DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIR CONCEPT BY INDONESIA ARMED FORCES (TNI) IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

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Abstract: TNI must consider the developing concept of Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA). This paper aims to develop an RMA concept strategy by the TNI in the South China Sea region. PEST (Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technology) and SWOT analysis methods are used to support research. Analysis of opportunities and challenges, the development strategy in developing the RMA concept by the TNI in the South China Sea is the novelty of this research. In addition, this paper also contributes to the development of military strategies in handling issues in the South China Sea. The results of the analysis of the QSPM matrix obtained a strategy that is in accordance with the development of Indonesia Armed Forces capabilities in the South China Sea, it is the WO strategy. It consists of 6 (six) sub-strategy steps, they are 1) Building integrated defense strength and capability towards the posture and defense structure of minimum principal strength (MEF); 2) Strengthening the title of Indonesia Armed Forces troops in the South China Sea region and the buffer zone supported by the construction of defense facilities and infrastructure; 3) Utilizing the national defense industry in the context of increasing the independence of defense and rejuvenating defense equipment on a national scale; 4) Integrating all components and powers that are authorized in handling security problems and law enforcement in the South China Sea; 5) Increasing capacity and capability in early monitoring and detection through the modernization of intelligence technology and enhancing the competence of human resources; 6) Increasing the protection of information systems and state secrets through improving the management of transmission systems and certain information that is effective and efficient.

Keywords: Revolution in Military Affair (RMA), Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI), South China Sea.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the Asia Pacific region in the South China Sea has become very complex and 2010). These dynamic (Thayer, conditions have an impact on the economy and defense and security. Government of Indonesia The the Indonesian Armed through Forces (TNI), as the main component of national defense should have taken concrete steps and upheld the highest standards of defense in anticipation of facing the potential for widespread LCS conflict (Hamilton-Hart & McRae, 2015). From the perspective of national defense which is described in the title of TNI strength.

In the current conditions, the TNI must consider the developing concept of Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), namely the deployment of military operations units that are more effective and responsive through increased joint operations. Based on this background, an analytical study of RMA concept development for the TNI is needed.

This paper aims to develop an RMA concept strategy by the TNI in the South China Sea region. PEST (Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technology) and SWOT analysis methods are used to support research. Analysis of opportunities and challenges, the development strategy in developing the RMA concept by the TNI in the South China Sea is the novelty of this research. In addition, this paper also contributes to the development of military strategies in handling issues in the South China Sea.

There are several previous studies to support this paper. The research about RMA such as O'Leary (2014) describes the relationship of the RMA with the global war against terrorism. Cassingham (2016) describes the rise of Drones with RMA in the Southeast Asian Region. Hansel and Ruhnke (2014) explained the RMA transition with the democratic process. Silverstein (2013) describes the advantages of Hirst driving in RMA.

The research about PEST analysis, likely Keung-Ho (2014) proposed the construction of a systemic PEST analysis diagram. Alava et al (2018) explain the PEST analysis on the neutrosopnic map. Acar (2015) explains about the analysis of PEST in an unstable economic environment. Stoyanova and Harizanova (2017) explain the analysis of PEST on Green Jobs in Bulgaria.

The research about SWOT analysis, namely Susilo et al (2018) explained the strategy of developing the Navy's posture to support operational tasks. Yogi et al (2017) SWOT to provide analysis,

appropriate strategies that can be used to plan base relocation. Maulina and Raharja (2018) explained SWOT to determine Virage Awi's strategy to achieve market share in a foreign country. Putra et al (2018) explained SWOT to analyze the differentiation strategy in the Never Get Old Company brand convection business in Malang.

In this research there is a systematically. Section 2 discusses RMA theory, PEST analysis, SWOT theory, flowchart and analysis. Section 3 discusses the paper results and discussion. Section 4 explains the conclusions of the research.

2. MATERIAL/METHODS

2.1. Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI).

Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI) as the main component of national defense concentrate and innovates in various efforts to build readiness to face threats as a negative impact of the strategic environment (Reza, development 2017). In carrying out its role as a defense tool in accordance with Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Indonesia Armed Forces are acting as a deterrent and responding to threats, as well as recovery after military operations. In maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of the territory of the Unitary Republic of

Indonesia (NKRI), Indonesia Armed Forces together with the people and all components of the nation, realize it by utilizing all national resources for defense (Ministry of Defence, 2015).

a. The Role of Indonesia Armed Forces.

Based on Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. the Indonesia Armed Forces acts as a tool for the state to defend, protect and preserve the integrity and sovereignty of the state. In carrying out their duties, they are always based on state policy and political decisions, they are policies and political decisions made by the Government together Parliament with the Indonesian and formulated through a working relationship mechanism between the Government and the Indonesian Parliament, in accordance with statutory regulations (Ministry of Defence, 2015).

b. Basic Duty of Indonesia Armed Forces.

The Basic Duty of the Indonesia Armed Forces is the elaboration of the State Mission which becomes the Indonesian Government's Duty in accordance with Paragraph IV of the Opening of 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is: "The Indonesia Armed Forces protect the safety of all Indonesians

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and participate in efforts to maintain order/peace". world Then the formulation of the Indonesia Armed Forces Basic Duty still needs to be elaborated through the process of analyzing the Basic Duty (Mission Analysis) to find the Basic Duty of Indonesia Armed Forces which has been restated (Restated Mission). The analysis of basic duty is the process of finding Specified Tasks, Implied Tasks and Essential Tasks (Ministry of Defence, 2015).

2.2 South China Sea

The South China Sea is part of the Pacific Ocean, which covers parts of Singapore and Malacca Strait to Taiwan Strait with an area of about 3.5 million km². The South China Sea is the second largest or widest waters area after the five oceans. The South China Sea is waters with enormous potential because it contains oil and natural gas and besides that, its role is very important as a global oil distribution, trade and international shipping route (Wang, et al., 2014).

The South China Sea Region when viewed in an International Ocean system, is an area that has economic, political and strategic value. So that makes this region contains the potential for conflict as well as the potential for cooperation. In other words, the South China Sea region which contains the oil and natural gas contained in it, as well as it's very important role as a world oil trade and distribution channel, has made the South China Sea region the object of regional debate for years (Morton, 2016).

In the South China Sea there are four islands, and corals, they are: Paracel, Spratly, Pratas, and Maccalesfield Islands Although territorial disputes in the South China Sea are not limited to the two groups of Spratly and Paracel islands, (such as disputes over the Phu Quac Island in the Gulf of Thailand between Cambodia and Vietnam), Spratly and Paracel's multilateral claims are more prominent because of the intensity of the conflict (Popescu, 2017). The South China Sea is a central trade channel, whether for export or import. The value of the trade flow is estimated at more than 5 trillion US dollars per year, with a note: it is estimated at 2016. While in 2035, an estimated 90 percent of oil from the Middle East to Asia passes through these waters (Kosandi, 2014).



Figure 1. South China Sea Cartography. (Morton, 2016)

2.3. Revolution in Military Affair (RMA).

RMA (Revolution in Military Affairs) is a theory of future wars, which is often associated with the ability to be ready to make changes to technology and organizations aimed at warfare. Future wars are information warfare, network-centric warfare, Command and integrated control which are all based on information technology which leads to National Security. Countries throughout the world today have carried out a combat revolution because this action is not solely to conduct conventional fighting but there has been a very large shift in the military field (Davis, 1996).

RMA (Revolution in Military Affairs) is the development of the way of thinking of US military circles that occur due to the emergence of technological developments that are triggered by technological advancements, particularly communication technologies including computers. internet and remote sensing technology, print media, and electronic media. This has resulted in important changes in command supervision, and communication accuracy systems, in locking delivery of guided missiles or other modern weapons and collecting data, information and dissemination of general and intelligence information (Liaropoulos, 2006).

The rapid technological advances greatly influenced the military world in particular and were considered so important that the RMA terminology became a major new step as a "Revolution" in the military world. The RMA exerted influence on the change of command and supervision in the deployment of forces, the title of the army and played an important role in the integrity of the command while being guaranteed by fast communication, right through the support of advances in computerization and the internet (Cuoco, 2010).

The characteristic of this RMA is the use of communication

information technology and to increase effectiveness in combat. This effectiveness is obtained by making changes in a number of military elements, they are weapons, organizations and doctrines, through the application of a system called the "system of systems. Thus, the RMA can simply be understood as a paradigm shift in the character of the armed forces and how to conduct war in the current era, with the use of new technology into the military system which is combined with innovative operational concepts and overall organizational adaptation (Chin, 2019).

2.4. PEST Analysis

PEST analysis is related to the influence of the environment on a business. PEST is a useful tool for summarizing the external environment in business operations PEST analysis is related to the influence of the environment on a business. PEST is a useful tool for summarizing the external environment in business operations (Stoyanova & Harizanova, 2017).

According to Ward and Peppard (2002) PEST analysis is an analysis of business external environmental factors which include the political, economic, social and technological fields. PEST is used to assess the market of a business or organizational unit. The PEST analysis direction is a framework for assessing a situation,

and assessing strategy or position, company direction, marketing plan or idea, in which this analysis can be taken to a new opportunity or threat to the company.

PEST or PESTEL analysis is a simple and effective tool for identifying which external forces might affect your business. This power needs to be identified because it can create opportunities and threats. Therefore the purpose of conducting PEST is to: 1) find current external factors that can affect the organization; 2) Identify external factors that might change in the future; 3) Take advantage of opportunities or avoid threats from external factors (Keung-Ho, 2014).

The result of the PEST Analysis is an understanding of the whole picture of the company. This analysis can also be used to assess new market potential. The more negative forces that affect the market, the more difficult it is to do business in that market. Difficulties encountered in these markets can reduce the company's profit potential and limit the company's business movements in the market (Alava, et al., 2018).

2.5. Borda Method

Borda Rules are included in the class of ranking rules in which points are awarded to each candidate or alternate according to rank in voter preferences (Caillaux, et al., 2011). Each decision-maker must order an alternate option according to the preference specified. One point is given to the highest choice alternative; the second received two points and so on (Mohajan, 2012).

In this method if there are n alternatives, the first choice of voters is given (m-1) points, the second point (m-2) and so on to the last option, which is 0 points. Then, in each alternative, summaries of all points are given from all decision-makers (or by criteria). The alternative is to rank in the order corresponding to the number, the fewer points gained, the better the alternate in the rankings.

The formula describes as (Junior, et al., 2014):

$P_a = \sum_{i=1}^n r_{a1}$

Where P_a is the total number of points obtained by alternative *a* and r_{ai} is the rank of alternative *a* in criterion *i*.

a. Determining criteria related to the educational system of Indonesian Navy in order to support technology mastery.

b. Giving value of the related criteria and determining the priority in the strategy implementation.

2.6. SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis is the systematic identification of various factors to formulate a company's strategy. This analysis is based on logic that can maximize strengths and opportunities, but simultaneously minimize weaknesses and threats. The strategic decision-making process is always related to the development of the company's mission, goals, strategies and policies. Thus, strategic planning must analyze the factors of the company's strategy (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) in the current conditions.

2.7. SWOT Elements

SWOT elements consist of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Opportunity, Threats. External and internal factors According to Wang et al (2014) are to analyze more deeply about SWOT, it is necessary to look at external factors and internal as an important part in the SWOT analysis, they are:

a. External Factors

These external factors influence the formation of opportunities and threats (O and T), where this factor is related to conditions that occur outside the company that affects the company's decision making. These factors include the industrial, economic, political, legal, technological, population and sociocultural environments (Živković, et al., 2015).

b. Internal Factors

These internal factors affect the formation of strengths and weaknesses (S and W). Where this factor is related to the conditions that occur in the company, which also influences the formation of company decision making. These internal factors include all kinds of functional management: finance. operations, human resources, research development, management and information systems and corporate culture.

SWOT analysis compares the external factors of opportunity and threat with the internal factors of strengths and weaknesses. Internal factors are entered into a matrix called the internal strategy factor matrix or IFAS (Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary). External factors are entered into a matrix called the EFAS external strategy matrix (External Strategic Factor Summary). After Analysis the internal and external strategy factor matrix is completed, the results are then included in a quantitative model. the SWOT matrix formulate competitive strategies in the organization (Yogi, et al., 2017).

Aspect	Weight	Rating	B x R
Aspect 1	Х	Y	X.Y
Aspect 2	Х	Y	X.Y
Aspect 3	Х	Y	X.Y

Table 1. IFAS and EFAS Matrix of SWOT Strategies

2.8. Flowchart



Fig. 2. Flowchart for Development Strategy

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The development of the RMA concept strategy on the Indonesia Armed Forces capabilities in the South China Sea in the initial step is to formulate a vision and mission. Next, to identify the influential factors, including internal and external factors. Third, arrange the IFAS and EFAS matrices of each variable obtained. The variables obtained were weighted using the Borda method and Likert scale questionnaire with four expert personnel. Fourth, develop a development strategy from the weighting results by identifying the strategy quadrant (SO, ST, WO, WT).

Table	2.	Likert	Score	Scale
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Score	Description
1	Very Bad
2	Bad
3	Moderate
4	Good
5	Very Good

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION 3.1. External environmental analysis.

The dynamics of the global regional environment will and always have an influence on national developments, both positive and negative influences. Positive influences will bring benefits to government in supporting the national policy lines, while negative influences will present a potential threat to national stability. In addition to the influence of external factors from the development of the strategic environment, there are internal factors that have an influence on national stability, especially national security issues.

In the current globalization era, Indonesia as an archipelago has potential problems that pose a threat to an archipelago. These threats are in the form of territorial violations, violations of law which include armed robbery, human (illegal immigrants), smuggling smuggling of goods, illegal fishing, sea pollution, illegal exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and other violations in the sea. This can be concluded because of the lack of security and physical clarity of sovereignty in the sea border area

If it uses the National Resilience approach of the Republic of Indonesia, the strategic environment is mapped in natural determinants, they are geography, demographics, natural resource wealth and social determinants, consisting of ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, and defense-security. The whole gatra is also called the eight gatra or astragatra. Natural Gatra is also called trigatra which has static properties. Whereas social gatra is also called pancagatra which has a dynamic nature.

ASPECT	OPPORTUNITY	OBSTACLES
Global	- The global population as a large market share, as well as cheap labor costs.	 Large global population poses a threat to foreign workers. Total world population as a constraint to the quantity of the Global military Army
Regional	- Indonesia with active free poli- tics has a big influence as rebal- ancing power.	- Increased regional military ca- pabilities as a result of the arms race.
National	- South China Sea, an opportu- nity in a campaign to improve military capabilities.	- LCS conflict has the potential as a means or a new battlefield.
Geography	- Indonesia's strategic position as the World Maritime Defense Axis.	- Military threats as a cross posi- tion from China and the US
Demography	 Amount angkatan kerja yang melimpah sebagai SDM aspek pertahanan. An abundant workforce as the Human Resources of defense aspect. 	 Obstacles to an uneven level of education. Social inequality is still high.
Natural Resources	- Abundant natural resources as defense logistics assets.	- The abundance of natural re- sources is a constraint in the use and control of territories by for- eigners
Political, ideology, socio-culture, defense and security.	- The ideology of a country that is strong enough to face the threat of left or right radical.	 Massive right and left radical threats Economic threats from the US and China trade wars.

Table 3. External Factor Analysis

Table 4. Result of Scoring and Weighting for External Factor from

 Opportunity Aspect

No	External Strategy Factors	Weight	Rating	Value	
0	Opportunity				
1	The global population as a large market share, as well as cheap labor costs	0.074	3	0.223	
2	Indonesia with active free politics has a big influence as rebalancing power	0.196	4	0.784	

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No	External Strategy Factors	Weight	Rating	Value
0	Opport	unity		
3	South China Sea, an opportunity in a campaign to improve military capabilities	0.054	4	0.216
4	Indonesia's strategic position as the World Maritime Defence Axis	0.203	4	0.811
5	The abundant workforce as a human resource in the defense aspect	0.088	4	0.351
6	The abundant natural resources as defense logistics assets	0.162	4	0.649
7	State ideology that is strong enough to face the threat of left or right radical	0.068	4	0.270
8	The rise of the National Defense Industry	0.155	4	0.622
Amount		1.000		3.926

Table 5. Result of Scoring and Weightingfor External Factor from Threat/Obstacle Aspect

Т	Threat/Obstacles				
1	Large global population is a threat in foreign workers	0.043	3	0.128	
2	The world's population as a constraint to the quantity of the Global military Army	0.138	4	0.553	
3	Increased regional military capabilities as a result of the arms race	0.186	4	0.745	
4	LCS conflict has the potential as a means or a new battlefield	0.144	4	0.574	
5	Military threats as a cross position from China and the US	0.191	4	0.766	
6	Barriers to an uneven level of education	0.037	3	0.112	
7	Social inequality is still high	0.048	3	0.144	
8	The abundance of natural resources has become an obstacle in the use and control of territories by foreigners	0.106	4	0.426	
9	The economic threat is the impact of the US and China trade wars	0.106	3	0.319	
	Amount 1.000 3.766				

3.2. Internal environmental analysis

Military defense is held in order to prepare universal defenses, prepare active defensive defenses and arrange multi-layered defenses. This is held in a balanced and proportional arrangement arranged in accordance with the characteristics of Indonesian geography as a function of deterrence, repression and recovery. While the Indonesia Armed Forces Strength which is the Main Component is built among others through the modernization of Alutsista. increased maintenance, organizational development, and support of facilities and infrastructure that are supported by the empowerment of the defense industry, professionalism of soldiers. Strengths of Main Components are developed to be able to face

increasingly complex challenges through the use of Indonesia Armed Forces power in an integrated and synergized manner in the context of joint operations.

The deployment of Indonesia Armed Forces power to date has been seen as less than optimal and is still centered on Java. Most of these strengths are also complemented by obsolete defense equipment and the slow pace of modernization. The development of Indonesia Armed Forces capability is not evenly distributed, as is the modernization of defense equipment towards a system of cohesion or interoperability that is felt to be less than optimal. Analysis of the condition of the title of the Indonesia Armed Forces based on the Integrated Trimatra, including:

ASPECTS	WEAKNESS	STRENGTH
The Condition of MainDefenseequipmentofWeaponSystem(Alutsista)basedonIntegrated Trimatra	 The main weaponry system is concentrated in Java. Main Defense equipment of Weapon System (Alutsista) age that tends to be old. The number of defense equipment is still limited in quality and quantity. 	 National Main Defense equipment of Weapon Sys- tem (Alustista) Rejuvena- tion Program. A Revival of the National Defense Industry.
Facilities and infrastructure	 There is no realtime information in the LCS region The new operating control system is limited to the internal communication of each dimension. 	- The establishment of Operation Control Center of Indonesia Armed Forces has been done (tactical level)

 Table 6. Internal Factor Analysis

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A Pattern of Integrated Trimatra	- Sectoral ego in the planning of Indonesia Armed Forces defense equipment.	- There is a joint command unit in each exercise.
	- Interoperability that has not been maximized between di- mensions.	
	- Combined tactical communi- cation and operational control center constraints have not yet been established	
Integrated Indonesia	- The Integrated Command of	- There is already an
Armed Forces Unit	Defense Area (Kogabwilhan)	Operation Base (FOB/For-
(STT)	has not been established)	ward Operation Base).
	- The completeness of person- nel fulfillment has not been fulfilled.	- HR continues to be added and upgraded.

Table 7. Result of Scoring and Weightingfor Internal Factor from Strength Aspect

No	Internal Strategy Factor	Weight	Rating	Value
S	Strength			
1	National Main Defense equipment of Weapon System (Alustista) Rejuvenation Program	0.333	4	1.333
2	The establishment of Operation Control Center of Indonesia Armed Forces has been done (tactical level)	0.200	3	0.600
3	There is a joint command unit in each exercise	0.100	3	0.300
4	There is already an Operation Base (FOB/Forward Operation Base)	0.117	3	0.350
5	HR that continues to be added and upgraded	0.250	3	0.750
	Amount	1.000		3.333

Table 8. Result of Scoring and Weighting for Internal Factorfrom Weakness Aspect

W	Weakness						
1	Main Defense equipment of Weapon System (Alutsista) conditions are still concentrated in Java	0.168	4	0.673			
2	Main Defense equipment of Weapon System (Alutsista) age which tends to be old	0.159	4	0.636			
3	The number of Alutsista is still limited in quality and quantity	0.132	3	0.395			

W	Weakness			
4	The absence of realtime information in the LCS region	0.055	4	0.218
5	The new operating control system is limited to the internal communication of each dimension	0.032	3	0.095
6	Sectoral ego in the planning of Indonesia Armed Forces defense equipment	0.050	4	0.200
7	Interoperability that has not been maximized between dimensions	0.091	3	0.273
8	There is no tactical communication and joint operational control center constraints	0.059	4	0.236
9	The establishment of Operation Control Center of Indonesia Armed Forces has not been done	0.127	4	0.509
10	Fulfillment of personnel	0.127	4	0.509
	Amount	1.000		3.745

3.3. SWOT Matrix Analysis

Basically, the Implementation Defense contains National of 3 (three) basic things, they are what is maintained, what is to defend it and how to maintain it. The substance of the National Defense Strategy is how to defend the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) with all its interests, so that the National Defense Posture is a reflection of the National Defense Strategy. The purpose of national defense is to safeguard and protect national sovereignty, territorial integrity and national safety from all forms of national defense threats must be prepared early so that the nation and state have effective deterrence.

The national defense aims to protect the sovereignty of the country, the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and the safety of all nations from all forms of threats. The national defense is organized and prepared early by the Government through efforts to build and foster the ability of the nation's defensive abilities. The implementation of defense is inseparable from how the defense strategy is applied and how the defense doctrine functions as a perspective of the defense component in carrying out its duties and as a response to the defense organizer against threats and challenges to be faced.

The use of Indonesia Armed Forces power is directed to be able to overcome the challenges and threats of national defense, both global, regional and national issues, which are becoming more prevalent lately, it is the issue of transnational crime, security issues that are closely related to international terrorism, maritime and air security, border security and non-military security dimension issues. For the deployment of forces, directed towards the realization of

the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the main tasks of the Indonesia Armed Forces in the South China Sea by measures to strengthen the title of the integrated military force of the Trimatra, evaluating the title of territorial unit to support operations in the border area with neighboring countries and outer islands faced with the development of threat dynamics, especially in the Natuna region.

Based on the results of the IFAS and EFAS Matrix analysis, a strategy

development model was obtained consisting of SO, ST, WO, and WT strategy. From the research of the strategy, among others:

Table 9. Quadran Analysis ofIFAS and EFAS

S	W	Quadrant	Axis
3.333	3.745	-0.412	Х
0	Т	Quadrant	
3.926	3.766	0.160	Y



Figure 3. Diagram Analysis Strategi of SWOT

Based on four alternative strategies (SO, ST, WO, WT), one strategy needs to be known in accordance with the steps to develop Indonesia Armed Forces capabilities in the South China Sea. The results of the QSPM matrix analysis and SWOT diagram, the appropriate strategy is the WO strategy, which is to take the opportunities that exist in the strategic environment to improve the weaknesses of TNI capabilities in

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the South China Sea. The WO steps include:

a. Building strength and defense capability in an integrated manner towards the posture and defense structure of minimum principal strength (MEF).

In this strategy, the strength and capabilities of the Land, Sea and Air dimensions continue to be optimally established and developed. The stabilization and development of this dimension are carried out within the framework of the Integrated Tri Matra that is capable of carrying out joint operations, possessing striking force and capability as a foundation for building a deterrent effect.

implementation The of national defense not only plays a role in strengthening the military defense posture to support the implementation of national defense, but even more crucial is to increase the deterrence effect of military defense postures against outsiders which will disrupt the sovereignty of the state. Faced with geography as an archipelago, military defense architecture must be prepared early as one of the prerequisites for the success of the national defense system in realizing the world's maritime axis.

b. Strengthening the title of Indonesia Armed Forces troops in the South China Sea region and the buffer zone supported by the construction of defense facilities and infrastructure.

concept of Indonesia The Armed Forces troop title is a strategic matter, which is good in the interests of long-term defense. The concept of Indonesia Armed Forces troop title must pay attention to changes in national development paradigms that are no longer centered in Java Island (Javacentric). but must be Indonesian centric. With the condition of the vast territory of the country that cannot be maintained only from Java, there need to be places that are strengthened including the South China Sea region. Placement of the title of the Indonesia Armed Forces was strengthened in the outermost and foremost points of the Republic of Indonesia, which also became potential areas as centers of national economic growth and mobilization. With these conditions, the Indonesia Armed Forces will be better equipped to face the future battle patterns amid the geographical conditions of the country as an archipelago.

Furthermore, the title of the existing troops must be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. Defense infrastructure as a segment of the supporting components of national defense has a very important role in supporting the economic, social and cultural activities of the community. National infrastructure will be useful to support military combat operations on land, sea and air. Thus, in times of peace national infrastructure facilities need to be

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arranged and prepared so that when needed they can be utilized for defense purposes.

c. Utilizing the national defense industry in the context of increasing the independence of defense and rejuvenating defense equipment on a national scale

Indonesia Armed Forces have an interest in the development of the domestic defense industry, as a form of independence in supporting and fulfilling the needs of the Indonesia Armed Forces Main Tool and Weapon System. Rejuvenation of the main weaponry system is considered to be very urgent, because with the increasing intensity and escalation of threats, due to the development of the strategic environment, demands TNI professionalism. At present many countries are competing to develop their defense industry to become the leader, including Indonesia being started. The development of the independence of the domestic defense industry, is a real effort in building internal capabilities and rejuvenating main defense equipment of weapon system (Alutsista).

d. Integrating all components and powers that are authorized to handle security problems and law enforcement in the South China Sea.

The law mandates a National Defense System that is universal, involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government, implemented in a total, integrated, directed and continuing manner to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of all nations. of all threats, through efforts to build strength and capability for national defense, the universal defense system combines a military and a non-military defense system.

To deal with military threats, placing Indonesia Armed Forces as the main component is supported by the reserve component and supporting components, whereas to deal with non-military threats, placing government institutions outside the defense field as the main element, in accordance with the form and nature of the threats faced, is supported by other elements of the nation's power.

e. Increasing capacity and capability in early monitoring and detection through modernization of intelligence technology and enhancement of human resource competencies.

To support intelligence performance and the challenges that will be faced in the future, especially crimes in the field of technology, human resources (HR) and equipment modernization need to be built. With the maximum performance of intelligence, national development can run smoothly in line with expectations, national integrity or unity and integrity can be maintained and can secure national interests from threats both from within and from outside.

f. Increasing the protection of information systems and state secrets through improving the management of transmission systems and certain information that is effective and efficient.

The development of information and communication technology today is so rapid and has touched almost every aspect of life. Information technology is not only used in the industrial or economic fields, but also in the field of defense which utilizes a lot of information technology for the process of policy-making and decision making. Advances in information technology also shifted the nature of threats coming from the state threat through the use of weapons of mass destruction into groups (non-state threats) with hightech control. The threat to the state is no longer related to military power, but the broader spectrum is nonmilitary such as the threat of cybercrime.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis in the research, the concept of Revolution in Military Affairs can be applied in the context of developing Indonesia Armed Forces capabilities in the South China Sea. Internal factor analysis results obtained 5 (five) aspects of strengths and 10 (ten) aspects of weaknesses. The results of the analysis of external factors obtained 8 (eight) aspects of opportunities and 9 (nine) aspects of challenges.

The results of the analysis of the QSPM matrix obtained a strategy that is in accordance with the development of Indonesia Armed Forces capabilities in the South China Sea, it is the WO strategy. It consists of 6 (six) sub-strategy steps, they are 1) Building integrated defense strength and capability towards the posture and defense structure of minimum principal strength (MEF); 2) Strengthening the title of Indonesia Armed Forces troops in the South China Sea region and the buffer zone supported by the construction of defense facilities and infrastructure: 3) Utilizing the national defense industry in the context of increasing the independence of defense and rejuvenating defense equipment on a national scale; 4) Integrating all components and powers that are authorized in handling security problems and law enforcement in the South China Sea; 5) Increasing capacity and capability in early monitoring and detection through the modernization of intelligence technology and enhancing the competence of human resources; 6) Increasing the protection of information systems and state secrets through improving the management of transmission systems and certain information that is effective and efficient.

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