of eviction, one between the public and the state-owned enterprises (*PT Perkebunan atau Perhutani*) related to the forest management rights, one between the Military Service and the public related to which areas belong to the later group. The vertical conflict may result in social and national disintegration without fair, thoughtful solution.

Methodology:-

The study was conducted in Kepanjen, Malang since Kepanjen was the area where the municipal government is located. It started in October 1, 2016 and finished in November 4, 2016.

Data Collection Method:-

The study consisted of primary and secondary data. Direct observation and in-depth interview to the subjects and informats were the method for collecting the primary data while the secondary data were obtained from literature review and documentation.

Based on the purposive sampling technique, the questionnaire of which purpose was to describe the role of the territorial management was distributed to 150 representatives of the community gropus randomly selected by the researchers. The interview was conducted to the municipal government staffs to get general description of the municipal government of Kepanjen.

Data Analysis:-

The data analysis method was the descriptive method that revealed information about the territorial management. The regression analysis was used to describe the influence of social conflict prevention programs towards the actual implementation of the social conflict prevention, development of peaceful condition as well as establishment of the early warning system.

Findings And Discussions:-

Territorial Management to Support National Security and Territorial Safety:-

The main responsibilities of the National Military Service are to uphold the national sovereignty, to defend the national territory as stated in “Pancasila” and the 1945 Constitution as well as to defeat any threat and disruption that may violate the country and its principles. These are embodied in the form of Military Operations for War or “Operasi Militer Untuk Perang “ (OMP) and Military Operation Other Than War or ” Operasi Militer Selain Perang” (MOOTW). One of the responsibilities of the National Military Service in relation to the Military Operation Other Than War is to make initial use of the national territory and all supports available in accordance to the universal defence system (the 2004 Decree number 34 Article 7 Paragraph 2b section 8 about the National Military Service).

The 2004 Decree number 34 Article 7 Paragraph 2b section 8 about the National Military Service elaborates that the territorial defense utilization refers to:

1. assisting the government to carry out initial preparation of the national potentials into defence system involving the national territory and available resources to conduct the Military Operation for War of which implementation is based on the national defense interest and the universal defense system.
2. assisting the government to carry out mandatory basic military training for Indonesian citizens based on the Constitution.
3. assisting the government to prepare the citizen as their support system.

The “Skep Kasad nomor 384/X/2002” about territorial management mentioned that territorial management refers to effort, work and activities associated with the planning, development, deployment and control of each potentials and aspects certain region has to establish regional defence system as “RAK Juang” supporting the national defense. The following method was applied in the implementation of Binter. They were as follow:

Social Communication:- to express ideas and opinion related to territorial defense management as well as to develop, maintain and improve the relationship between the National Military Service and the public.

Military Service Consecration:-

- 1) referred to the Military Service devotion to support programs of which aims were the national objectives;
- 2) The Military Service was considered as the major defence component facilitating the civic mission in order to solve social and humanitarian issues conducted by related government institutions or the Military Service or both the related government institutions and the Military Service;
- 3) The purpose is to increase physical and non-physical public welfare as the reinforcement of the relationship between the Military Service and the public as the national defense system on the land.

Territorial Defence Management (“Binwanwil”):- was conducted to realize the land defense mechanism either one related to the defense territory or its supporting facilities. Achmad Yuliarto (*Jurnal Yudagama Volume 33 No. IV Edisi Desember 2013; 26*) stated that Territorial Management method involved public defense training (“Bin Wanra”), social communication (“Komsos”) and the Military Service consecration. Taking advantage of the territorial programs, the local authority was able to spread the importance of the national security, discipline and persistence to all components of the public.

Bachtar (*Jurnal Yudagama, Volume 34 No. I Edisi Maret 2014; 30*) mentioned: “ “Binter” carried out by “Satkowil” was basically the territorial defence management programs and its initial support systems for developing, maintaining and improving the relationship between the National Military Service and the public. The programs were in the form of aids or facilities that help dealing with issues the public encountered. The programs emphasized on territory (geographical aspect, resource (demographical aspect) , condition (social aspect) sosial) as well as the solid relationship between the National Military Service and the public to ensure the national security. Globalization and constantly evolving life style became the main challenge of the programs. As an addition, common understanding, rationale and legitimacy of which institutions responsible for Binter had become the issues to resolve.

M. Sabrar Fadhilah, (2015) stated that “Binter” was an acronym of one of the technical terms in the National Military Service. The junior members of the Military Service said that “Binter” was derived from the word *Ngeter, Adu Bako* (“Prajurit Siliwangi”), while the senior Military Service staffs said that “Binter” was *Baik-Baik dengan Rakyat*, or similar to the current motto of the National Military Service, *“Bersama Rakyat TNI Kuat, Bersama TNI Rakyat Sejahtera”* or the reflection of “Binter.” Furthermore, M. Sabar Fadilah (2015) argued that as the result of “Binter,” the public became the component with solid competence to resolve any issues or threats that

may violate the national security. In related to the premises, the concrete steps representing the implementation of “Binter” were as follow:

First: related to human resource, developing the national awareness and insight archipelago of the public, developing potential natural resources database, socializing programs related to the local development, conducting class and training on the national defence. To be able to create qualified, resilient human resources with the ability to deal with any sort of threat, the role of “Binter” the “Kowil” applied through the “Binter” methods had been considered effective since the main objective of “Binter” was developing the solid relationship between the National Military Service and the public in order to achieve the main responsibility of the National Military Service.

Second, related to the natural resources, the supporting element of “Sishanta,” the role of “Kowil” was to encourage the local government to issue regulations related to the use, management and preservation of the natural resources. Natural resources available in certain area should be utilized to enhance the welfare of the society and support programs related to regional defence system, active participation in natural conservation program by giving suggestions to the local government so that national security was considered as one part of the programs; taking initiative and conducting independent natural conservation programs. In order to spread the information of the programs, mass-media, electronic, printed or online, should be involved. More importantly, the news about these programs should be prepared well. It is expected that the local government was able to take advantage of the natural resources they had for improving the public welfare as well as supporting the national security, in this case the preparation of “Sishanta.”

Third, related to processed natural resource, or natural resources that had undergone certain process of production so that they were able to facilitate the national defence programs such as developing infrastructure. The steps to take were developing the processed natural resource database. Several public institutions, including the National Military Service, as well as giving suggestion to the local government about “RUTR/RUTW” so that there was integration between the following program and the national security programs. The main key was communication and coordination between “Kowil” and the local government. The most frequent issue was the local government put more emphasis on profit rather than making contribution to the national defence system.

Multiple Regression Analysis R square:-

The adjusted R square was 0.666 that meant the data had 66.6% contribution to the model while the other variables contributed to the remaining percentage. It was in line with Sahri (2006) that coefficient determination represented how much independent variable explained dependent variable. The coefficient determination measured how precise a line of regression resulted from observation was. Higher R^2 represented higher accuracy of the regression line and at the opposite, lower R^2 meant the level of accuracy was lower too.

Hypothesis:-

H_0 : Potential for conflict prevention, peaceful condition and establishment of early-warning system had influence towards social conflict prevention.

H_1 : Potential for conflict prevention, peaceful condition and establishment of early-warning system had influence towards social conflict prevention.

Table 1:- Variance Analysis

Model	Sum of Square	F	Sig.
Regression	13.683	100.053	0.000
Residual	6.655		
Total	20.338		

The level of significance was 0.000 or lower than α (0.05) and therefore, H_0 was rejected. It was concluded that the potentials for conflict prevention, maintaining peaceful condition and the establishment of early-warning system had influence towards social conflict prevention. All three factors were detrimental in the social conflict prevention.

The government both local and central government may carry out the implementation of the conflict prevention by a) maintaining peaceful condition, b) preventing any potentials for conflict, and c) establishment of early-warning service. Social conflict maybe prevented when the government and the society work hand-in-hand to create a situation where Indonesian people were devoted to and able to practice their religion, had high insight archipelago implemented to their way of thinking, attitude and behavior and the national security had been achieved. The

Ketetapan MPR Nomor : II/MPR/1998 about the Broad Outlines of the Nation's Direction E stated that insight in the implementation of the national development was to achieve the objective of the national development that was insight archipelago as the national insight in which "Pancasila" and the 1945 Constitution became the bases. The objective of the national development was perspective and attitude of Indonesian citizens about themselves and their environment, emphasizing on the unity and territorial unity in the implementation of the national development.

Regression Analysis:-

The data obtained from the questionnaire for all X variables were scaled. Since all of the X variables had the same scale, the regression coefficient maybe obtained using the least square method and all assumptions for analysis using the least square method had been fulfilled.

The SPSS 20 software was used for multiple regression analysis. The regression model was: $Y = 0.477 + 0.204 X_1 + 0.251 X_2 + 0.356 X_3 + e_i$

Table 2:- Coefficient and the Level of Significance of the Regression Model

Model	Coefficient	Level of Significance
Constant	0.477	0.002
X1	0.204	0.000
X2	0.251	0.000
X3	0.356	0.000

Based on the table the level of significance of the X1, X2 and X3 variable was lower than α (0.05) which meant all factors had positive influence and were able to explain the influence of the potentials for conflict prevention, maintaining peaceful condition and establishment of early-warning system towards the social conflict prevention in the society.

Potentials for Conflict Prevention:-

The regression coefficient of the variable was ($\beta = 0.204$) and therefore, one-point increase in the potentials for conflict prevention would result in 0.204-point increase in the conflict prevention. The following methods were implemented in order to prevent potentials for conflict, namely: 1) taking public aspiration into account during the planning and implementation of the national development, 2) applying good governance principles and conducting conflict resolution program in particular areas prone to conflict, 3) conducting dialogue between community groups and the implementation of fair law enforcement, and the implementation of "Pancasila" and the local wisdom. Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto (2008; 126) described some steps to solve the legal gap, namely:

1. Consistent implementation of fair law enforcement in order to create litigious society;
2. Class and training of which aim was to increase the public legal awareness;
3. Legal reform by revising certain part of the regulation to meet the real condition in the society (responsive law).

Maintaining Peaceful Condition:-

The regression coefficient of the potentials for conflict prevention was ($\beta = 0.251$) which meant one-unit increase in the maintaining peaceful condition would result in 0.251 increase in the conflict prevention. Some steps to carry out to maintain peaceful condition in Kepanjen, Malang were 1) develop tolerance and mutual respect so that everyone was able to practice his or her religion and religious beliefs, 2) respect different ethnic group, language and custom, 3) recognize equality and respecting the fact that everyone has equal rights despite of his or her ethnic group, ancestry, religion, sex, social status, skin color, and 4) develop the national unity using "Bhineka Tunggal Ika," unity in diversity as the basis. It was in line with the *Ketetapan MPR Nomor : II/MPR/1998* about the Broad Outlines of the Nation's Direction E stated that insight in the implementation of the national development was to achieve the objective of the national development that was insight archipelago as the national insight in which "Pancasila" and the 1945 Constitution became the bases. The objective of the national development was perspective and attitude of Indonesian citizens about themselves and their environment, emphasizing on the unity and territorial unity in the implementation of the national development.

The implementation of the archipelago as one political unit meant:

1. All regions in Indonesia along with all natural resources, potentials and facilities should be utilized for the welfare of its citizen;

2. Even though Indonesian consisted of various ethnic groups, language, religion and belief, they should always remember that they were brothers and sisters.
3. Psychologicallu, Indonesian citizens should felt that they were a unit that helped and supported each other to achieve the objective of the national development;
4. "Pancasila" was the only philosopphy and ideology of the country and the nation that was considered as the foundation, guidance, and gave direction for the country to achieve the objective of the national development;
5. Political situation all over Indonesia was one political unit in which implementation based on "Pancasila" and the 1945 Constitution.

Establishment of Early-Warning System:-

The regression coefficient of the variable was ($\beta = 0.356$) showing that a one-unit increase in the potential for conflict prevention would result in 0.356-unit increase in the conflict prevention. Thus, it was concluded that the most influential variable in the social conflict prevention in Kepanjen, Malang was the establishment of early-warning system which maybe executed using the following steps: 1) conducting class and training on social conflict prevention, 2) providing trustworthy, accurate data and information about conflict, 3) improving and utilizing the social capital, and 4) strengthening and utilizing the function of intelligence in accordance to the Constitution.

Conclusion And Suggestions:-

Conclusion:-

1. The implementation of the territorial management in Kepanjen, Malang regency is in the form of social communication, the National Military Service consecration and development of territorial defence management ("BINWANWIL"). In addition, the concrete steps to apply the territorial management are developing national awareness and nationalism, utilization od the natural resource to improve the national standard of living and improving the national production to improve the national security.
2. The following methods are carried out to prevent the social conflict or to eliminate any potential for social conflict; they are 1) taking public aspiration into account during the national development planning and implementation, 2) applying the principles of good governance and conflict resolution programs in the area where conflict likely happens, 3) developing forum for the government and the public to discuss as well as implementation of fair law enforcement, 4) carrying out the value of "Pancasila" and the local wisdom.
3. The social conflicts maybe prevented through the following methods, namely a) developing tolerance and mutual respect for freedom to worship, b) respecting various ethnicity, languages and customs—Indonesia has, c) recognizing equality and respecting the fact that everyone has equal rights despite of his or her ethnic group, ancestry, religion, sex, social status, skin color d) develop the national unity using "Bhineka Tunggal Ika," unity in diversity as the basis.
4. In order to avoid the social conflict, the government should develop early-warning system in the form of class and training on social conflict prevention, accurate database on social conflict, improvement and utilization of social capital, improvement of the intelligence functions in accorandce to the the Constitution.

Suggestions:-

The National Military Service should involve public figures, regional government staffs and community group members to strengthen the national security and avoid social conflict.

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