

**STRENGTHENING THE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE 0502 NORTH
JAKARTA MILITARY DISTRICT COMMAND IN REALIZING NATIONAL
SECURITY**

Oleh

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Abstract

It can be said that the ability of the village supervisor non-commissioned officer in carrying out territorial development is that at the spearhead level, the frontline soldiers are still constrained by the aspect of human resources, namely the quality of the soldiers is still low and the limited facilities they have, especially in social communication efforts in overcoming the threat of radicalism due to the nature of the threat. Radical groups have a very fast transformation along with developments in technology and information. The aim of the research is to analyze the role of territorial development of Military District Command 0502/North Jakarta in realizing national security. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection through interviews, observation and documentation studies. The results of the research findings are that freedom in the use of social media and information is a threat to social life in society with the emergence of terrorism and radicalism movements which are one of the threats that disrupt national security. As a conclusion of the research, strengthening territorial development through the capabilities of the territorial apparatus in the Military District 0502 command area is very important to develop as the right solution to support national security

Keywords: Territorial Development, Role, Military District Command, National Security.

PENDAHULUAN

The role, functions and duties of the TNI have been regulated in Law no. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army in Chapter IV articles 5 and 6 while the duties of the TNI are regulated in articles 7, 8, 9 and 10. The TNI plays a role as a state tool in the field of defense which in carrying out its duties is based on state policies and political decisions. The TNI, as an instrument of national defense, functions as: 1) An antidote to all forms of military threats and armed threats from abroad and within the country to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation; 2) Taking action against every form of threat as intended in paragraph (1) letter a and 3)

Restoring the state's security conditions which have been disturbed due to security chaos. In carrying out these functions, the TNI is the main component of the state defense system.

The main task of the TNI is to uphold state sovereignty, defend the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. Meanwhile, for land defense, the TNI AD as part of the TNI is the main component of the country's defense force on land whose main task is to uphold state sovereignty and protect

the integrity of the land territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from various forms of threats. [1]

Current developments in information technology, such as the influence of globalization, freedom in the use of social media and information, pose a threat to social life in society. The emergence of terrorist movements and radicalism is very easy to enter through this aspect. This situation is a threat that disrupts national security. Global security dynamics are currently undergoing a transformation from traditional security threats to non-traditional security threats, which are reflected in the emergence of various acts of radicalism, extremism and fundamentalism known as terrorist movements in various parts of the world.

Especially in Indonesia, the phenomenon of radicalism still poses a serious threat to the continuity of national and state life. (Billiocta, Ya'cob, 2019). Over the last ten years, the problem of radicalism in Indonesia has increased. Radicalism does not only appear in government institutions, but also in community institutions, including in the education sector. The development of this radicalism movement cannot be separated from the increasingly advanced information technology and the development of social media which complements it. Territorial development must be prepared and staffed by cadres of TNI AD soldiers who are ready with good social communication skills. [2]

In the Master Instruction Book on Territorial Development Number Skep/98/V/2007 dated 16 May 2007, it is explained that the Village Development Non-Commissioned Officer is the implementing element in the lowest territorial area under the Military District Command with the task of carrying out Territorial Development in its area. The role and social communication skills of the Village Supervisory Officer determine the success in carrying out their duties in coordinating with related officials in the

Village/District such as community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders and other elements of society.

The capabilities of the TNI Army as the main component in National Defense in the task of Military Operations Apart from War, it can be said that at the spearhead level, the frontline soldiers are still constrained by the aspect of human resources, namely the quality of the soldiers is still low and limited, especially in social communication efforts in overcoming the threat of radicalism due to the nature of the threat. Radical groups in Indonesia have a harsh ideological doctrine in forming an Islamic state, cutting ties with society and creating a theocracy.

Ari Ganjar, Kuntum, and Sabar Simajuntak in 2017 discussed the duties of Military Operations Apart from War of the Indonesian Army as a form of assistance to local governments. The results of the research explain the implementation of duties for the TNI AD to play its role and function in encouraging the development process in the region which is correlated with the fulfillment of various public interests. However, optimization needs to be done in order to achieve maximum results by institutionalizing inter-institutional cooperation, especially between TNI AD Regional Command Units.[3]

Strengthening territorial development is an important task for empowering the defense territory of the Republic of Indonesia which is carried out by the Indonesian Army because it has main commands spread throughout the archipelago. The Army Territorial Staff as the implementer under the Army Chief of Staff has the role of providing references/policies in carrying out tasks to territorial units in stages from top to bottom starting from the Central, Provincial, Regency/City, Subdistrict to Village/Kelurahan levels.

Military District Command 0502/North Jakarta is part of the Indonesian Army located in the Regency/City area, required to be able to carry out its duties and functions based on the

applicable law. In this case, the Military District Command must be able to carry out its role in developing defense areas. The TNI AD as a pillar supporting the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in order to realize national security stability must be truly maintained and maintained, including in facing every threat that appears on the surface.

Apart from carrying out the main tasks of Kodim, the role of Kodim in the region can also carry out mapping of conflict-prone areas, optimize the role of Forkompimda, maximize assistance to the National Police, and carry out territorial development.

In its implementation, Territorial Development has several methods, namely the Social Communication method, TNI Service and Regional Resilience Development. Social Communication as a capability is the ability of TNI AD soldiers to communicate with components of society and other relevant government officials in order to create mutual understanding and togetherness which enables the desire of the community to participate in the interests of the defense sector. Social communication efforts are in line with the military campaign strategy carried out by the TNI as the main component of national defense. In the Territorial Development work program policy carried out by Koramil through Babinsa, this work program is useful for fostering a sense of nationalism and patriotism imbued with a sense of love for the homeland in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. [4]

THEORETICAL BASIS

The theory used in this research is related to National Security Theory, Role theory, and the concept of territorial development. This theory helps researchers be more focused and avoid bias when analyzing research results. The theoretical framework in this article uses theory at the meso level to connect macro theory with micro theory.

1. National Security Theory

According to Law No. 17 of 2011 concerning state intelligence, national security is a dynamic condition of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which guarantees the safety, peace and welfare of citizens, society and the nation, the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, and the sustainability of development. national from all threats.

Academically, national security is seen as multidimensional because it has four interrelated dimensions, namely the security and public order dimension (Kamtibmas), the human security dimension, the domestic security dimension, and the defense dimension. The issue of security and public order is a situation that must be created in order to maintain the continuity of government authority and public order in relation to national security. Especially in an area that is currently developing, such as the city of North Jakarta, a good social security and security situation is one of the elements that must be created for the success of development itself.[5]

Security comes from the word safe, which is a condition that is free from all kinds of disturbances and obstacles. The word safe in this understanding contains four basic meanings, including:

- a. Security, namely feeling free from physical and psychological disturbances;
- b. Surety, namely the feeling of being free from worry;
- c. Safety, namely the feeling of being protected from all danger; And
- d. Peace, namely a feeling of outer and inner peace

Meanwhile, order, which is simply said to be orderly, is a condition where social units, including members of society, with all their functions and positions, can play a role according to existing provisions.

Bambang Wahyudi defines national security as both a condition and a function. In this case, national security is projected to be able to create a sense of security in a broad sense. This sense

of security is described as a feeling of peace, comfort, tranquility and order. This change in the national security paradigm changes the scope of national security management, which was previously more state-oriented (state-centered security) to become community-oriented (people-centered security) [6]

The National Defense White Paper emphasizes that stable national security is a precondition for the smooth implementation of national development in order to realize national goals. In this framework, national security is a dynamic national interest. National security is influenced by the dynamics of changes in the strategic environment as well as domestic factors, including economic development, education, community welfare, political dynamics, and interactions between communities (Indonesian Defense White Paper, 2015).

1. Concept of Territorial Development

In its implementation, Territorial Development has several methods, namely the Social Communication method, TNI Service and Regional Resilience Development. Social Communication as a capability is the ability of TNI AD soldiers to communicate with components of society and other relevant government officials in order to create mutual understanding and togetherness which enables the desire of the community to participate in the interests of the defense sector. Social communication efforts are in line with the military campaign strategy carried out by the TNI as the main component of national defense. In the Territorial Development (Binter) work program policy implemented by Koramil through Babinsa, the benefits of this work program are to foster a sense of nationalism and patriotism imbued with a sense of love for the homeland in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. [7]

Territorial Development) in accordance with the Kartika Eka Paksi Doctrine and the Main Instruction Book for Territorial Development are methods and activities as well

as military technical capabilities related to planning, preparation, development, mobilization and control of regional potential with all its aspects for the benefit of the TNI's Main Duties in the context of National Defense. Territorial Development is carried out in the interests of the TNI's Main Duties in National Defense. Territorial Development is a method applied by the TNI to understand, contact, influence and invite civil society to participate in the interests of national defense. (AD Headquarters, 2007)

Role Theory

A role is what a person, organization, or institution does. Organizations and institutions are usually required to perform certain tasks, which are usually specified in law. A role is identical to the expected role and the actual role, and certain factors help him carry out his responsibilities, but there are also those that hinder him. Role Theory from Role Theory is a theory that is a combination of various theories, orientations and scientific disciplines. The term "role" is taken from the world of theater. In theater, an actor must play as a certain character and in his position as that character is expected to behave in a certain way (Murdiatmoko, 2007).

Apart from that, roles also have several parts, namely:

- a. Anacted Role (real role) is a way that someone actually carries out a role.
- b. Prescribed Roles are the way society expects us to carry out certain roles.
- c. Role Conflict is a condition experienced by someone who occupies one or more statuses that require expectations and role goals that conflict with each other.
- d. Role Distance is the emotional implementation of a role.
- e. Role Failure is a person's failure to carry out a certain role.
- f. A role model is someone whose behavior we emulate, imitate, and follow.

- g. Role Set (role series or scope) is a person's relationship with other individuals when he is carrying out his role.
- h. Role Strain is a condition that arises when someone experiences difficulty in fulfilling the expectations or goals of the role they are carrying out due to incongruities that conflict with each other. The role referred to in this research is a person's behavior in accordance with their status in society.

A role is a set of predictable behaviors caused by a particular position or by the presence of an easily identifiable position. Additionally, a person's personality can have a significant impact on how a role should be performed. Roles develop as a result of the individual's recognition that he or she does not work alone. Have the necessary environment for interaction at all times. Environments are vast and varied, and each individual will experience a unique environment. However, the roles that must be played remain essentially identical. [8]

Role theory can bridge the gap between society and social structures because roles result from interactions between individuals, states, or any actors that occur in the environment thereby limiting the choices of social actors (Aggestam, 2006). The structure in role theory does not fully determine actor behavior patterns. Because roles emerge from social interactions, every existing or proposed role depends on the roles that influence it as well. Thus, role conception requires self-perception of one's social position as well as the position of other people's expectations.[9]

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the author uses qualitative research methods to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. The data collection technique was carried out by triangulation through interviews, observation

and documentation at the source of the conflict (Moleong, 2014).[10] The research approach uses the concept of national security. Researchers try to carry out research procedures in stages, in stages and continuously regarding the importance of understanding community multiculturalism in creating a more harmonious mental condition in society. Data that is relevant to the object under study is taken through interviews, observation and documentation studies. For obtain comprehensive references obtained directly in the field as primary data supported by secondary data in the form of national articles and international journals that have novelty value and are relevant to the topic discussed by analyzing data that best suits the topic through data condensation, data presentation, verification, and drawing conclusions using the Miles and Huberman (2014) data analysis model. To obtain valid data, data analysis can be carried out by selecting, classifying, comparing, combining and sorting the most relevant data. To maintain the integrity of the assessment process and prevent miss information, thorough data triangulation is carried out including data sources, techniques, time and place, [11]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The Military District Command, abbreviated as Kodim, is a type of military unit in Indonesia whose task is to develop territory under the control of the Military Resort Command, while the Military Resort Command is under the control of the Military Regional Command. Kodim 0502/North Jakarta is under the control of Korem 052/Wijayakrama which has an area in the western part of Jakarta. This Military Resort Command has four Military District Command, namely North Jakarta Kodim, Tangerang Kodim, West Jakarta Kodim and Tigaraksa Kodim.

Military District Command 0502/North Jakarta is led by a Colonel because this Kodim

is a Type A Kodim. The territorial area of responsibility is in North Jakarta City with the additional area of Seribu Islands Regency. Kodim 0502/North Jakarta based on TNI Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army in article 7 point 2b, namely operations other than war including in the article with the main task of securing vital strategic objects, securing the president and vice president and their families, empowering the defense area with universe war. Assisting the North Jakarta government, assisting the North Jakarta police with Military Assistance (Banmil), assisting with natural disasters, refugees and humanitarian assistance. All of the tasks above support the security of North Jakarta.[12]

Military District Command 0502/North Jakarta oversees the Military District Command consisting of 6 (Six) Koramil, namely

- a. Koramil 01/Koja
- b. Koramil 02/Penjarangan
- c. Koramil 03/Tanjung Priok
- d. Koramil 04/Thousand Islands
- e. Koramil 05/Cilincing
- f. Koramil 06/Kelapa Gading

Of these 6 (Six) Koramils, many are inhabited by multi-ethnic residents, especially ethnic Chinese in Kelapa Gading, vital strategic objects in Tanjung Priok and the Seribu Islands and local residents in Koja, Penjarangan and Cilincing. The shape of the earth's surface in North Jakarta is not hilly but it is near the sea where sea water rises by 1 cm every year. Flood disaster conditions every rainy season cause local residents to often collaborate with the government in dealing with flood-affected housing. In the 1999 election, there was a case of expulsion of ethnic Chinese who lived in Kelapa Gading. This requires securing the ethnic Chinese population if the 2024 election occurs in the event of social conflict between ethnic Chinese and natives. Meanwhile, securing the vital strategic objects of the power plant in Muara Karang, North Jakarta and

companies in Tanjung Priok requires strong security when the general election occurs.[13]

A famous case is the Tanjung Priok case on 12 September 1984, namely a demonstration by the people of Tanjung Priok who did not agree with Sergeant Hermanu who stopped Amir Biki from criticizing the government from using the mosque. In the 2010 Mbah Priok case, land disputes and the trigger for the eviction of Mbah Priok's grave, which was considered sacred, gave rise to social conflict between the Islamic Community and security forces controlled by the regional government.

Territorial apparatus from the Regional Military Command to the Koramil must have 5 (five) territorial capabilities, namely: [14]

1. Quick Meet and Quick Report Capability. This ability must be imbued by territorial officials by visiting objects to hear the voice of the developing people's opinion, then observing events at the scene of the incident to obtain information. This incident must be localized immediately so that it does not spread by territorial authorities.

Carry out early prevention efforts and immediately report to the territorial leadership, namely Koramil, Kodim, Korem and Kodam. When reporting, territorial officials must be careful and report quickly according to the doctrine of territorial officials, namely filter news, code news and send news.

2. Territorial management. Territorial management is based on the intelligence rotation wheel starting from planning the collection of information obtained from the Main Elements of Information and Other Intelligence Estimates as well as the results of task analysis and target analysis results in routine intelligence activities and territorial intelligence operations as well as based on operational targets and activity monitoring.

In this planning, there is a division of tasks which is carried out by determining sources of information and methods/means of collecting information from both upper and side units/friends and lower units. Next, the

information obtained is analyzed and discussed by interpreting, assessing, recording and reporting information based on program time, namely daily information reports, special daily reports, weekly information reports, special reports, monthly information reports, semester reports and annual reports. The results of the analysis are given to intelligence users, namely top management, who are then distributed to top, side and lower units.

In carrying out this management, each Kodim makes a territorial development plan, abbreviated as Territorial Development Control Plan, which describes the empowerment of defense areas in the region, whose activities coordinate with the legal jurisdiction of police duties in the region and with the administrative area in the region as the authority of the regional head.

The Military District Command also makes operational plans known as Renops to support standard operating procedures in overcoming dangers such as the danger of flooding, the danger of fire, the danger of demonstrations, the danger of social conflict, various forms of threats and disturbances that make the area's security unsafe. Apart from that, the Kodim also makes contingency action plans for areas controlled by extreme left, extreme right, other extreme and new left groups that disrupt security in the area.

3. Territorial Control. In this case, the territorial apparatus is obliged to control geography regarding the terrain conditions of real objects in its territory, control the population of various ethnicities, tribes, races and inter-groups in its territory and control the regional situation and conditions based on ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural and defense divisions. security.

In controlling this area, territorial officials are obliged to carry out regional resilience development (Bintahwil) with the aim that the community must be resistant to negative influences in their territory and continue to defend the government in the event

of provocative news. People are made to remain resilient and tough to face bad opinions with attitude and example. Apart from that, territorial officials are required to master social communication development in their territory.

This training is carried out to create cooperation between territorial officials and the people by attending invitations, helping resolve disputes between people, getting along and communicating with the people well in maintaining the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), not to separate the military and the people in supporting the doctrine universal people's defense and security system.

4. People's Resistance Ability. This capability helps people increase their ability to face various actual, potential and hybrid threats. Apart from that, the territorial apparatus must develop the people's ability to defend the country by means of training and lectures on socialization to defend the country against the enemy.

5. Social Communication Skills. This capability must be possessed by every territorial apparatus by collaborating with other institutions/institutions through good communication with the leadership and subordinates of other institutions/institutions (all components of society) and good communication with fellow territorial officials as well as being skilled and flexible in adapting to the surrounding environment. .

This ability is supported by a territorial attitude as an appreciation in explaining the soldier's oath, the 8 mandatory TNI, sapta clan which is characterized by good attitudes, ways of getting along and communicating such as smiling, greeting, respect and gratitude, knowing customs, adapting to levels of society, positive thinking in morals, seriousness in helping the community and always participating in local community religious activities.

Discussion

Efforts to strengthen territorial development were carried out by Kodim

0502/North Jakarta, namely carrying out personnel readiness, budget readiness, facilities and infrastructure readiness as well as method or software readiness. Next, Kodim 0502/North Jakarta carried out solidarity and synergy together with the National Police and regional government through communication, coordination and collaboration. This is carried out through mapping conflict-prone areas, providing security assistance to the police and local government, carrying out territorial guidance and optimizing the implementation of forkompinda as part of the TNI AD's duties, especially satkowi in order to create conducive conditions for the implementation of the 2024 elections in order to safeguard the continuity of the implementation of national development. . These efforts are carried out systematically, comprehensively, efficiently in the use of resources and effectively in providing assistance to the police and local governments.[15]

The TNI AD's territorial command plays an important role in defense functions as well as social, political and security functions which provide convenience in dealing with strengthening territorial areas, preparing defense resources, political order and control, disaster relief and handling terrorism. Considering the great value of the TNI AD's regional command units in society, the task of assisting the government was then included in the Military Operations Other Than War scheme. It is hoped that the government can collaborate with the Indonesian Army in order to accelerate the achievement of the goals of government programs.

Military District Command 0502/North Jakarta as a regional unit has the main task of carrying out development of abilities, strengths and degrees of strength, carrying out territorial development to prepare defense areas on land and maintaining regional security in order to support the main tasks of Kodam Jaya. The 0502 Military District Command has the main task of carrying out development of abilities,

strengths and degrees of strength, carrying out territorial development to prepare defense areas on land and maintaining regional security in order to support the main tasks of the Kodam/Korem. One of the Kodim's tasks in carrying out assistance to regional governments is to provide assistance to regional governments, this needs to be done through communication, coordination and collaboration with regional governments and police as well as other institutions and the community so that the function of securing the implementation of elections in order to guard national development can be realized optimally.[16]

The Regional Command Unit which is supported through the Military District Command as the unit with the layer closest to the community makes it capable of carrying out social communication efforts which are included in the task of territorial development. Territorial development must be prepared and staffed by cadres of TNI AD soldiers who are ready with good social communication skills. As stated in the Master Instruction Book on Territorial Development Number Skep/98/V/2007 dated 16 May 2007, the Village Development Non-Commissioned Officer is the implementing element of the Koramil tasked with carrying out Territorial Development in its area. The role and social communication skills of the Village Supervisory Officer determine the success in carrying out their duties in coordinating with related officials in the Village/District such as community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders and other elements of society.

Social Communication as a method of Territorial Development is carried out continuously both before, during and after threats by Kowil units and Kowil officials in order to obtain a common vision, mission and interpretation between all components of the nation in developing the potential of national resources into reserve components and supporting components. in the national defense system.

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In order for Social Communication to run smoothly and achieve the expected goals, stages are needed in its implementation, starting from the planning, preparation, implementation and ending stages. Therefore, indirectly, social communication is also a process of socialization. Through social communication, social survival, such as social stability, social order, the transmission of old and new values cherished by society, of a social group will be guaranteed. [17]

Social communication is at the same time a socialization process. Social Communication as a capability is the ability of TNI AD soldiers to communicate with components of society and other relevant government officials in order to create mutual understanding and togetherness which enables the community's desire to participate in the interests of the defense sector. The task of military operations other than war carried out by the territorial apparatus is an effort to develop territory by arranging its defense area. Defense area is the empowerment of part of the territory or territory of a sovereign state for the benefit of national defense from threats both internal and external. This can be linked to the defense area, in Law no. 3 of 2003 concerning National Defense also regulates the national defense system, one of which is through developing defense capabilities.

Empowerment of Defense Areas is one of the efforts that must be made in managing the national defense system. The aim is to integrate and synergize the role of ministry functions in developing Human Resources, Natural Resources, Artificial Resources, facilities and infrastructure, technology and funds. The integration of these components into a strong defense force is carried out in a planned, integrated and sustainable manner. This understanding is part of the strategy of the territorial apparatus which has been stated in TNI policy as the main component of national defense.[18]

The territorial development strategy in accordance with the empowerment of defense areas is not carried out through intimidation, physical violence, and does not violate the norms that apply in society. Empowerment must be carried out in persuasive ways by upholding the geoculture of the local community. This is because the determination of national defense areas by the TNI not only has a sense of threat towards threats, but also has sensitivity to the interests of the community. Efforts have been made to strengthen the values of patriotism and nationalism in students through territorial development programs.

Empowerment of defense areas needs to be carried out wisely, taking into account ideological factors, geographical conditions, natural resources, community interests, local government and environmental sustainability. This is an inhibiting factor in implementing Pancasila for Sterad. Likewise, the empowerment of defense areas cannot be built solely to uphold national defense doctrine and ward off military threats from outside. The empowerment of defense areas cannot be built solely to uphold national defense doctrine and ward off military threats from outside. Apart from that, it must consider the civil and domestic interests of the region concerned, because this situation will result in conflict with domestic or civil interests which will actually have counter-productive consequences.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description in the discussion, it can be concluded that continuous constructive efforts are needed to create Kodim 0502/North Jakarta into an territorial unit capable of carrying out its role.

TNI AD territorial development is based on methods that include:

1. Development of Social Communication which is carried out with the aim of establishing cooperative relationships to maintain and improve relations between

the TNI AD and components of society, government officials and the TNI extended family. The target to be achieved from coaching is to maintain and increase the closeness of relations between the TNI AD and components of society, government officials and the TNI extended family. Using the methods of lectures, seminars, counseling, dialogue, study and development, perfecting doctrine, socialization/technical guidance, debriefing, training, anjangsana, sports, evaluation, and speeches.

2. Development of TNI Service is carried out with the aim of establishing cooperative relations to maintain and improve the welfare of the people through the implementation of Bakti and Karya Bakti operations in order to strengthen TNI-People unity for the land aspect of national defense. The target to be achieved is to realize and maintain an increase in community welfare including physical and non-physical activities. Material physical activities are carried out through data collection, building facilities and infrastructure, cleaning and planting trees, etc., while non-physical activities include counseling, information and training, and increasing cooperation and self-sufficiency in the implementation of TNI Service.
3. Development of Regional Resilience is carried out with the aim of establishing cooperative relationships to create, maintain and increase deterrence against all forms of threats. The implementation of territorial guidance in this research can be synthesized as a method used by the Indonesian Army in carrying out territorial guidance in the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia

SUGGESTION

So that future researchers can deepen research on strengthening territorial development so that they find comprehensive results that can be used as consideration for the government to create strategies or policies in order to realize national security.

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HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN