

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In this research, literature from various relevant academic sources is utilized to explore the theories that will be applied. The study aims to construct a contextual understanding centered on the conceptual framework and theories developed through academic reasoning. The goal is to comprehend the success of the Wehrkreise strategy within the broader system of total people's warfare during the Indonesian revolution, particularly in achieving the strategic objective of full independence. This understanding is also aimed at maintaining a strong defense system amid the future dynamics and conditions of global stability.

The exploration of theories within the research sub-focus is designed to address the research question. The study elaborates on the theory of determinant factors contributing to effectiveness, the Wehrkreise strategy, the theory of total people's war strategy, implementation theory, and grand strategy theory. Additionally, the analysis of these theories is grounded in relevant legal frameworks that highlight the interrelation between decision-making processes and the implementation of the defense system. This research also delves into the historical aspects of key events experienced during the Indonesian Revolutionary War.

These theories are employed based on the premise that the success of the Wehrkreise defense strategy cannot be comprehensively analyzed using a single theory. Instead, insights from multiple theories are required. The researcher integrates these related theories to provide a well-rounded explanation and offer a comprehensive perspective on the research focus (J. Creswell & Clark, 2018). In this context, the study explores the determinant factors of success, Wehrkreise, total war, total people's war, war generation, and policy implementation. These theories constitute the

main fields and sub-focus of the research, addressing the research question.

These theories are used based on the assumption that the effectiveness of the Wehrkreise defense strategy cannot be analyzed comprehensively using only one theory. Instead, many insights are needed from other theories. Researchers use these related theories to provide explanations and provide a comprehensive perspective on the research focus (J. Creswell & Clark, 2018). In this context, researchers strive to explore the determinant factors of effectiveness, wehrkreise, total war, total People's war, war generation, and policy implementation.

All of these concepts are interrelated in the context of how a state prepares for and conducts war effectively. The determinant factors of effectiveness explain the conditions that influence the success of strategic implementation. Wehrkreise and policy implementation play crucial roles in ensuring that strategies can be executed effectively on the ground. Total war and total people's war signify the escalation of resource mobilization, where the state's grand strategy is employed to coordinate all these elements. Meanwhile, war generation highlights the social and cultural impacts of wartime experiences, which, in turn, can influence the future implementation of policies and the development of state strategies.

To identify the determinant factors that influence a strategy's success, it is essential to apply the theory of effectiveness. This theory provides a framework for understanding how various elements contribute to achieving desired outcomes. By using effectiveness theory, researchers can systematically evaluate the impact of different factors on a strategy's performance, thereby identifying which elements are most crucial in determining success. In the context of this research, applying effectiveness theory is critical to comprehensively analyzing how the Wehrkreise strategy functioned during the Indonesian Revolutionary War and how these factors

continue to influence the implementation of the Total People's Defense System in modern times.

### **2.1.1 Determinant Factors**

Determinant factors are key elements that influence the achievement of operational and strategic goals. These factors reflect the extent to which the tasks and ends can be accomplished. They demonstrate how various elements depend on certain critical factors that affect the ability to achieve its objectives.

Sondang P. Siagian (2018) explains that determinant factors encompass the utilization of resources, facilities, and infrastructure that have been pre-planned to produce specific outputs in activities. The success is significantly influenced by how effectively these factors are applied. For example, during the Indonesian revolutionary war, the use of the Wehrkreise strategy highlighted the importance of efficiently utilizing minimal resources, which was a key factor in the success of the effort.

At the same time, the Wehrkreise strategy can be understood through the lens of organizational theory, particularly in how it reflects a decentralized organizational structure. Wehrkreise divided the defense effort into semi-autonomous zones, each responsible for its operations, while still coordinating with the central leadership. This mirrors concepts in decentralization theory within organizational studies, where distributing decision-making power to smaller units allows for greater flexibility and adaptability. In the case of the Indonesian Army, this approach enabled effective responses to localized threats, making the most of limited resources, which aligns with contingency theory in organizational management.

The selection of the appropriate strategy by the TNI during that period exemplifies the successful application of determinant factors. From an organizational perspective, Wehrkreise can also be seen as an example

of a task-based organizational structure, where different zones were given specific responsibilities to defend particular areas. This form of structure enabled the Indonesian Army to focus on localized defense and guerrilla warfare, with each zone operating according to its particular conditions, thus enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness.

Furthermore, network within organizational studies helps explain the success of the Wehrkreise strategy. Coordination between different zones and between military and civilian forces created a networked structure that enhanced communication and resource-sharing across the defense system. Rather than operating as isolated units, these zones functioned as part of an integrated defense network, exemplifying how organizational networks can facilitate better collaboration and more dynamic responses to complex threats. The strategic alignment between zones was crucial for ensuring that each region could operate independently while still contributing to the larger national defense strategy.

According to Chatterjee et al. (2009), strategic management positively impacts organizational goal attainment through effective planning, formulation, implementation, and evaluation of innovation, feedback, and communication methods. An effective strategy enables organizations to optimally respond to competitive situations. For instance, the Wehrkreise strategy employed by the Army during the Indonesian revolution illustrates how the right strategy can maximize the use of limited resources in critical situations. Conversely, poor strategy, as evidenced by the failure of large companies like Blockbuster in adapting to digital transformation, demonstrates how failure to respond to market dynamics can be disastrous. In the context of organizational theory, the Wehrkreise strategy represents a successful adaptation of both strategy and structure to meet the specific needs of wartime conditions, demonstrating that both strategic management and organizational design are critical to success in dynamic environments.

Enhancing these key success factors requires aligning strategic practices within the organization to strengthen its ability to face challenges and seize opportunities. Chia and Mackay (2023) emphasize the importance of absorbing and applying various inputs and suggestions in overcoming these challenges and opportunities. Gary et al. (2008) add that the key to a successful strategy is to clarify decision-making authority and accelerate the flow of information to ensure rapid and accurate dissemination. Rapert et al. (2002) also stress the importance of managing strategic consensus through effective vertical communication.

In his well-known book *The "Alignment" Theory: Creating Strategic Fit*, Chorn (1991) explains that strategic alignment allows organizations to operate at optimal levels by optimizing the combination of production, administration, development, and integration within competitive situations, business strategies, organizational culture, and leadership style. It is crucial to note that the optimization of various organizational aspects plays a significant role in achieving the set objectives.

From the various theories reviewed, it can be concluded that determinant factors are elements that influence the extent to which an organization or activity can achieve its predetermined targets by utilizing available resources, facilities, and infrastructure. These factors include strategy, management, human resources, leadership, communication, and strategic alignment. In the context of the Indonesian revolutionary war, the Army, as the organization responsible for defending Indonesia's independence, was able to adapt and apply these determinant factors in a situation full of challenges and opportunities.

Various theories regarding determinant factors have been developed by experts to explain and analyze how an organization or activity can improve its performance in different situations. These theories can serve as references or guidelines in designing, implementing, and evaluating an organization or strategy. Therefore, these theories emphasize the

importance of strategy, human resource management, leadership, communication, and strategic alignment as the determinant factors that need to be examined.

Although these five dimensions are considered key factors influencing organizational performance, it is also important to recognize that each theory has limitations and may not be applicable in all contexts. For example, while strategy and leadership are often highlighted as primary factors in organizational success, some research suggests that without the support of effective communication and strategic alignment, even the best strategies can fail.

Conversely, organizations that excel in internal communication may still face significant challenges if strong leadership is lacking or if human resource management is not aligned with corporate strategy. Therefore, this study will not only explore each dimension separately but will also analyze how the interaction among these five factors can create synergies or, conversely, conflicts that affect organizational success.

In-depth analysis reveals that these five dimensions—strategy, human resource management, leadership, communication, and strategic alignment—can be identified as interrelated determinant factors that significantly impact organizational success. This study will further investigate how these five factors can be optimized, both individually and collectively, to enhance performance and achieve organizational goals in various situations and contexts.

### **2.1.2 Wehrkreise Strategy**

The military concept of Wehrkreise was not entirely novel during the Nazi era. This system actually had deeper roots, originating from the military structures of the German Empire and even earlier periods. During the German Empire, the military was highly centralized with command resting in the hands of the Kaiser. However, as geopolitical challenges and external

threats increased, the need for a more decentralized military structure became evident (Mitcham, 2008).

Wehrkreise was first introduced as a response to the need for faster mobilization and to expand Germany's military capabilities in the face of prolonged warfare. Following the collapse of the German Empire after World War I and amidst the ensuing political instability, the military system had to be restructured to align with the newly established Weimar Republic. The Wehrkreise system was adopted as part of the military reorganization effort, allowing the military to be more efficient and responsive to changing political and military circumstances in Europe (Mitcham, 2008).

During World War II, the Wehrkreise system functioned as the logistical and administrative backbone of the German Army. It ensured that frontline troops received the supplies and reinforcements they needed and managed the dwindling manpower as the war dragged on (Dunn, 2012).

For instance, Wehrkreise played a critical role during the Battle of Stalingrad, where Germany's ability to send reinforcements to the Eastern Front heavily relied on the efficiency with which the Wehrkreise could organize and distribute resources. However, as the war intensified, this system faced significant challenges, including shortages of equipment and trained personnel, which ultimately contributed to Germany's defeat on the Eastern Front (Dunn, 2012).

In the Battle of Kursk, one of the largest tank battles in history, the importance of managing military resources through the Wehrkreise was once again demonstrated. Nonetheless, logistical shortcomings and personnel deficits, exacerbated by the rapid expansion of the Wehrmacht, hindered Germany's ability to maintain strategic initiative, leading to the failure of the offensive (Mitcham, 2008).

When comparing the Wehrkreise system to military systems in other nations, several distinct differences can be identified. For example, in the

Soviet Union, the military was more centralized, with strict control from the central government, particularly the Communist Party. Mass mobilization and resource management were conducted in a manner distinct from the Wehrkreise system. The Soviet Union, through its centralized command system, was able to mobilize millions of soldiers and utilize resources on an unprecedented scale (Glantz & House, 1995).

In contrast, Britain adopted a more flexible approach, utilizing local resistance networks and colonial resources in their war efforts. The British military structure was more decentralized compared to Germany's, allowing regional commands to make rapid tactical decisions based on local conditions. However, Britain also faced logistical challenges, particularly in maintaining vulnerable supply lines across seas under German attack (Tooze, 2006).

After Nazi Germany's defeat in World War II, the Wehrkreise system was dismantled as part of the Allies' denazification efforts. Denazification aimed to eliminate Nazi influence from all aspects of public and private life in Germany, including the military. As the Wehrkreise was deeply intertwined with Nazi military structures, it had to be dissolved and replaced with a new system better suited to the post-war political order (Mitcham, 2008).

This process involved not only the physical dissolution of the Wehrkreise structure but also the removal of Nazi ideologies and practices associated with it. Many Wehrkreise commanders and other military officials were tried for war crimes and their involvement in Nazi military activities (Mitcham, 2008).

However, the concept of military decentralization and administrative division remained relevant and was adapted into the new West German military structure (Bundeswehr), albeit in a more democratic and controlled form. The experience with Wehrkreise provided valuable lessons about the

balance between central control and local flexibility in military structures (Dunn, 2012).

Wehrkreise, as an integral part of Nazi Germany's military structure, played a significant role in supporting the German war effort through efficient logistical and administrative organization. However, this system also revealed its limitations when confronted with the challenges of prolonged warfare and resource shortages. Comparisons with other nations' military systems, such as those of the Soviet Union and Britain, demonstrate that the effectiveness of a military system depends not only on administrative efficiency but also on the ability to adapt to changing wartime conditions (Glantz & House, 2015; Mitcham, 2008).

Post-war, the dissolution of the Wehrkreise system as part of the denazification process underscores the importance of international efforts to prevent the resurgence of aggressive militarism. Nevertheless, the legacy of this system continues to influence modern military thinking, particularly in how a state organizes and mobilizes its military resources efficiently (Tooze, 2007).

Wehrkreise teaches us that even a seemingly strong and efficient military structure can collapse if it is not supported by sufficient resources and lacks the ability to quickly adapt to changing strategic conditions. Ultimately, the study of Wehrkreise also reminds us of the dangers of unchecked militarism and the importance of maintaining a balance between military power and civilian control within a state.

The Wehrkreise concept, as a decentralized military administrative system used by Nazi Germany to manage human resources and logistics, has also influenced military strategy in various countries, including Indonesia. In Indonesia's context, the adaptation of this concept can be seen in the establishment of defense regions and guerrilla warfare strategies employed during the struggle for independence.

A clear example of this adaptation is the establishment of Wehrkreise III in the Priangan Timur region during the 1947-1948 period. At that time, this region became a defense hub against Dutch military aggression. The Wehrkreise concept was translated into the local context as a self-sufficient "defense circle," where each region was responsible for its own defense while remaining coordinated with the central command (Ahmad, 2019).

In practice, the commander of Wehrkreise III not only acted as a military leader but also managed civil governance. This role was similar to that of Wehrkreise commanders in Germany, who held authority not only over military operations but also in organizing local administrative and logistical affairs. This adaptation allowed regional governments in West Java to continue functioning despite heavy pressure from Dutch military attacks (Ahmad, 2019).

Indonesia's guerrilla warfare strategy also demonstrates the influence of the Wehrkreise concept. Just as in Germany, where Wehrkreise served as centers for mobilizing and distributing military resources, in Indonesia, defense regions were divided into several sectors that operated autonomously while still supporting one another in resisting the enemy. This system enabled Indonesian independence fighters to defend their territory despite facing resource shortages and a stronger enemy force (Ahmad, 2019).

The adaptation of the Wehrkreise concept in Indonesia is also evident in efforts to defend government centers and resistance bases from enemy attacks. By distributing forces across various autonomously managed but coordinated regions, Indonesia was able to maintain governmental continuity and continue its resistance against colonialism. This strategy mirrors that of Wehrkreise in Germany, where defense regions had to operate independently while remaining connected to central command for broader strategic purposes (Mitcham, 2008).

In summary, the adaptation of the Wehrkreise theory in Indonesia illustrates how foreign military concepts can be adapted and applied in different contexts to meet local strategic needs. Indonesia's experience with this adaptation also highlights flexibility and creativity in developing effective defense strategies, even in conditions of limited resources.

The dimensions of the Wehrkreise theory within Nazi Germany's military context encompass several key aspects related to the system's structure, function, and implementation. These dimensions can be categorized into four main areas: administrative, logistical, strategic, and socio-political. Below is a more detailed explanation of each dimension:

The administrative dimension of Wehrkreise involves the organization and management of military regions in Nazi Germany. Each Wehrkreis was an administrative unit responsible for military affairs within specific geographical boundaries. This division allowed Germany to decentralize its military management, enabling each region to operate semi-autonomously while remaining under central command.

In this dimension, Wehrkreise functioned as administrative centers managing various aspects such as recruitment, training of new soldiers, and the preparation and distribution of military units. This included the management of the Ersatzheer, or Replacement Army, which was responsible for providing new manpower to replace fallen or wounded soldiers (Mitcham, 2008). The Wehrkreise also oversaw the formation and organization of new military units, which could then be deployed to the front lines. This structure facilitated the efficient management of military forces and resources.

The logistical dimension is a critical aspect of Wehrkreise, designed to ensure that each military region could efficiently manage the resources needed to support military operations. Wehrkreise were responsible for collecting, storing, and distributing military equipment, ammunition, and

other necessities to units within their jurisdiction. This system ensured that front-line troops received the necessary supplies in a timely manner (Dunn, 2012).

Additionally, Wehrkreise managed transportation systems and troop mobilization. This allowed for the rapid deployment of troops and materials to needed locations, which was essential for the success of Germany's military operations during World War II.

The strategic dimension of Wehrkreise involves the role of these regions in planning and executing Germany's military strategy. Each Wehrkreis served as a local command center capable of adjusting strategies based on local conditions, while still coordinating with central command in Berlin.

This dimension allowed Wehrkreise to adapt their war strategies according to the geographical, demographic, and military conditions of their region. This flexibility contributed to the execution of Germany's military strategy (Mitcham, 2008). Although Wehrkreise operated autonomously in many respects, they remained coordinated with central command to ensure that local strategies aligned with Germany's broader military objectives.

The socio-political dimension of Wehrkreise relates to how this structure influenced the civilian population in the regions it managed and how Nazi militarism permeated daily life. Wehrkreise had a significant impact on civilian life in Nazi Germany, as regional commanders not only acted as military leaders but also wielded administrative power over civil affairs. This included overseeing forced labor, recruiting workers for the military industry, and enforcing Nazi ideology (Mitcham, 2008).

This dimension also involved the mobilization of labor from various segments of society, including those previously inactive or less involved in military activities, such as the elderly and disabled, to support the war effort (Dunn, 2012). Overall, the study of Wehrkreise demonstrates how military

structures can influence both military and civilian life, particularly in the context of totalitarian regimes. Its impact extends beyond Nazi Germany, affecting military systems in other countries and offering valuable lessons on the balance between centralized control and decentralized operations in military strategy.

### **2.1.3 State Defense System**

Advances in science, technology, communication, and information greatly affect the patterns and forms of threats, both conventional (physical) and multidimensional (physical and nonphysical) threats. This threat is azimuth from outside and within the country. Many threats can cause the loss of sovereignty of the Indonesian nation, such as ideological, political, economic, social and cultural threats. This is where the function of the presence of state government in safeguarding the corridors of the Indonesian nation from threats to national sovereignty.

But the duty to maintain sovereignty in Indonesia as mentioned in the preamble and torso of the 1945 Constitution where this duty is the right and obligation for every citizen to participate in the defense of the state, not only sovereignty, territorial integrity and national safety is also an inherent right and obligation for the entire Indonesian nation.

National defense is indeed carried out by the government by being prepared early with a system, where this system is carried out in an effort to build and build the country's ability and deterrence in overcoming any threat. This form of Indonesian state defense is total which means that all people, all national resources, national facilities and infrastructure, and the entire territory of the country as a defense unit.

Total defense in shifting understanding and the role of the military uses two approaches, namely the security approach and the welfare approach, where this concept is a combination of the famous work of guns vs butter, over time the paradigm affects the concept of the defense system where the paradigm shift from efforts to maintain territorial stability, to

regional empowerment is listed in Law no. 34 of 2004, the need for this concept then gave rise to the concept of defense in the total defense system (Sishanta).

### **2.1.3.1 Total War System**

Total war, often referred to as total war, is a term that has historical roots. This term has been commonly used by individuals outside the political spectrum and has evolved into an academic concept explored by several researchers such as David Avrom Bell, Roger Chickering, Stig Forster, Jean Yves Guiomar, and Mark E. Neely. During a series of conferences held between 1992 and 2001, Chickering and Forster consistently examined the evolution of warfare from 1861 to 1945, analyzing the understanding of the concept of total war and its potential applications in the context of academic research.

Throughout these conferences, questions emerged about the optimal utilization of the concept of total war as a tool for academic research and to what extent this concept could be applied across various periods, which has always been a subject of inquiry in research. Daudet introduced a slightly different perspective, emphasizing the necessity for France to mobilize all industrial and societal resources to win the war.

### **2.1.3.2 The History of Total War System in Indonesia**

The Indonesian War of Independence represents a genuine form of total warfare. The history of this struggle for independence was influenced by the United States (US) and its allies, who supported the Netherlands in its efforts to recolonize Indonesia. In 1941, the US government's perspective encompassed several crucial points:

1. Islands such as the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, and Malaya held vital natural resources for the United States, both during peacetime and wartime. Consequently, the enemy's control over these territories could impede the US's freedom of movement.

2. The US government stressed that intervention in the internal affairs of the Dutch East Indies or any non-peaceful alteration of the status quo could disrupt stability, peace, and security not only in the Dutch East Indies but also across the entire Asia-Pacific region.
3. An agreement between General Douglas MacArthur and Lieutenant Governor General Van Mook was in place before the outbreak of the Pacific War (December 7, 1941), involving trade relationships between the Dutch East Indies and the US.
4. Jointly devised strategies and tactics between the US and the Netherlands, including the agreement between General Douglas MacArthur and Lieutenant Governor General Van Mook in 1944, which divided Indonesia into three parts.
5. The original plan by General MacArthur to attack Java and Irian via Borneo was cancel in June 1945 due to the shift in the US's war focus. At the Potsdam Conference in Berlin in July 1945, it was determined that Britain would assume military responsibility for the Dutch East Indies.

### **2.1.3.3 Total War**

To comprehend the concept of Total War, it is crucial to first align perceptions regarding the definition of war as a "large-scale conflict between (multiple) nations or within a nation, related to issues of sovereignty and/or territorial integrity." Total War is not defined as an uncontrolled war. Furthermore, Total War does not solely occur when the enemy possesses military forces on the mainland. Total War can be executed long before open warfare transpires, utilizing military methods or even through smart power approaches.

The objective is essentially to prevent a military conflict. If efforts to prevent war militarily prove unsuccessful and the enemy persists in launching military aggression against Indonesia, then Total War, in the sense of "all-out war," is executed by mobilizing all resources. However, this does not imply that all citizens must be armed and act as warriors. In Total

War, the participation of the entire Indonesian nation is most effective when every component of the nation fights according to their respective professions. However, this concept does not negate the definition of "total war being a war of all against all."

Military methods are not the sole, primary option in the nation's defense against enemy threats. The concept of Total War involves synergy between military defense layers and non-military defense layers. Total War is a highly complex concept of warfare and is not solely the responsibility of the military, it is also the responsibility of the state in handling conflicts related to sovereignty and territorial integrity. This approach does not only focus on mass mobilization for combat but also refers to the mobilization of society to play roles suitable to their professions (Rachman, 2011).

In the chapter book of "Essentials of Guerrilla Warfare" (Nasution, 1965), the overarching idea of Total War emerged from 1945 to 1949, when the Indonesian army employed guerrilla warfare tactics, derived from the Spanish word "guerrilla," which means small war. This tactic was initially proposed by the Chinese military strategist Sun Tzu, who lived approximately 2000 years ago. The core idea was to utilize all resources to defeat a stronger enemy.

The connection between guerrilla warfare and Total War is robust (Nasution, 1965). Guerrilla warfare is the people's total war. Furthermore, in this book, A.H Nasution explained that contemporary warfare is the total people's war, signifying that war involves not only the armed forces of both parties. Instead, warfare has become broader and deeper. This means that war encompasses all resources possessed by a nation.

#### **2.1.3.4 Total People's Defense System**

War is a product of the civilization in which it occurs. Their specific character depends on the specific organization of society in peacetime. In a broad sense, war is always totalitarian, but today, the term "Total War" has

a special connotation (Speier, 1939). Total war is unlimited in nature; this is what Clausewitz called “absolute war”. Different from the types of wars that occurred two centuries before World War. At that time the war was “limited”. The forces that limit war can be inherent in the conditions in which the war occurs, especially in the techniques available, or lie in customs related to the use of these techniques.

Total war is a reality where society can be restructured and transformed, and mass dictatorship provides different responses to its demands, based on ideological, socio-economic, and military factors (Slepyan, 2016). Political war and total war are two different phenomena, with the position of technology and ideology inhibiting the occurrence of political war (Moody, 1979). Postmodern war is characterized by the rules of modern war run with 21st-century technology, thus creating a combination of modern and ancient war systems (C. H. Gray, 2007).

On the other hand, the total people’s war system is a non-state alternative to total war, which focuses on preventing war and promoting peace (Mansbach & Taylor, 2007). This system exploits China’s traditional strengths, such as the mainland and a large population, and modernizes defense through the development of medium-range technology and professional guerrilla warfare (Dellios, 1990). The total people’s war system in *The Art of War* emphasizes consistency in war decision-making, maneuverer orientation, and unity of disposition and front-line security (Jie, 2010). This system involves systems thinking, integrated joint operations, and ‘winning an informed local war’, with a focus on cyber analysis to achieve success (Swallow, 2022). The Total People’s Defense and Security System (SISHANKAMRATA) is the right defense system to face threats from every generation of war, including sixth-generation warfare (Ryacudu et al., 2021). Chinese military tradition emphasizes ‘human’ by emphasizing the ethical and moral dimensions in war, appreciating the ‘human factor’ more than the ‘weapon factor’, and preferring victories achieved with

wisdom rather than victories achieved with brutal force (Junbo & Yun-zhu, 1996).

In synthesis, total war and the total people's war system are two different but interrelated concepts. Total war refers to an unlimited war that involves the restructuring and transformation of society as a whole. Meanwhile, the total people's war system is a non-state alternative to total war that focuses on preventing war and promoting peace. These two concepts reflect how war and war strategies have evolved and technology.

#### **2.1.4 Warfare Generation**

With the continuous evolution in military development, the modern era has provided us with three turning points where changes are dynamic. The first generation of warfare reflected the tactics of the smoothbore musket era, involving tactics like line and column, which were developed in response to technological factors such as maximizing shooting power through rigid body training to produce higher firing rates. However, this also arose from social ideas, for example, the French Revolutionary Army's formations, which reflected the revolutionary spirit and the low level of combat training.

Even though the first generation with its smoothbore weapons became outdated, and firearms are more common in modern warfare, remnants of first-generation warfare tactics still exist today. For instance, the desire for linearity is still frequently encountered on the battlefield. However, during this first generation, the operational art did not seem to be a complete concept yet.

The second generation introduced slightly different tactics with the advent of technologies like rifles, breechloaders, barbed wire, machine guns, and indirect fire, based on shooting while in motion, but these tactics were still fundamentally linear. The characteristic of this generation was that defense still aimed to prevent all penetrations, and in attacks, the scattered

lines were kept at the forefront using small groups. It is important to note that the significant difference in the second generation was indirect fire. Here, the color of warfare changed into mass weapons replacing mass manpower, as expressed by France at that time: "the artillery conquers, the infantry occupies." This principle was even adopted as the fundamental doctrine by the US military until the 1980s.

The second generation brought forth many intriguing ideas, supported by technological capabilities that made significant contributions to the occurring warfare. Economic capabilities also played a role in the changes in war generations, particularly the second one. Extensive studies by Prussia on Napoleon's strategies and tactics became the foundation for the use of tactical weapons and their capabilities in sieges, elevating the desire to exploit further.

The third generation was marked by the basic concept of the German army in response to its defeat in World War I, where Germany, due to the weakness of its industrial base to support war resources, radically changed tactics. It shifted from attrition to maneuver, marking the change from linear to non-linear tactics. The characteristic of this warfare relied on infiltration, aiming to destroy the enemy's combat power, not just defeating the enemy on the battlefield. Although the basic concept of the tactics used in the third generation already existed by the end of 1918, the addition of new technological elements, such as tanks, brought more changes in World War II. The notable change was the introduction of Blitzkrieg, with indirect approaches driven by interrelated ideas and technologies.

The fourth generation represents a consolidation of all wars that have occurred on Earth. The main characteristic of fourth-generation warfare is what was already present in the third generation but will be more prominent. The battlefield of the fourth generation likely encompasses entire enemy societies. Such a dispersion, coupled with actions seemingly becoming

increasingly essential for very small combatant groups, will require even the lowest levels to operate flexibly based on commanders' intentions.

The fourth generation reducing dependence on centralized logistics. Dispersion, combined with increased tempo, will demand high-level abilities to live off the land and the enemy. It emphasizes maneuvering more. Mass, both human and firepower, will no longer be a burden. In fact, mass may become a liability as it is easy to target. Small, maneuverable, and agile forces will tend to dominate. The fourth characteristic is the goal of collapsing the enemy internally rather than physically destroying them. Targets will include aspects such as the population's support for the war and the enemy's culture. Accurately identifying the enemy's strategic center of gravity will become crucial. In general, fourth-generation warfare seems widespread and mostly undefined; the distinction between war and peace will become increasingly blurred. It will be nonlinear, possibly to the point where there is no defined battlefield or front line. The difference between "civilian" and "military" might disappear. Actions will occur simultaneously throughout the participants' depths, including their societies as cultures, not just physical entities. Major military facilities, such as airports, fixed communication locations, and headquarters, will become scarce due to their vulnerability. The same applies to civilians, such as government centers, power plants, and industrial locations (including knowledge and manufacturing industries). Success will heavily depend on the effectiveness of joint operations, as the boundaries between responsibilities and missions become increasingly unclear (Lind & Joseph, 2011).

The dynamics of the changing war threat that is happening today is an accumulation of a series of changes in technology, systems, and breakthroughs in interpreting war that used to be limited, but the war threat that continues to change over time provides opportunities for the defense system used to become obsolete. Through understanding that the change from each generation is about its technology, the researcher assumes that

the dimension of this war generation is technology, therefore further elaboration will be presented in chapter 4 about how the strength of this defense system is still in line with the war threat challenges in the generation change.

### **2.1.5 Strategy**

In the long period following its publication in the Military Review, Lykke's military strategy model has become highly influential in the implementation of strategies worldwide. This theory provides a model that states that strategy consists of ends, ways, and means (Lykke, 1989). The usage of this model has been widespread in the formulation of military strategies globally due to its simplicity. In fact, this theory is considered to be as significant as Einstein's theory of relativity,  $E=mc^2$ , in the field of physics (Echevarria & Antulio, 2013). However, in its application, this theory has a drawback regarding the discontinuity between objectives and targets. Moreover, it is often challenging to translate this theory directly into practical terms.

In the long historical context of the Indonesian revolutionary war, the Lykke model falls short when it comes to the methods employed. Imagine a three-legged stool with ends, means, and ways representing each leg. If the legs have different lengths, the stool will tilt. Similarly, if military resources do not align with the strategic concept or if commitment is not balanced with military capabilities, a strategy becomes problematic. During the Indonesian people's resistance, military resources were severely limited. In this context, the Lykke model proved impractical. It overlooks the resource problem, risking how many troops need to be mobilized to support common objectives and ways that demand substantial loads.

During the resistance war period, the capability of Indonesian forces itself couldn't accommodate the needs. The strategy sought to determine

what could be done with the existing resources or troops, not to increase the number of soldiers as much as possible for war victory.

"In an attempt to narrow down the multifaceted concept of strategy, Colin Gray, in this study, defines strategy as the utilization of power and the threat of power to achieve policy objectives (C. S. Gray, 1999). However, this definition falls short of encompassing the entirety of strategy. In warfare, a broad array of tools must be considered, extending beyond military strength. How about irregular warfare and other broader conflicts, given the contemporary trend toward non-linear warfare?"

In addition to Gray and Lykke, Professor Richard P. Rumelt of the Richard Ivey School of Business defines strategy as "a series of analyses, concepts, policies, arguments, and actions that are coherent in responding to high-risk challenges" (Rumelt, 2012). While integrating all elements in the formulation of a theory of strategy can potentially blur the definition and purpose of strategy itself, it should be noted that, by definition, all the elements mentioned by Rumelt already accommodate the necessary components in strategic theory.

Lawrence Freedman posits another perspective on strategy, defining it as "the art of creating power" (Freedman, 2015). While this definition encapsulates the essence of what is commonly referred to as strategy, it delves into the concept of power rather than defining it explicitly. Moreover, this theory appears rather abstract, depicting power as an art form.

Furthermore, Krepinevich and Watts offer a distinct definition, asserting that "strategy is fundamentally about identifying or creating asymmetric advantages that can be exploited to help achieve one's ultimate objectives despite resource constraints and other challenges. Most importantly, it involves the adversary's efforts and unpredictable strategic outcomes" (Krepinevich & Watts, 2009). This theory provides a strategy as the identification or creation of asymmetric advantages that can be

leveraged to achieve objectives despite limitations in resources or facing other challenges. Central to this theory is the acknowledgment of the adversary's actions and the unpredictability of strategic outcomes.

It emphasizes the practical aspect of strategy in utilizing power effectively to reach goals, though it does not offer a prescriptive method for formulating a strategy. Instead, the focus is on the dynamic and adaptive nature of strategy in response to varying conditions and opponents. Strategy that is rooted in its practical application, focusing on the utilization of power to implement a strategy that aids in achieving objectives. However, it does not specify the exact steps to formulate a strategy.

In essence, these various theories highlight different facets of strategy, with Freedman emphasizing the artistic creation of power and Krepinevich and Watts focusing on the identification and exploitation of asymmetric advantages. While each perspective enriches our understanding of strategy, none comprehensively outlines the strategic process or provides a definitive guide for developing strategies.

Barry Posen and Eliot Cohen's theories of strategy provide profound insights into the essence of strategic thinking. Posen defines grand strategy as "a nation's theory about how to produce security for itself" (Posen, 1984), while Cohen defines strategy as "a theory of victory" (Cohen, 2012). Both definitions incorporate the term "theory," which refers to statements predicting which actions will produce what outcomes and why.

Upon identifying these strategic theories, the broader purpose and practical definition can be derived: strategy is a theory of success. Considering this, strategy becomes a cause-and-effect explanation of how a particular action or series of actions will lead to success. In other words, defining strategy as a theory of success encourages creative thinking while grounding strategic experts in the cause-and-effect analysis process. It clarifies assumptions and compels strategists to precisely articulate how

their plans will bring about the desired end state. This definition strengthens the intellectual foundation of every designed strategy, facilitating more informed and planned decision-making processes. Nevertheless, the theory of success is fundamentally abstract and elusive, making it challenging to define in concrete terms. This inherent abstractness often categorizes strategy as an art rather than a science. However, as time progresses and with advancements in conflict conditions, as exemplified by the works of Lonsdale and several other strategic scholars, it becomes apparent that strategy is better understood within the framework of grand strategy.

This study leans towards adopting the grand strategy framework proposed by Lonsdale & Kane (2019) which acknowledges the evolution of the term "strategy" since its conceptualization by classical theorists such as Clausewitz and Jomini in the 1900s. Furthermore, the substantial impact of the two World Wars, where all national resources were mobilized, elevated the function of strategy. Strategy is often depicted as policy itself (Milevski, 2015). The increasing complexity of contemporary scenarios underscores the importance of non-military factors, implying that strategy, unavoidably, must be viewed as grand strategy. The experiences of the two World Wars illustrated that the conduct of war involves more than just military strategy; there are political, social, and economic dimensions to warfare as well. Similarly, André Beaufre (1967) argued that all wars are 'total,' engaging in various spheres of action: political, economic, military, cultural, and so forth (Heuser, 2010). In the same vein, modern strategic theorist Colin S. Gray provides arguments that strategy must be grand.

Lonsdale & Kane (2019) categorize instruments of grand strategy into four domains: military, diplomacy, intelligence, and economics. The informational category can encompass broader aspects such as propaganda and information warfare. While this framework provides a comprehensive understanding, it is essential to note that there are still

broader aspects influencing strategy. However, Lonsdale and Kane focus on these four major domains.

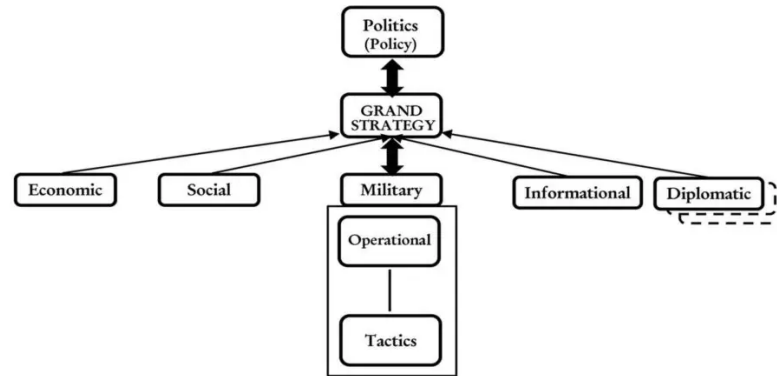


Figure 2. 1 Grand Strategy

Source: Lonsdale and Kane (2019), as cited in (Caliskan, 2021)

In addition to non-military dimensions, in every war, specific factors need to be considered in strategic decision-making. It can be argued that there are eight dimensions in strategic theory: the enemy, complexity, human factors, culture, technology, geography, logistics, and doctrine, which apply to all wars. However, their relative significance depends on the specific context of the intended war. Each dimension plays a continually evolving role in every conflict scenario.

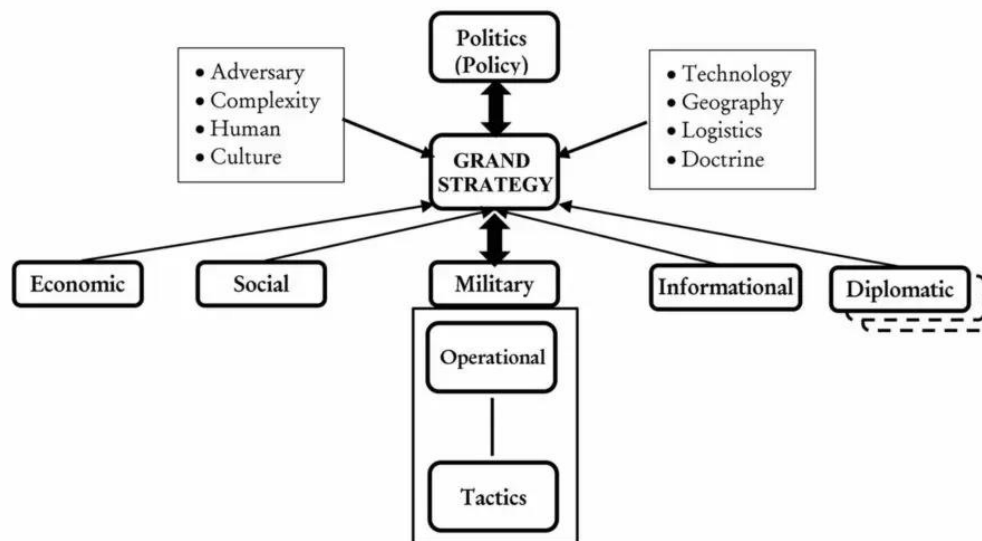


Figure 2. 2 Grand Strategy and Key Features

Source: Lonsdale and Kane (2019), as cited in (Caliskan, 2021)

As time goes by, strategy theorists argue that the desire to include strategy as one of the disciplines that provide input for the state in order to increase defense strength both in times of war and non-war is getting stronger. The main purpose of using strategy as one of the disciplines is to facilitate strategy makers to understand what they are forming. With the strategy framework discussed earlier, it can be seen that the dimensions of the strategy are not only limited to the final goal, means, and methods, but also other dimensions included in it form a strategic order. Therefore, in this research, the researcher chooses to use a broad form of the strategy concept, namely grand strategy, where socio-economic conditions, diplomatic information, technology, geography, logistical strength, doctrinal influence, adversary, culture, complexity, unite in operational and tactics that will be used in this strategy. Then, in relation to the use of the total people's defense system, everything has been carefully considered to test this into a useful grand strategy for the Wehrkreise strategy and strategic defense compartments of Indonesia.

## 2.2 Previous Research

**Table 2. 1 Relevant Previous Research**

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
1.	2019	Alex Anis Ahmad	The Formation of Wehrkreise III as a Defense Region in Eastern Priangan and the Relocation of the West Java Provincial Government to Lebaksiuh in 1947-1948.	Journal of Education and Historical Studies	the approach is more focused on historiographical study and historical analysis, combining historical methods to collect, verify, and analyze records and remnants of the past.	Historical method	The article discusses the formation of Wehrkreise III as a strategy to counter the Dutch military aggression in West Java during 1947-1948. Wehrkreise III consisted of defensive pockets that allowed each region to conduct guerrilla warfare independently. The discussion also covers the relocation of the provincial government from Tasikmalaya to Lebaksiuh as an effort to maintain the continuity of the Republic of Indonesia's government in West	Examines the factors supporting the effectiveness of the Wehrkreise strategy during the Indonesian National Revolution. The article provides rich background information on the formation and implementation of Wehrkreise III in West Java, which can serve as an important case study in analyzing this military strategy. The historical method used in the article

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
							Java, despite being under the pressure of Dutch military attacks.	can also offer valuable methodological guidance for your research, particularly in the aspects of historiography and historical data interpretation.
2.	2019	D. Nikulin	The training for the army in the field of the World War I in the Omsk military district: specificity or norm? Comparative analysis with the Moscow and Kazan military districts	Historical Courier Journal	This article does not explicitly mention a specific theory used in its study. However, its approach focuses on historical and comparative analysis between different military districts to assess the	Historical comparative method, which involves analyzing and comparing military training in three different districts: Omsk, Moscow,	This article discusses the differences in military training between the three districts and how factors such as commander leadership, number of personnel, and geographic location affect the effectiveness of training. The article finds that different military districts have different approaches and outcomes in training, with some	While this article focuses on World War I and the military districts of Russia, an analysis of how factors such as leadership, personnel size, and location influenced the effectiveness of military strategy can provide useful insights for your

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
					effectiveness of military training during World War I.	and Kazan. The author collects and analyzes historical data to determine the factors that influence the results of military training in each district.	districts being more effective than others due to a combination of these factors.	research on Wehrkreise strategy. This article offers a comparative framework that can be used to assess the factors that supported the effectiveness of Wehrkreise strategy in the context of the Indonesian National Revolution.

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
3.	2020	Forrest E. Morgan and Raphael S. Cohen (2020)	Military Trends and the Future of Warfare (The Changing Global Environment and Its Implications for the U.S. Air Force)	Restraint and the Future of Warfare: The Changing Global Environment and Its Implications for the U.S. Air Force	Detergent theory: This book discusses the deterrence theory put forward by John Mearsheimer in 1983, which states to prevent an attack from the enemy, the state must have sufficient military force to convince the enemy that the attack will fail or at least will be too expensive to carry out	Historical Research Methods.	Future wars will be influenced by several factors, including military technology trends, the concept of military superiority, and geopolitical factors such as economic, environmental, geographical, legal, and information factors	<p>This book can be linked to research on total war strategy and the concept of troop mobilization in future wars as it addresses some of the factors that will shape the future of war and how military forces should prepare themselves to face increasingly complex and diverse threats.</p> <p>The concept of total war involves the use of all state resources, including human resources, to</p>

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
								<p>achieve war goals. The book discusses several factors that will affect the future of war, including economic, environmental, and information factors, all of which can affect countries' ability to mobilize their resources in war. In addition, this book also discusses military technology trends and the concept of military superiority, which may affect the strategy of total war and the concept of future</p>

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
								<p>mobilization of troops. For example, the use of artificial intelligence technology and other technologies can strengthen military capabilities in war, while local military superiority can be a determining factor in the success of deterrence. As such, the book can provide useful insights for research on total war strategy and the concept of future troop mobilization, by discussing some</p>

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
								of the factors that will affect the future of war and how military forces should prepare themselves to deal with increasingly complex and diverse threats.

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
4.	2020	Dwi Mulyatari (2020)	Contending and Compromising: The Formation of Eastern Indonesian Identity During the Revolution (1945–1950)	Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political identity</li> <li>2. Multi-identity</li> <li>3. National identity</li> <li>4. Pre-national identity</li> <li>5. Local political figures</li> </ol>	Historical Research Methods.	<p>This journal discusses the process of political identity formation in Eastern Indonesia during the revolutionary period from 1945-1950. This research explores the role of local political figures and the incorporation of pre-national identities. The study used primary sources such as speeches of local political figures published in local newspapers and magazines during the revolution, as well as the archives of the State of Eastern Indonesia. This contrasts with the political identity supported by the Republic of Indonesia</p>	<p>During this period, there were various competing groups promoting their respective political identities, including the pro-Indonesian republican group, the federalist group, and local elites. These groups aimed to mobilize support for their political agenda by promoting their political identity to the people of Eastern Indonesia. The study argues that multi-political identities - national and pre-</p>

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
							<p>after the Proclamation of Independence, where the pre-national identity had to be eliminated because it was considered as contrary to the Indonesian revolution.</p>	<p>national - could co-exist harmoniously without contesting one another among the people of Eastern Indonesia. However, after the Proclamation of Independence, the political identity supported by the Republic of Indonesia aimed to eliminate pre-national identity, which was considered to counter the Indonesian revolution.</p>

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
5.	2021	Helda Risman, Syamsul Ma'arif, Amarulla Octavian, & Jonni Mahroza (2021)	The Evolution of Indonesian Archipelagic Defence From 1945 To 1990s	Nat. Volatiles & Essent. Oils Journal		Historical Research Methods.	Discusses the evolution of Indonesia's defense system and archipelagic doctrine, as well as how they have been influenced by various factors such as Indonesia's geography, history, and political context. This article analyzes the strategic environment, threats, and military actions that Indonesia has used to address national security concerns. The results of this journal show that Indonesia has undergone significant changes in its defense system since its independence in 1945 and has developed an archipelagic doctrine that allows them to	The results of the study explained that the Wehrkreise System war strategy had been used by Indonesia at the beginning of the formation of the Indonesian military to overcome organizational and armament deficiencies. The Wehrkreise System is a defense strategy that divides territory into separate defensive areas, where each region has an independent

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
							<p>address the unique security challenges faced by archipelagic nations. Although there are still some challenges to overcome, Indonesia has managed to defend its sovereignty and build an effective defense system to protect its territory.</p>	<p>military force and is responsible for defending its own territory. In the journal, the Wehrkreise System was used by Indonesia to overcome organizational and armament deficiencies in the early formation of the Indonesian military. Although this strategy was not fully implemented on the battlefield, the Wehrkreise System concept remains an important part of Indonesia's defense doctrine</p>

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
								and has helped Indonesia in developing an effective defense system to protect its territory.
6.	2021	Endra Kusuma, Syaiful Anwar, Helda Risman & Ruslan Arief (2021)	Battle of Surabaya in 1945 in the Perspective of Total War	Frontiers in Neuroscience journal	The theory used in this study is the Theory of Resource Mobilization in Social Movement (McCarthy and Zald, 2017)	Historical Research Methods.	The results of the journal show that the battle of Surabaya in 1945 had the nature of a total war, which was characteristic of other wars fought in Indonesia. In the battle, the people of Surabaya resisted in various ways and used all available resources. The journal also discusses external support for success and the tactics used by authorities to control or carry out social movements. In addition, the journal also	The results of the study discussed total war, nationalism, and people's war in the context of the struggle for Indonesian independence in 1945. The two topics can be related in the context of war strategy in general, where an effective war strategy must consider factors such as popular

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
							discusses the impact of these events on the international community's perception of the struggle for Indonesian independence.	support, mobilization of existing resources, and appropriate tactics to achieve desired objectives. The results of such research can be attributed to the strategy of total war. Total war strategy is a war strategy that involves all the resources and capabilities of the country to achieve victory in war. In the battle of Surabaya in 1945, the people of Surabaya resisted in various ways and used all

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
								available resources, including human and natural resources. In addition, external support was also an important factor in achieving success in the war. This shows that the battle of Surabaya in 1945 can be categorized as a total war, in which all available resources and capabilities were mobilized to achieve the goal of victory.

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
7.	2021	Muhammad Yuanda Zara (2021)	Indonesian Mockery of the Dutch during the Indonesian Struggle to Maintain Independence (1945-1948)	Bijdragen en Mededelingen Betreffende de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden journal		Qualitative research method using a historical approach	The journal discusses how Indonesians represent conflict through text representations that mock the Dutch. In this journal, the author points out that Indonesians used various forms of media, such as songs, newspapers, and magazines, to express their resistance to Dutch colonialism. This text representation shows that Indonesians felt humiliated and angry against Dutch colonialism, and they used this medium to express their feelings. The journal also discusses how the Indonesian government	Although there is no direct link between research topics, it can be seen as part of an effort to win the war, either through the total use of resources in total war strategies with media and propaganda in an attempt to influence public opinion and win support in conflicts

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
							and its supporters responded to the conflict, both in the form of the establishment of government institutions and efforts to seek support from the international community	

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
8.	2021	Gert Oostindie, Fridus Steijlen (2021)	Ethnic 'Ferociousness' in Colonial Wars	War in History journal	The concept used in the journal is the concept of framing, which is a way of view or point of view used to understand an event or phenomenon. The author discusses how Moluccan soldiers in the Dutch army during the Indonesian War of Independence were framed as loyal and irreplaceable ethnic soldiers, but also as soldiers prone to violence and ferocity. The author also	Digital-humanities techniques.	The result of the journal is that the framing used to understand the role of Moluccan soldiers in the Dutch army during the Indonesian War of Independence was strongly influenced by stereotypes and orientalism. The authors found that although Moluccan soldiers were seen as loyal and irreplaceable ethnic soldiers, they were also often framed as violent and vicious. However, through analysis of Dutch veteran ego documents and oral history projects, the authors found that this perception was not entirely accurate and that Moluccan soldiers	In a troop mobilization strategy in future wars, it is important to consider factors such as perceptions and stereotypes in recruiting and motivating soldiers. In addition, the results of the study also highlight the importance of considering different perspectives and sources in understanding the history and role of ethnic soldiers in armed conflict,

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
					discusses how this framing influenced the perceptions and actions of Moluccan soldiers and Dutch soldiers, as well as how this framing still affects the views of Dutch society in general today.		had more complex and diverse motivations for joining the Dutch army. The author also highlights the importance of considering different perspectives and sources in understanding the history and role of ethnic soldiers in armed conflict.	which could be an important factor in future troop mobilization strategies.

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
9.	2022	Endro Nurbantoro, I Wayan Midhio, Helda Risman, Lukman Yudho Prakoso, Joni Widjayanto (2022)	Perang Kemerdekaan Indonesia (1945-1949) dalam Perspektif Strategi Perang Semesta	Jurnal Pendidikan tambusai	The theory used in this study is the concept of Total War. This concept comes from the historical experience of Indonesia's struggle during the War of Independence in 1945-1949. This study analyze how armed struggle and diplomatic struggle went hand in hand and strengthened each other during this period, using guerrilla tactics and mobilizing all available resources. The concept of Total	Qualitative research method using a historical approach	The Indonesian War of Independence in 1945-1949, armed struggle and diplomatic struggle could go hand in hand and reinforce each other, creating the concept of Total War which involved the mobilization of all available resources and the participation of the entire population. The Indonesians, despite their limitations, fought against the Dutch through diplomatic and armed struggle, using guerrilla tactics and mobilizing all available resources. Research also reveals the active role of the Banaran Village community in this struggle, which	In the context of research on Indonesia's struggle for independence, the concepts of total war and the Wehrkreise System relate to the way resource mobilization and public participation are important in armed and diplomatic struggles. Although the Wehrkreise System was a different military strategy from the Indonesian context, the basic idea of resource

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
					War involves the mobilization of all available resources and the participation of the entire population in the struggle for independence.		provided effective protection for guerrilla activities, established soup kitchens, acted as couriers, intelligence agents, and even participated in education and training, explaining the importance of the concept of Total War and community participation in Indonesia's struggle for independence during the 1945-1949 War of Independence.	mobilization and full participation of the entire population can be seen as similar principles that drove the struggle for independence in both contexts.

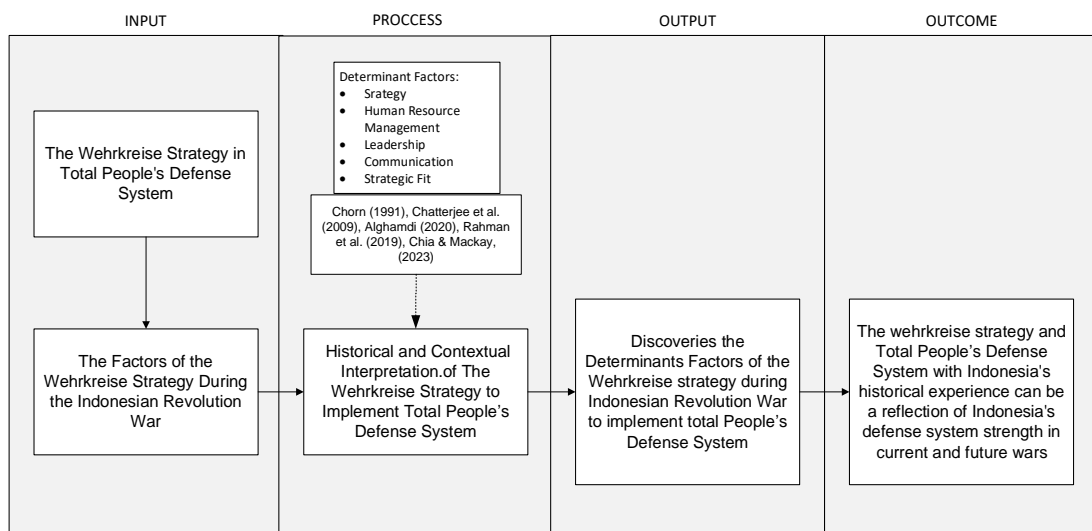
NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
10.	2023	Nina Herlina, Kunto Sofianto & Miftahul Falah (2023)	The March 1st, 1949, general attack: A defining point of recognition of Indonesia's Sovereignty	Cogent Social Sciences journal	The study applies the historical method, which involves tracking and collecting primary and secondary historical sources, critical examination and analysis of records and relics of the past, as well as the reconstruction of the past through historiography. The study also used community-based methods to investigate the relationship between military and	Historical research approach	The results of the research study show that the General Offensive of 1 March 1949 played an important role in the struggle for independence and recognition of Indonesia as a sovereign state. This attack, initiated by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and approved by General Sudirman, was an important milestone in the achievement of sovereignty on December 27, 1949. The study also highlights collaboration between military and civilian leaders, such as Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX,	The research study you mentioned seems to focus more on the history of Indonesia's struggle for independence and sovereignty, as well as the collaboration between military and civilian leaders in that effort. Therefore, its relationship to the Wehrkreise System or total war theory may not be relevant in the context of this study.

NO	Years	Authors	Research Title	Source	Theory	Method	Discuss	Relevance
					civilian leaders in their joint efforts to restore territorial integrity and sovereignty.		Sutan Sjahrir, and Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, in their joint efforts to restore territorial integrity and sovereignty. Despite the controversy surrounding Lieutenant Colonel Suharto's role in the General Offensive, his name remains etched in Indonesian history.	

### 2.3 Thinking Framework

Changes and evolution of defense doctrine in Indonesia cannot be separated from the dynamics of the strategic environment that occurs in the world, the impact of which directly affects decision-making in the defense system, the wehrkreise strategy which had become Indonesia's defense doctrine during the revolutionary war in Indonesia became relevant historical material in the context of building current and future defense strategies.

With the changing threats that are increasingly abstract and not linear, the generation of wars that continue to evolve and the technological advances that support them make the strategy and total warfare must continue to be in line, to see whether this wehrkreise strategy will still be relevant in defending state sovereignty either now or in the future, this research begins by exploring research questions realized by various theories, Previous research, and credible research sources can be illustrated in the following figure 2.3:



**Figure 2.3. Research Framework**

Source: processed by researchers (2024)