

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In this chapter, we will explain the application of relevant theories to support the analysis of the Development of the Armour corps Posture of the Indonesian National Army to face Modern War . The existence of modern war is one of the threats that can occur so a strategy is needed to deal with it.

##### **2.1.1 Defense Science**

The Indonesian Defense Concept in an effort to realize national goals is prepared through a universal defense system framework. Universal defense can be interpreted as a defense system which in its implementation involves all elements of national resources (Ministry of Defense, 2015). Defense is organized by the state as a function to achieve national goals. The defense system utilizes national resources according to their role and function by integrating military and non-military defense for a strong defense and deterrence.

Based on Law No. 3 concerning national defense of 2002, it states that national defense is carried out by implementing important values that need to be prioritized. Being prepared early is a way to create a national defense that is ready and has the capability and deterrence to face existing threats. The implementation of national defense aims to maintain and protect state sovereignty in both physical and non-physical forms, safeguarding the territorial integrity of the state from threats of disintegration and disorientation. Apart from that, it is also to maintain the safety of the nation from various forms of existing threats. The essence of national defense is to guide all citizens through national goals, national interests, nature, systems, functions and basic principles of administering national defense (Ministry of Defense, 2015).

As a form of universal defense, the involvement of citizen components in the implementation of national defense is also regulated in the constitution. Through the 1945 Constitution in article 30 paragraph (1) it is stated that every citizen has the right and obligation to be involved in national defense efforts. Citizens in national defense efforts need to be aware of the rights and obligations they have when the country needs their contribution. Apart from that, in developing strategies related to all elements, both military and non-military, they are elaborated into the forces used to face defense threats. Efforts to integrate military and non-military defense elements are a manifestation of universality in efforts to organize the national defense system (Ministry of Defense, 2014).

Defense as a science is something related to many aspects of life, in this case defense cannot be interpreted narrowly. Defense is not only related to military strategy and tactics used to mobilize the power of the armed forces to achieve national interests. Defense broadly needs to be understood as a science related to efforts to manage national resources in times of peace, war and afterwards to face various forms of threats. Threats can come from within or outside the country and in military or non-military forms to territorial integrity, state sovereignty and national safety in realizing national security (Supriyatno, 2014).

Defense science is a broad scientific study, examining all aspects related to efforts to realize national defense. Defense needs to be linked to the phenomenon that a country ( *state* ) needs to defend its existence ( *survive* ) from things that pose threats ( *threats* ). These threats include both where the threat comes from and what form the threat takes. By studying defense, it can be understood how a country needs to explore its ability to overcome threats in maintaining its status. From an international perspective, the state is an actor that requires resources to maintain its existence. In accordance with this, the state needs to make certain efforts as a way to survive both from things that directly threaten it, as well as obstacles to fulfilling the needs to continue its existence.

Indonesia, in implementing national defense, implements a universal defense system, which means that all citizens, territories and national resources act as state tools in the field of defense (Indrajit, 2020). In universal national resource management, the government seeks to make early preparations for all components of national defense. This is done through an effort to develop the TNI's posture so that it can be ready to face defense threats.

The theory of defense science as a *Grand Theory* provides a conceptual basis and strategic principles that can be applied in a thesis regarding the development of the TNI-AD's armour corps posture in facing modern war. Understanding this interrelationship will help formulate strong arguments and relevant solutions in dealing with the challenges faced by armour corps in the modern era of defense.

### **2.1.2 Defense Management**

Defense management is defined as the science and art of formulating a set of policies, strategies and functional decisions defense organization. This results from a management process by Defense Human Resources and *stakeholders* to prepare all national potential and strength. The existing process aims to make the defense organization capable of becoming a defense force, implementing it with managerial actions, evaluating and supervising it, determining the performance of defense institutions in the long term (in peacetime, immediately after the war, and after the war). The main aim is to be able to face military and non-military threats, to form a universal defense force to carry out national defense based on ethics and morals (Supriyatno and Ali, 2018).

Through the definition above, it can be seen that defense management covers quite broad fields, subjects and objects, as well as methods. Apart from that, it also consists of several concepts which are a collection of ideas or ideas that are abstract, meaningful and form separate entities. This refers to universal phenomena, where these phenomena can be structured and formulated and can be applied equally

to their existence. Defense management aims to turn defense policy into something that is implemented by developing appropriate and sustainable planning mechanisms, support systems and infrastructure. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that defense management is a science that is implemented and applied by using management functions to regulate. Apart from that, it also manages all defense potential including national resources, defense industry, defense information and defense areas.

The essence of defense management is a policy that is able to guide the Government to build its country's defense capabilities to become advanced and strong. Defense policy certainly has a strategic impact on every stakeholder in the defense sector, both civil and military. Strategic impact has three scopes, namely long term, broad impact, and involving many people. These three scopes are none other than included in a policy resulting from defense management science. Defense policies that are formulated through good management concepts are believed to be able to provide optimal results by using resources effectively (Supriyatno, 2014).

Basically, a country wants its defense sector to have more advanced capabilities and modernity than surrounding countries. However, these countries are faced with limited resources (both natural and artificial). In order to resolve this obstacle, a management concept is needed. This is because defense management is a process of managing national resources into forces that can be used effectively and efficiently for the benefit of national defense.

In this research, defense management theory is used as a *middle theory* to analyze a set of policies, strategies and functional decisions for developing the TNI-AD's armour corps posture to face modern war. Understanding these interrelationships will optimize the use of resources, improve operational readiness, and produce comprehensive strategies to face complex and diverse challenges.

### 2.1.3 Strategy

Strategy is a theory used in various war events and military studies (Hart, 2008). However, in modern times strategy is not used to understand military studies. In achieving the organization's vision and mission, strategy is very important in achieving goals, both short-term and long-term goals. Strategy at all levels is a calculation of creating more profitable outcomes with concepts and resources within acceptable risk limits for others. Strategy as the art and science of achieving national or multinational goals by developing and implementing national power instruments in a synchronous and integrated manner.

A simple explanation of strategy at the country level does not fully convey the role and complexity of strategic thinking. Strategy at the state level is the art and science of developing and advancing national interests by using the state's economic, political, social-psychological and military power against other actors or countries and protecting their interests. Strategy is a combination of resources, goals and methods for the success of a policy.

Strategy can be a bridge between reality and the desired gap in the present and the future. It is a comprehensive calculation of goals, concepts and resources within acceptable risk limits to create better future outcomes. It requires consideration in a strategic environment with a certain time to apply resources to achieve the desired results in the future.

Strategy in the context of the state is to achieve the state's political goals in competition or cooperation with other actors even though it conflicts with carrying out specific work and instruments of power (political or diplomatic, economic, military and information) (David Jablonsky, 2002). In other words, strategy is a competitive strategic state policy with power attached to natural and social resources.

According to (Aliminsyah & Pandji, 2004:18) strategy is that in realizing maximum results, a directed plan is needed. In this case, the

strategy for achieving the goals of each organization requires an overall plan. So organizations in coordinating various elements in carrying out activities effectively and efficiently do not just choose the best combination. In the work area of an organization, to obtain a strong position or position requires the right strategy. This is because organizations in implementing an approach to meeting the wants and needs of customers in the work area require better knowledge and experience.

According to (Daoed Joesoef, 2014) strategy is a whole operation carried out both physically and intellectually in responding, preparing and monitoring collectively in achieving goals. Daoed Joesoef provides several synonyms for strategy, namely planning, programming, management, rational decisions, methods, how to use them, and various other activities. This is carried out to achieve targets by identifying goals and objectives in space and time.

This research will bring together various views from their opinions and institutions regarding strategy, to solve problems in achieving goals. According to (Arthur F. Lykke Jr., 2001) in *the US Army War College Guide to Strategy* , formulating all kinds of strategies, whether military, political or economic, depends on the strength of the elements used, namely, *Ends, Ways* and *Means* . The description of these elements is:

- a. *Ends* , are goals that are achieved and require proper analysis and clarity in determining the effective and efficient use of *ways* and *means*
- b. *Ways* are the methods used to realize the set goals, so that they are possible and capable of being implemented according to the plan taking into account the available resources.
- c. *Means* are available resources that can be used to realize the goals that have been set and in accordance with the methods used.

Strategy in a particular field is the art and science of security coalitions and strategies for using national power by developing integrated

strategic concepts and targeted action programs. The strategy theory of *ends, ways* and *means* has a central role in formulating and implementing the development of the TNI-AD armour corps posture in terms of Strength, Capability and Deployment in facing modern war. Understanding the interrelationships between these three elements helps ensure that plans and actions taken meet strategic objectives and are effective in achieving results.

#### **2.1.4 Development of Defense Force**

According to Easton (1985) development is an effort to improve living standards and realize existing potential systematically. The systematic process consists of at least 3 elements. First, there are inputs, namely conservation input materials. Second, there is a conservation process, which is a vehicle for processing input materials. Third, there is an output, namely as a result of the conservation process carried out. According to Emil Salim (previously, as Minister of State for Supervision of Development and the Environment, 1978-1983) sustainable development is "a process of change in which resource exploitation, direction, investment, orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in conditions that are in harmony and increase present and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. According to Johan Galtung, efforts are made to fulfill basic human needs, both individually and in groups, in ways that do not cause damage to either social life or the social environment.

According to Digdowiseiso, development is a conscious effort by subjects, be it society or institutions, to improve conditions for the better. This increase can be in the form of expansion or improvement (Digdowiseiso, 2019, p. 11).

This development can include social systems, such as development in the political sector, economic sector, infrastructure sector, education and technology sector, institutional sector, cultural sector and national defense sector (Anggara & Sumantri, 2016, pp. 18–19).

Development is also interpreted as transformation in the economic, social and cultural fields carried out deliberately through policies and strategies to achieve desired conditions (Digdowiseiso, 2019, p. 8). From the opinions of the experts above, the important dimensions of development theory are: (1) the existence of subjects who program development, (2) this is done deliberately through policies and strategies, and (3) there are changes in the areas being developed for the better.

In general, we can define development as a planning process (social plan) carried out by development planning bureaucrats to make changes as a process of increasing welfare for society. The conceptualization of development is a process of continuous improvement in a society towards a better or more prosperous life so that there are several ways to determine the level of welfare in a country. The benchmark for development is not only per capita income, but more than that it must be accompanied by improving income distribution, reducing poverty and reducing the unemployment rate.

Development theory provides a conceptual framework that can assist in formulating arguments, analyzing land problems, and developing recommendations in the context of development posture.

#### **2.1.4.1 Posture Development**

Development of National Defense Posture is directed at increasing national defense capabilities, both military defense and non-military defense. The potential threats facing Indonesia are increasingly complex and diverse, requiring strong national defense capabilities. The National Defense posture continues to be adjusted and directed to be able to respond to various possible challenges, potential and actual threats (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2015).

Main Component Development is directed at facing military threats and hybrid threats. The development of a land-based defense posture is aimed at being able to secure land areas and land borders from various threats, as well as being able to provide operational support to other units.

The development of maritime dimensions is directed at building capabilities in securing the vast sea areas of the archipelago at the surface and depth as well as providing support and compatibility for land and air movement. The development of air dimension posture is directed at being able to monitor especially national air space and some regional air space, being able to guard national air space, being able to utilize space, and providing support for inter-space joint operations (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2015).

The emergence of various potential threats to state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the nation has become a reference for developing the National Defense Posture. Development of defense forces in accordance with the 2005-2025 RPJPN to create a safe, peaceful and united Indonesia. The development target to be achieved is to realize the development of a National Defense Posture that is reliable and capable of supporting PMD and is respected regionally and internationally. To achieve targets, comprehensive and adaptive defense management is needed, supported by reliable technology

The development of the state's defense posture is directed at achieving harmonization between military defense and non-military defense within the Sishankamrata framework which is characterized by people, universality and regionalism, by prioritizing strengthening state defense on strategic islands which is a priority for the national development program.

Posture development theory is a systematic approach to designing, developing, and maintaining the military capabilities of a of the armed forces so that they can be effective in facing modern threats.

### **2.1.5 National Defense Posture**

Defense posture is a manifestation of the strength, capability and Deployment of National Defense and Security (Hankamneg) which aims to support the implementation of strategies in achieving the goals and

objectives of Defense and Security. Defense posture includes three important aspects including *strength*, *capability* and *deployment* (Yusup, 2014). Strength is the totality of the synergy of forces from elements that involve elements of combat power from the entire defense structure. This includes organization, personnel, materials, facilities and services, systems and methods, as well as the budget used to support the main tasks of the TNI. Capabilities are strengths and resources that can be used in carrying out a military operation. This capability is implemented through various forms of operations, both independently and as part of a joint operation. Meanwhile, Deployment is a concept that describes the strategy and layout of a country's defense resources. The deployment is directed at being ready to face various threats that may come, ranging from military threats to natural disasters or other emergency situations.

Military defense forces include organizational aspects, main weapons system equipment and its supporters, as well as base aspects (Sisriadi, 2016). Strength is the totality of the synergy of forces from elements that involve elements of combat power from the entire defense structure. This includes organization, personnel, materials, facilities and services, systems and methods, as well as budgets utilized to support the main tasks of the TNI (TNI Angkatan Udara, 2010):

1. Organization includes the formation of units consisting of various types of units. Command Structure includes determining the command and control structure of the unit which is important. This includes the appointment of adequate commanders and staff.
2. Personnel includes Recruitment and Training and health maintenance. Recruitment seeks to recruit high-quality personnel and train them well in tactics and techniques. Health Maintenance seeks to ensure the health and wellness of personnel with adequate medical care.
3. Material includes defense equipment: Obtaining and maintaining defense equipment. Weapons and Ordnance supplies units with

firearms, ammunition, personal protection, and other necessary equipment.

4. Facilities and Services include Headquarters and logistics: Have adequate facilities for administrative activities, training and equipment maintenance. Logistics: Ensures supplies of food, fuel, spare parts, and other logistical support are available to armour corps units.
5. Systems and Methods include Tactics and Procedures as well as communication systems: Develop tactics appropriate to the operating environment and assigned tasks. Have a reliable communications system for coordination in combat and with other elements in the armed forces.
6. The budget includes funding and budget supervision. Ensure sufficient budget to support armour corps operations and maintenance. Budget Oversight: Manage the budget efficiently and ensure appropriate use for purposes.

Military defense capabilities include five main capabilities, namely intelligence capabilities, defense capabilities, security capabilities, regional empowerment capabilities and support capabilities (Sisriadi, 2016). Capabilities are strengths and resources that can be used in carrying out a military operation . This capability is implemented through various forms of operations, both independently and as part of a joint operation . The following is a further explanation of these five abilities:

1. Intelligence Capabilities include Information Gathering and Intelligence Analysis : Information Gathering is the Ability to collect current data and information about potential threats, including enemy movements, potential conflicts, and the situation in relevant areas. Intelligence Analysis is the ability to analyze intelligence data to understand an enemy's intentions and capabilities and identify potential vulnerabilities.

2. Defense Capabilities include Territorial Defense : and Key Infrastructure Protection . Territorial Defense is the ability to defend a country's territory from potential threats, including enemy attacks, by using defense elements . Key Infrastructure Protection is the Ability to protect vital infrastructure such as roads, bridges and other important facilities from enemy attack.
3. Security Capabilities include Regional Security and Order. Ability to maintain security and stability in areas that may be vulnerable to internal threats or disruption. Order is the ability to handle emergency situations, civil unrest, or criminal acts that may disrupt stability.
4. Regional Empowerment Capabilities include Infrastructure Development and community empowerment . Ability to develop infrastructure in strategic areas to support mobility and operations. Community Empowerment is the ability to involve local communities in defense efforts, promote cooperation, and support civil readiness.
5. Support Capabilities include Logistics and Supply as well as Communications and Systems : The ability to provide logistics, food supplies, ammunition and medical care to units and other defense elements. Communications and Systems is the Ability to provide reliable communications systems and information technology infrastructure that supports coordination and exchange of information between armour corps units and other defense components.

The defense force that has been professionally formed is then developed into a military defense force which is intended to implement national defense strategies to face real threats and ward off potential threats (Sisriadi, 2016). Deployment is a concept that includes strategic planning and layout of a country's defense resources to face various

threats that may arise, including military threats, natural disasters , or other emergency situations:

1. Resource Deployment : The Deployment involves determining where units will be located or distributed throughout the country. This includes selecting strategic positions that enable units to respond quickly to emerging threats.
2. Flexibility : Deployments must be designed with flexibility so that units can be deployed to various areas according to developing situations. This includes the ability to move units from one area to another that may require greater attention.

The country's defense posture is directed in accordance with military defense and non-military defense capabilities that are adapted to the dynamics of developments in the strategic environment. The national defense posture is to protect national goals and interests which are realized in accordance with the standards of national defense strength, capability and status. The military defense posture consists of Main Components, Reserve Components and Supporting Components, which are directed through building strength, capabilities and deployments (Ministry of Defense, 2015). Meanwhile, the non-military defense posture consists of the Main Elements and Other Elements of National Strength which are compiled and managed by Ministries/Institutions outside the defense sector.

The posture development policy consists of a military defense posture consisting of Main Components, Reserve Components and Supporting Components, including (Jakumhaneg 2020-2024, 2021):

1. Development of professional, adaptive and responsive human resources to the dynamics of strategic environmental development. Human resource development is carried out through increasing education and training as well as adopting and adapting new technology.

2. Realizing the fulfillment of the basic strengths of the Indonesian National Army so that an effective deterrent force is formed that has adequate striking power and high mobility. The main strength of the Indonesian National Army must be supported by an effective and strong Reserve Component. This support is aimed at carrying out a protracted war throughout the national territory if the country is invaded by a foreign power,
3. Integrating the development of the Integrated Trimatra defense system network to support the world maritime axis policy towards a respected maritime power in the region.
4. Continuing the modernization of the Indonesian National Army's main weapons systems to strengthen strategic and tactical weapons for all three dimensions.
5. Establishment and determination of Reserve Components for land, sea and air forces in order to enlarge the strength and strengthen the capabilities of the Main Components in facing threats,
6. The arrangement of Supporting Components is directed at increasing the strength and capabilities of the Main Components and Reserve Components.

The theory of national defense posture will help guide and provide a strong theoretical foundation for developing the TNI-AD's armour corps posture in facing the challenges of modern warfare. By understanding this connection, your thesis can be more focused and have a more significant impact on the development of national defense.

#### **2.1.6 SWOT**

SWOT analysis is used to identify various factors systematically to formulate organizational strategies. The strategic decision making process is always related to the development of the organization's mission, goals, strategies and policies. Study use the SWOT method to determine what strategy best with the conditions described from the results of descriptive analysis. The SWOT method is a method of formulating strategies using

evaluate strengths , weaknesses , opportunities ( *opportunities* ) and threats *in* a project or something speculation. Company's internal strengths *and* weaknesses along with the environmental *opportunities* and threats *faced* by the company . SWOT analysis is also an auxiliary tool for strategic planning

According to Freddy Rangkuti (2009:18) SWOT analysis is the systematic identification of various factors to formulate company strategy. This analysis is based on logic that can maximize strengths *and* opportunities , but simultaneously minimize *weaknesses* and *threats* .

From the various understandings of the experts above, it can be concluded that SWOT analysis is how a company sees its strengths and weaknesses due to influences from within the company and how the company sees opportunities and threats from the external environment that need to be known to develop an effective strategy. The definitions of these assessment factors are as follows

1) Strengths

are the relative resources, skills, or advantages of a company and the desires of the markets the company serves or hopes to serve. Power appears in the form of financial resources, image, market leadership, buyer and supplier relationships and other factors.

2) Weaknesses

Are limitations or deficiencies that significantly reduce the performance of a company. The sources of this shortage are financial resources, management abilities, marketing skills and image.

3) Opportunities

Is the most beneficial in a company environment. Identification of opportunities can be seen from market segments, changes in competition or command policies, changes in technology and improved relationships with buyers or suppliers.

#### 4) Threats

This is an unfavorable situation for the company. The forms of threats faced by companies come from competitors, slow market growth, increasing bargaining power from buyers or suppliers, suppliers, technological changes and policy changes.

SWOT analysis provides a realistic understanding of an organization's relationship with its environment to create strategies that maximize strengths and opportunities. and minimize existing weaknesses and threats. According to Rangkuti (2014), SWOT analysis is divided into four strategies, namely SO strategy, WO strategy, ST strategy, and WT strategy different for different purposes. four strategies, namely SO is a correlation between *strength* and *opportunities* , WO strategy is a correlation between *weakness* and *opportunities* , ST strategy is the correlation between *strengths* and *threats* , as well as the WT strategy is a combination of *weakness* and *threats* .

- a. SO strategy is a strategy of using strengths to optimize opportunities
- b. WO strategy is to minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities.
- c. ST strategy is to use force to deal with threats
- d. WT strategy is to minimize weaknesses in order to avoid threats

In the context of the thesis on developing the posture of the TNI-AD armour corps facing modern war, the application of SWOT theory can provide in-depth insight into the conditions and challenges faced by the armour corps .

#### **2.1.7 Threats**

Threats are all conceptual activities or efforts carried out by means of criminal acts and politically to change or overhaul existing policies. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) often faces various

threats which are considered capable of endangering state sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation.

According to Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, threats are any efforts and activities that are deemed to endanger or threaten the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the country and the safety of the entire nation from threats from both within the country and abroad. Military threats are threats made by a country by the military to other countries. Armed Threats are threats that come from armed force movements. An Armed Movement is a movement that carries out armed resistance/attacks against a legitimate government carried out by a group of citizens of a country.

According to Yusgiantoro, a threat is any activity that hinders national interests that endangers the safety of the nation and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia originating from within and outside the country (Yusgiantoro, 2022). Threats are the main factor that forms the basis of deterrence , both actual (real) and potential (not yet real). Threats are dynamic and can change over time. Stephen M. Waltz (1987) states that there are four threat criteria in the book entitled *The Origins of Alliances* , including:

- a. Power includes size, population and economic capabilities.
- b. Attacking ability.
- c. Intent to attack.
- d. Territorial proximity, ability to attack and intention to attack (Waltz, 1987).

Based on the explanation above, threats are all actions and actions that can endanger the safety of oneself, the agency, the state and the nation and can hinder the goals.

The importance of understanding threats in the context of developing the TNI-AD's armour corps posture to face modern warfare. Formulating strategy, developing capabilities, and adapting tactics to

varying threats are key to ensuring the armour corps is ready and effective to meet complex defensive challenges.

### **2.1.8 Modern Warfare**

Martin Van Crevel (2000) said Modern war is a war that is very different from previous military concepts, methods and technologies, emphasizing how combatants must be modernized to maintain their combat worthiness. Because of this, modern warfare is an evolving subject, looking different in different times and places. In its narrow sense, modern war is simply a synonym for "contemporary war."

According to Richard English (2013) Modern war can be defined as heterogeneous, organized, mutually hostile hostility and violence between armed groups, on a scale more than small, carried out with political objectives, has socio-political dynamics, and is focused on the use of power in a country. Richard English adds that strategy and 'tactics' are inseparable in modern warfare so that it can be said to be the art of using military means to achieve certain political goals and policy objectives, and the latter as operations at a lower level: tactics are fundamental . detailed day-to-day choices regarding the use of armed forces that are organized and aligned with strategic objectives. Defined thus, tactics involve the operationalization of strategy. As Clausewitz often put it: 'tactics is the theory of the use of military force in battle. Strategy is the theory of the use of battle for the purposes of war', and 'the use of battle as a means to achieve the ends of war'.

. In the Ministry of Defense's hanjar proxy war (2020), modern warfare is also said to be the fourth generation and is also associated with extreme *asymmetric warfare* born of distrust of the state. Loyalty to the state shifts to loyalty to religion, tribe, ethnic group, group and others. This war involves two or more unequal actors and covers a wide spectrum. Involving transnational and sub-national network organizations to convey messages to target audiences. Strategically focused on breaking the will of the decision maker and tactically avoiding confrontation.

## Types of Modern Warfare

- a. Asymmetric Warfare. War between *belligerents* or warring parties whose military strengths are very different.
- b. Hybrid or Combination Warfare. Hybrid or Combination War is a war that combines conventional war techniques, asymmetric war and information war to achieve victory over the opponent.
- c. *Network Centric Warfare* (NCW). War superiority in weapons, information and communication technology in the deployment of forces on the battlefield.
- d. Cyber War ( *Cyber Warfare* ). War is carried out by mobilizing the strength, capabilities and sophistication of computer systems.
- e. Proxy War. It is a confrontation between two great powers using substitute actors to avoid direct confrontation to reduce the risk of fatal destruction. *“A proxy war is a conflict inflicted by a major power or powers that do not become involved in it directly. Often, proxy wars involve countries fighting their opponents' allies or helping their allies fight their opponents.”*

According to Pk Mallick (2020) in modern war, military organizations that can adopt and promote new technology clearly have important advantages. Adapting technology developed in the civilian world, such as radio, for military use is not enough. They had to take the next step and really push forward technological development, knowing from the experience gained in wartime that these developments were vital. New technology is useless to the military. organization except that its members “formulated a doctrine for exploiting each weapons innovation to the maximum. The connection between modern technology and warfare is that a military's early experience with a new technology can reveal problems in making the new capability operational. Advanced technology brings smaller, more quickly deployed, and flexible land forces to conflict. These forces would benefit greatly from increased situational awareness.

Soldiers can be equipped with real-time interactive GPS, video, and voice communications connected to unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Images acquired by these sensors can be sent in real-time to commanders at higher levels of the chain for them to accurately identify friend or foe locations, view the battle space from multiple vantage points and respond appropriately. A convoy, about to be ambushed, could have a UAV flying ahead to alert them to trouble. Admiral William Owens, USN (Retd.) former vice chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said for years that critical “revolutions” are informative. Owens argues that microprocessors are a key element in the development of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). He defines the ongoing revolution in military affairs as “the ability to achieve unified vision—the stage at which raw data collected from a network of different types of sensors is successfully combined into information. Apart from that, the military still has to prepare the physical condition and training of soldiers. They must prepare the minds of the next generation of military leaders to face challenges on the battlefield. Intellectual preparation must be an awareness of things that will not change the nature of war.

In this context, it is necessary to see the relationship between the theory or concept of modern warfare and the development of the TNI-AD's armour corps posture in facing the challenges of modern warfare. A deep understanding of the dynamics of modern warfare helps formulate effective strategies, develop appropriate capabilities, and ensure the armour corps is ready to face a variety of threats and combat scenarios.

**Table 2.1. Summary of Theories and Concepts**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Research question</b>	<b>Theoretical framework</b>	<b>Information</b>
1.	How has the development of the Armour corps Posture of the Indonesian National Army been carried out to Face Modern War?	1. Defense Science 2. Defense Management 3. Development 4. Defense Posture 5. Threat 6. Modern Warfare	Data collection technique : Interviews and Literature Study
2.	What are the obstacles to developing the armour corps posture of the Indonesian National Army to face modern warfare?	1. Defense Science 2. Defense Management 3. Development 4. Defense Posture 5. Threat 6. Modern Warfare	Data collection technique : Interviews and Literature Study
3.	What is the strategy for developing a good armour corps posture for the Indonesian National Army to face modern warfare?	1. Defense Science 2. Defense Management 3. Strategy 4. Development 5. Defense Posture 6. SWOT 7. Threat 8. Modern Warfare	Data collection technique : Interviews and Literature Study

Source: Processed by the researcher (2023)

## 2.2 Previous Research

There are several previous studies to find information regarding the Development of Armour corps Posture and Modern Warfare. This is needed in an effort to analyze the research question points in this thesis. Therefore, the author tries to refer to several related studies. It is hoped that the existence of several references can contribute to completing the research and also as a reference for the writer so that they can make good research.

The first article is *Membangun Postur TNI Ideal* written by Connie Rahakundini Bakrie in the CSICI Journal Vol IV/March – April 2008. In the article, she examines the study of Building the ideal TNI Posture in each

dimension, she explains that the posture development agenda carried out is not achieved due to budget support that was not provided by the government.

The second article is the *Pengembangan Postur Pertahanan Militer Guna Mendukung Terwujudnya Poros Maritim Dunia* written by Sisriadi in *Wira* Volume 59 / No. 43 / March-April 2016 2016. In this article, we examine military defense architecture which has a crucial role in increasing the deterrence *effect* of military defense posture against outside parties who would disturb the country's sovereignty.

The third article is *Pemberdayaan Postur Satuan Kavaleri Tni Ad Dalam Pelaksanaan Fungsi Penggempur Di Wilayah Kodam Iii/Siliwangi (Studi Di Batalyon Kavaleri 4/Tank)* written by Rudi Kurniawan, Defense University in August 2017. In this article, he examines the existence of the Yonkav 4/Tank Posture who have not been able to reach the expected conditions in terms of ability, strength and Deployment are faced with the demands of the main tasks of the unit and the main tasks of the Military Command. Where the ideal posture must take into account the capabilities of the defense equipment it has, where a weapons system must have the capability of weapons systems, communication systems and automotive systems that have modern technology so that they are able to compete with today's modern weapons systems.

Fourth Article namely *Strategi Pembangunan Postur Komando Operasi Khusus Tentara Nasional Indonesia Dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Terorisme* written by Sulistiyana. This research puts forward the argument that the TNI's duties in Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) include, among other things, the task of overcoming terrorism. For this reason, the TNI is building a Special Operations Command organization (Koopssus TNI) with a posture that is adapted to developments in threats and support capabilities.

The fifth article is *Penyusunan Postur Pertahanan Militer Berdasarkan Analisis Ancaman Militer Guna Mewujudkan Sistem*

Pertahanan Negara Yang Tangguh written by Nanang Hery Soebakgijo. In this article, we examine the current National Defense System which is not yet strong in overcoming military threats, as evidenced by the existence of territorial violations committed by other countries, but the TNI has not been able to detect, ward off and take action against these territorial violations optimally. In this regard, researcher carried out research with the aim of creating a role model for preparing a Military Defense Posture based on military threat analysis in order to create a strong Defense System.

The sixth article is the Strategi Pengembangan Postur TNI-AD Dihadapkan pada Pengembangan Daerah Otonomi Baru di Papua written by Philip Jeremia Sinaga Defense University of the Republic of Indonesia Citizenship Journal Vol. 7 No. 1 June 2023. In this article, we examine the strategy for developing the TNI-AD's posture in facing the development of a new autonomous region in Papua which is implemented through defense management.

The seventh article is *Modern Conventional Warfare: An Overview* written by Martin van Creveld from Hebrew University, Jerusalem. He studied developments that occurred in conventional warfare. which then in one of its findings revealed that the fact that the forces on both sides were modern would be the best guarantee to prevent serious war between each other.

The eighth article is Analisis Pertempuran Armenia - Azerbaijan Tahun 2020 Dari Aspek Strategi Perang Modern written by Ali Thomas from the Indonesian Navy Command and Staff College in the Archipelago: Journal of Social Sciences Vol 9 No 2 2022. This research examines the course of the battle between Armenia and Azerbaijan, where the victory in the battle between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 2020 was influenced by the existence of modern defense equipment following current developments in science and technology in the form of UAVs ( *unmanned aerial vehicles* ) and UAS ( *Unmanned aircraft Vehicle Systems* ).

No	Name	Title	Method	Research result	Equality	Difference
1.	Connie Rahakundini Bakrie  CSICI Journal Vol IV/March – April 2008  2008	Membangun Postur TNI Ideal	Qualitative	The government has not paid attention to posture development as seen in the approved defense budget allocation	Discusses Posture Development	The differences exist in the main objects studied
2.	Sisriadi  Heroes Volume 59 / No. 43 / March-April 2016  2016	Pengembangan Postur Pertahanan Militer Guna Mendukung Terwujudnya Poros Maritim Dunia	Qualitative	Military defense architecture not only plays a role in strengthening military defense posture to support the implementation of national defense, but what is even more crucial is to increase the deterrence effect of military defense posture against outside parties who would disturb state sovereignty. Faced with geographical conditions as an archipelagic country, the military defense architecture must be prepared early as one of the prerequisites for the success of the country's defense system in realizing the world's maritime axis.	Discusses Posture Development	The differences exist in the main objects studied

3.	Rudi Kurniawan Defense University August 2017	Pemberdayaan Postur Satuan Kavaleri Tni Ad Dalam Pelaksanaan Fungsi Penggempur Di Wilayah Kodam Iii/Siliwangi (Studi Di Batalyon Kavaleri 4/Tank)	Qualitative	The current posture of Yonkav 4/Tank has not been able to reach the expected conditions both in terms of ability, strength and Deployment faced with the demands of the unit's main tasks and the Kodam's main tasks. The ideal posture must take into account the capabilities of the defense equipment it has, where a weapons system must have the capability of a weapons system, communications system and automotive system that has modern technology so that it is able to compete with today's modern weapons systems.	Discusses Armour corps Posture	The difference is that this article does not discuss strategies for developing armour corps posture in the face of modern warfare
4.	Sulistiyana Defense University of the Republic of Indonesia	Strategi Pembangunan Postur Komando Operasi Khusus Tentara Nasional Indonesia Dalam Menghadapi Ancaman	Qualitative	Posture building strategies The TNI Koopssus considers ends (goals), means (infrastructure) and ways. related to posture involving strength, ability and Deployment. 2)	Discussing Posture Development with the Ends, Means, Ways Theory	There are differences in research objects

		Terorisme		<p>strategic synergy of the TNI Koopssus with other ministries and institutions in dealing with terrorism namely operational strategy, as for those who carry out strategy and policy making</p> <p>organizational strategy is TNI Headquarters in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense, Kemenkopolhukam and BNPT. Strategic synergy is also carried out with internal communication and coordination</p> <p>facing the threat of terrorism. There are still several functions of the TNI Koopssus that have not been implemented accommodated in the position, to complete the capability aspect.</p>		
5.	Nanang Soebakgijo Hery	Penyusunan Postur Pertahanan Militer Berdasarkan Analisis Ancaman	Quantitative	<p>The results of the analysis show that alternative military threats that need to be given first priority are <i>state actors</i> and the most dominant criteria that</p>	Discusses military posture	Differences exist in research objects and research methods

	Defense University of the Republic of Indonesia	Militer Guna Mewujudkan Sistem Pertahanan Negara Yang Tangguh		influence military threats to the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia are <i>capability criteria</i> .		
6.	Philip Jeremia Sinaga  Defense University of the Republic of Indonesia  Citizenship Journal Vol. 7 No. June 1, 2023	Strategi Pengembangan Postur TNI-AD Dihadapkan pada Pengembangan Daerah Otonomi Baru di Papua	Qualitative	The strategy for developing the TNI-AD's posture in facing the development of the new autonomous region in Papua can be implemented through structured defense management starting from planning that is specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and has a clear time limit. Apart from planning, it must also be followed by organization to regulate physical and non-physical development based on the translation of existing strategic environmental threats.	Discusses Posture Development Strategies	The differences in these articles are differences in the scope of the research object
7.	Martin van Creveld  Hebrew University, Jerusalem	<i>Modern Conventional Warfare: An Overview</i>	Qualitative	Wars of the kind that still occur rarely, if ever, involve the most modern armed forces on either side; indeed the fact that the forces on both sides are	Discussing the Existence of Modern Warfare	The difference is that this article does not discuss strategies for developing

				modern will be the best guarantee to prevent them fighting each other in earnest.		armour corps posture in the face of modern warfare
8.	Ali Thomas Indonesian Navy Command and Staff College  Nusantara: Journal of Science Social  Vol 9 No 2 Year 2022 Pg. : 430 - 438	Analisis Pertempuran Armenia - Azerbaijan Tahun 2020 Dari Aspek Strategi Perang Modern	Qualitative	Azerbaijan won victory in the battle between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 2020 which is equipped with modern equipment following current developments in science and technology in the form of UAV ( <i>unmanned aerial vehicle</i> ), UAS ( <i>Unmanned aircraft Vehicle System</i> )	Discussing the Existence of Modern Warfare	The difference is that the article does not discuss the strategy for developing the TNI-AD's armour corps posture in the face of modern warfare

Source: Processed by the researcher (2024)

## 2.3 Research Framework

This sub-chapter will explain the framework for thinking, making a framework for thinking aims to facilitate understanding in solving problems. The thinking framework in this research consists of four main components consisting of *input*, *process*, *output* and *outcome*. The explanation of each component is as follows:

### **a. Inputs**

In the input component, the initial stage of research begins with collecting problem phenomena that occur to be researched. The result of the phenomenon obtained is a shift in the pattern of war that occurs to modern war which uses defense equipment with advanced technology. This includes the armour corps defense equipment in it which demands the development of the TNI-AD's armour corps posture to face modern war.

### **b. Process**

In the *process component*, all input in the problem is processed by analyzing it based on existing phenomena according to the theories and concepts that will be used. At this stage we will also look at the process of implementing strategies that will be used as a form of policy to deal with modern war in Indonesia. This aims to direct research in accordance with the objectives to be achieved.

### **c. Outputs**

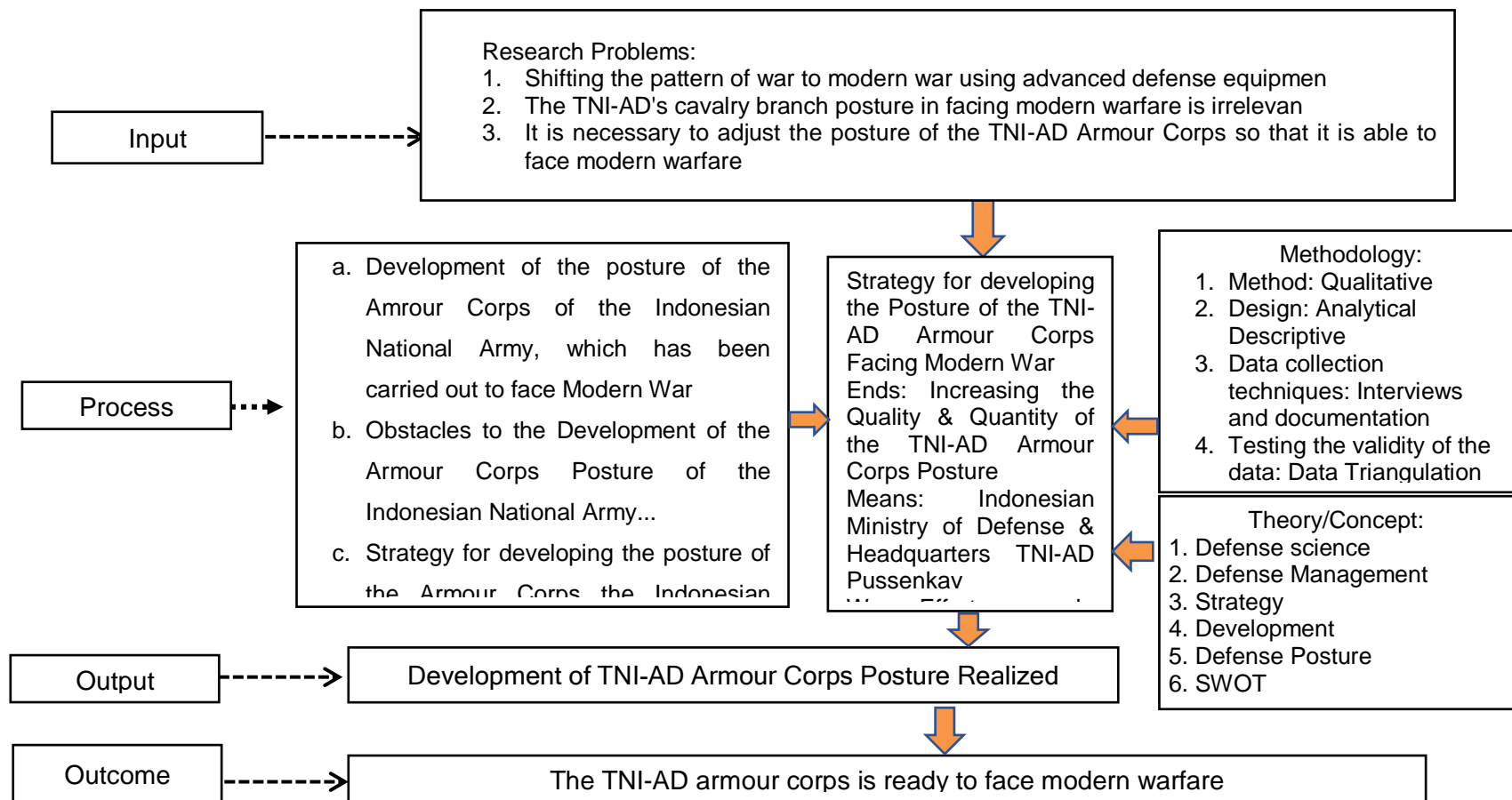
In the output component, after *the input* and *process* are implemented, *the output is expected* to be: Development of the TNI-AD Armour corps Posture that has been realized

### **d. Outcomes**

In the *outcome component*, it explains the impact that can be produced by *the output* of the research process to be carried out. *Outcomes* in the form of *It is hoped* that the TNI-AD Armour corps is

ready/relevant to face modern warfare as a result that will be achieved in the long term with a strategy resulting from a threat interpretation process that has *ends, means* and *ways* .

To make it easier to understand this research, the researcher presents an image that represents a general overview of this research in the form of a framework, as follows:



**Figure 2.1 Research Framework**

Source: Processed by the researcher (2023)