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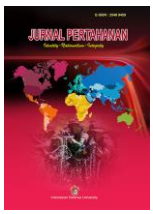

THE IMPACT OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMBINED OPERATING DOCTRINE FOR ALKI-I SECURITY OPERATIONS

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the archipelagic states in the world that has a very important role for international shipping, so there is a need for security controls to maintain the sovereignty of the territorial waters of the Republic of Indonesia by providing 3 shipping lines that can be passed by ships from other countries to be able to cross through the archipelagic sea lane. One of them is ALKI-I which crosses the Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea, and Sunda Strait. One of the joint operations carried out by the TNI to anticipate all forms of violations and threats in ALKI-I is the ALKI-I Security Operation. The main theory used in the discussion of this research is the Interoperability theory, supported by several theories including integration theory, system theory, theory coordination, and security theory. This research uses an explanative qualitative approach using Nvivo Software for processing data obtained from in-depth interviews with operations executors. The results of the analysis conducted using the Miles, Huberman and Saldana models found that the impact caused by the problem was that the operation was not yet effective and efficient.

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INTRODUCTION

Southeast Asian region has always been a concern for many, including shipping companies as well as governments, as a huge portion of international shipping passes through the strategic chokepoints in this region. Besides, the sea also facilitates much of the economic activities between Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, it is not surprising that the safety and security of this shipping had become a regional security interest in (Marsetio, 2018).

Indonesia is strategically located in Southeast Asia with its sea area spanning more than 3/4 the size of its mainland. Indonesia's position as an archipelagic state has been recognized under the United

Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which was signed at Montego Bay, Jamaica on December 10, 1982, UNCLOS was later ratified by Indonesia Law Number 17 of 1985 dated December 13, 1985 where Indonesia was recognized as an archipelagic state and is obliged to ensure the safety and security of international shipping that passes through its waters, especially the three archipelagic sea lanes that were designated (Buntoro, 2012).

One of the three Indonesian Archipelagic Sea lanes (ALKI) is ALKI-I which crosses the Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea, and Sunda Strait. (Limbong, 2015) Several challenges exist in the monitoring and enforcement of these sea lanes. Thus far, Indonesia had experienced several violations of sovereignty by foreign vessels, as well as crime-related activities in the area. To overcome these challenges and effectively deal with the threats, a more robust system of monitoring is required.

The ideal state for this operation is one where all capabilities, both military and non-military, are integrated (Marsetio, 2014). In the military domain, efforts to integrate and synergize the land, sea and air forces of the TNI are carried out based on the *Trimatra* principle. This operation is ALKI-I security operation carried out by aircraft elements of the Indonesian Air Force and Indonesian Warship (Kemhan, 2014).

Aircraft forms one of the elements used by Koopsau I in the ALKI-I Security Operation, which is deployed together with the naval element consisting of ships. In this case, interoperability between the two elements is influenced by the understanding and implementation of the joint operating doctrine by both elements

This lack of understanding can be seen from the time of implementation between the two elements that are not the same so interoperability is not intertwined as expected. The object of this research is the elements involved in the implementation of ALKI-I security operations. The researcher hopes that the results of this research can contribute to the thought of efforts to develop interoperability systems in all TNI Combined Operations in the future to improve defense capability.

This research uses an explanative qualitative approach using Nvivo Software for processing data obtained from in-depth interviews with operations executors. The data is then analyzed using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (Miles, M.B & Huberman, 1994) models which will then be linked to predetermined theories

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of Interoperability

Based on several references related to the concept of Interoperability, such as those from Sterling D. Session and Carl Jones (Sessions, S. D., & Jones, 1993), Mark Kasunic (Kasunic, 2001), Gause (Gause, 2000), it can be concluded that Interoperability is a state in which several elements, both in the form of the equipment used and the humans involved, integrate into one system which is connected for mutual information exchanges. One of the components that govern and facilitate Interoperability is the form of a Doctrine which is a fundamental basis for military forces and its elements in an operation (Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, n.d.).

Integration Theory.

From the various several definitions of ‘integration’, such as those from I Putu Agus Eka (Pratama, 2016), Joseph Nye (Martin & Pramono, 2011), and KBBI (KBBI, n.d.), the research conclude that in order to carry out system integration within an organization, various steps, processes

and strategies which is based on the goals or objectives in doing system integration, must be executed. In short, Integration can be said as an effort to combine two or more existing systems.

System Theory

I Putu Agus Eka (Pratama, 2016) argues that a 'system' is generally defined as a complex whole, which is composed of several components that are connected and this makes one or several processes easier to be executed.

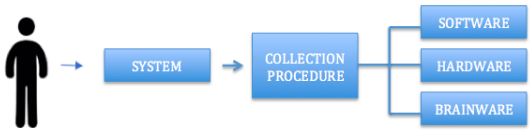

Figure 1. System Chart with the Three Aspects Source: (Pratama, 2016)

Based on several other references, amongst Based on several other references, amongst others such as Easton system theory (Easton, 1988) and according to Pamudji & Sumantri (Pamudji, 1985), the researcher defines 'system' as a relationship that is a result of a certain activity or situation. The system can also form causal relationships that influence one another in their interactions.

Security Theory

Security (security) is a contested concept between perspectives in the science of international relations (Hidayat, 2018). Security expert Barry Buzan highlighted that the concept of security can only be understood by integrating the level of analysis and the security dimension. Buzan divided the analysis into several levels: individual, national and international levels (regional security and the broader system). The security dimension consists of various components: military, political, societal, economic and environment (Setiawan, 2017).

Therefore, the research defines 'security' as an effort that focuses on maximizing protection measures undertaken by military and non-military bodies to ensure the survival of a community. This is in line with the understanding that to achieve a particular security state, it is necessary to carry out actions/activities to secure a particular object which is of importance.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach perspective and emphasizes the aspect of an in-depth understanding of the issue (Sugiyono, 2018).

This research examines the research problem which is the impact of the understanding of the combined operating doctrine on the interoperability between ship and aircraft elements during the implementation of ALKI-I Security Operations. Data sources in this research were divided into 2 namely primary data and secondary data (Moleong, 2017). Primary data obtained through observations include subjects (informants) from the related airbases, in-depth interviews with Avionics experts, operations specialists, Ship Commanders who have carried out ALKI-I Security Operations and aircraft pilots who have Flight Leader qualifications. Secondary data are obtained from reports related to ALKI-I security operations, photos that enrich the primary data. After the data is considered complete, the researcher conducted data processing, i.e. checking the accuracy of the data, assignment of the coding of all data and, clarifies the unclear interview responses. Data processing is then conducted using NVIVO software.

This paper uses the analysis technique by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (Miles, M.B & Huberman, 1994) which consists of the various steps: data collection, data condensation, data display, data display, followed by conclusions: drawing/verifying (Salim, 2017). The data validity checking technique is carried out with triangulation techniques. Triangulation in this study was carried out with the following steps:

a. Comparing observational data with

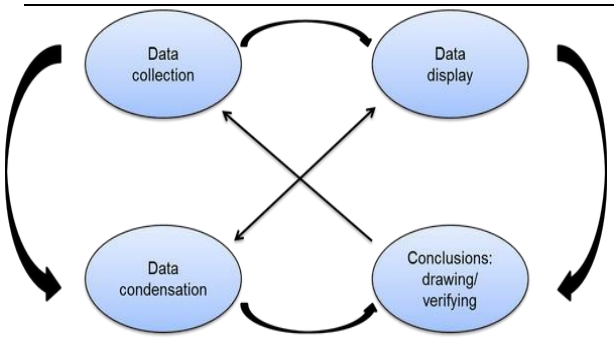

Figure 2. Components in Data Analysis (interactive model)
Source: (Miles, M.B & Huberman, 1994)

interview data.

b. Compare the results of the interview with the contents of a related document.
c. Comparing one's situation and perspective with various opinions and views of the people from various classes.
d. Comparing what people say in public with what they say in private.
e. Compare what people say about the research situation with what they say all the time.

DATA PROCESSING WITH NVIVO

The researcher used the Nvivo 12 software for data processing. (Bandur, 2019) Data obtained from interviews grouped and processed for data analysis. One of the key criteria in ensuring Interoperability is the need to understand the doctrine which then facilitates the successful implementation of operations. The sub-criteria under this node includes: (i) the basis for implementation, (ii) joint operations, and (iii) implementation time. The next step involves the process of transcription data from the interviews that have been coded into the criteria and sub-criteria to determine the relationship between the data from the interviews and the various sub-criteria.

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

ALKI-I Security Operations are operations carried out jointly by the Indonesian Air Force and the Indonesian Navy. This Operation is carried out together based on the Operational Plan that has been promulgated. It can also involve

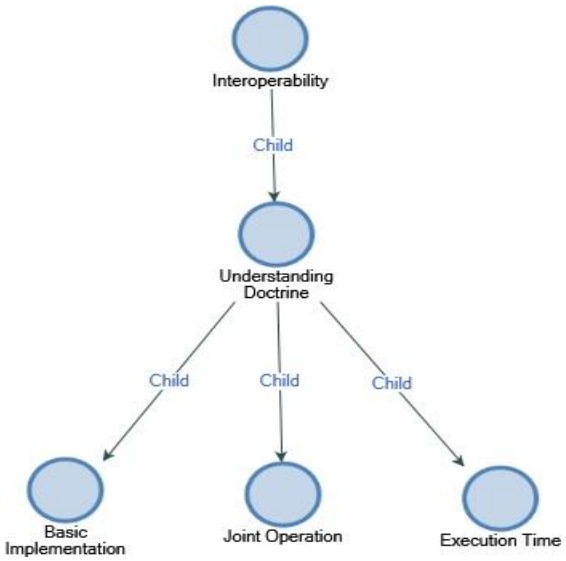

Figure 3. Chart of ALKI Security Operations Doctrine Criteria
Source: (Bandur, 2019)

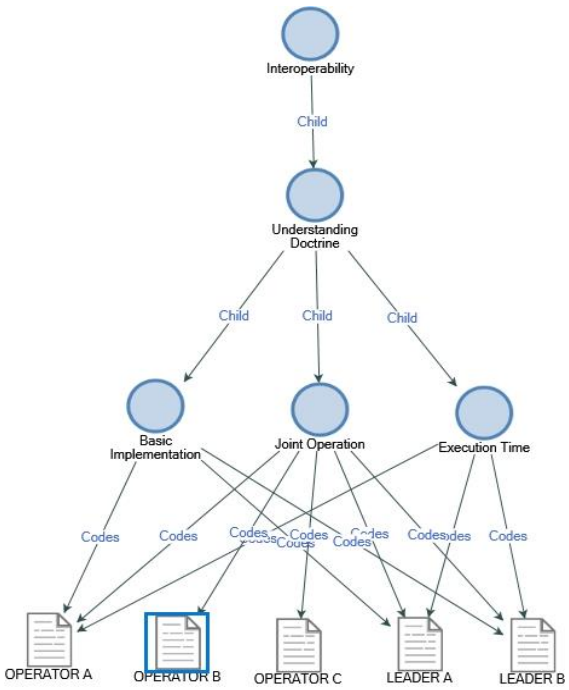

Figure 4. Linkage Chart Results of interviews
Source: (Bandur, 2019)

simultaneous operations in the same area of operation so that the operations performed produce maximum security results.

Integrated *Trimatra* Combined Doctrine uses the principle of interoperability amongst the TNI forces in areas such as doctrine, strategy, operations and training,

defense equipment, as well as logistics and communication systems. One example of such operations is the ALKI-I Security Operation which is conducted jointly by the Indonesian Air Force and the Navy. This operation aims to ensure the security of ALKI-I which is one of the main functions of the TNI.

The results of interviews that have been processed with Nvivo software are used to answer research questions. From the first sub-criteria related to the basis for the implementation of the operation, an explanation was obtained from several interviewees operator A, Leader A, and B who said that:

> "The basis used in the implementation of the ALKI-I Security operation is the Operation Plan (RO) which is valid for one year and is supported by the Air Task Order (ATO) which is only valid for a specific period."

In the second sub-criteria where the ALKI Security operation needs to be seen as a joint operation, that the interviewees shared the following insights:

> "ALKI-I security operations is a joint operation which is monitored by the TNI Headquarters. The main mission outcome of the operations is securing the ALKI route from all kinds of security threats, to provide a safe and secured passage for all users. This is conducted with the deployment of aircraft for air patrols, coordinated with patrols from warships."

Interviewees Operator A, Operator C, and Leader A shared their insights on the next Sub-criteria regarding the timing of operations:

> "If the ALKI Security Operation is not conducted simultaneously, the operations may look like independent operations (rather than a joint operation) where the results would not optimize"

Understanding the doctrine for the execution of the ALKI-I Security operation is very important and fundamental for the TNI. This is the key to the success or failure of an operation. This understanding is not only mandatory for executors of the mission, in this case, the aircraft and warships, but also at the leadership level. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, the understanding of the doctrine is supported by several sub-criteria. Seen from the perspective of the first sub-criteria which is the basis for the implementation of the ALKI-I Security operation, both the ground executors and the leaders agreed that the basis for the ALKI-I Security operation was the RO. Related to the second sub-criteria about the understanding of the doctrine that the ALKI Security operations is and has to continue to be a joint operation. However, it is important to note that the most influential component in the implementation of the ALKI-I Security operation is the time element at the execution phase. If the operation is not carried out simultaneously and coordinated, each element would only function independently and the overall effect would not be effective.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of data analysis, applied with the theory of integration, it can be seen that the leadership must also have a good understanding of the ALKI-I Security Operation doctrine. Even though the execution time given is not the same, the operations have to be planned and executed with a good strategy. This is to ensure that the maximum results can be reaped from the mission execution conducted by both the air and naval elements in the same area of operations, at the same time.

Implementing the understanding of the coordination theory to the analysis of the data, it can be seen that the coordination carried out at the leadership level between the various task forces must be executed well. This component must be given sufficient attention as it can have an impact on the implementation time and Operational Area of ALKI-I security operations between the air and naval Task Group.

Based on the system that is intertwined between aircraft and warship elements in the implementation of the ALKI-I Security Operations, a causal relationship must be formed to facilitate the communication and coordination between the aircraft element

which acts as the surveillance node while the warship elements serve as the active party. This can only be executed well if the entire command chain understands the implementation of the joint operations.

From the security perspective (based on the related theory), the lack of integration between systems and the lack of coordination between the air and naval elements which will execute the operations at different periods would mean that the mission outcomes for the operations cannot be achieved.

CONCLUSION

Understanding the doctrine is one of the components that facilitate the interoperability between various elements in the task force. The understanding that must be possessed from the leader to the executor is an absolute requirement that must be met. This is a very important factor in ensuring the success of the operation. In the implementation of ALKI I Security Operations conducted by aircraft and KRI found obstacles in understanding the doctrine that became the basis for the implementation of ALKI Security operations. This is evidenced by the not yet maximum coordination between each element in the planning of the implementation of operations whose allocation is different so that the system and integration are not going well and the ultimate goal of carrying out this operation is the achievement of securing the ALKI I area effectively and efficiently. A review of several theories including integration theory, coordination theory, system theory, and security theory showed that the three sub-criteria related to the understanding of the doctrine play an influential role in the achievement of mission outcomes. Various challenges related to the implementation of these operations include: the need for continuous coordination between the leadership, the need for the task forces to coordinate and plan the time of operation, integrated with the appropriate strategies so that the ALKI-I security operations can be conducted effectively and efficiently.

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