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The Role of Tni-AD Territorial Fostering In Effort to Foster the Supporting Components for National Defense Interest

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ABSTRACT: The objective of research is (1) to analyze the effect of territorial fostering on national defense competence; (2) to find out the factors with dominant effect on national defense competence; and (3) to acknowledge strategy and implication of the result of research. This research was conducted in Kalipare District, Malang Regency. The reason of location selection is because Kalipare District is a District Model for the implementation of national defense consciousness program. Research started from 9 July 2016 to 24 December 2016. Data analysis technique uses quantitative method with SEM facilitated by WarpPLS 5.0. Result of research indicates some findings. (1) Territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing have positive and significant effect on national defense competence at 80% level while the remaining 20% are affected by other variables beyond research. (2) The most dominant factor in influencing national defense competence is territorial management in optimizing territorial skill. The management performs many activities related to fostering, such as planning, organizing, implementing, supervising and controlling. The second dominant factor is the ability to analyze crisis anatomy because respondents have assumed that crisis anatomy skill is the early step to deal with a problem in territorial skill briefing. Problem is then solved in the first moment based on crisis anatomy. Strategy to implement national defense competence is to conduct territorial fostering to produce national defense consciousness. It requires the nation to implement national defense mechanism to assure that various services are given at various degrees. The services include security clearance for national officers, distribution of welfare, justice in people's right and obligation, confidence among people representatives and government, sense of belonging and pride of nation, consciousness on importance of unity, and understanding positive values and national wealths.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since 71 years ago, Indonesia has filled out its age of independence by implementing many development plans released by the government. However, over times, especially during reformation period, the people were trapped into democratic euphoria and also asleep from threats that slowly but sure undermining the nation from inside. The lack of alertness against the threats, beyond people's consciousness, has impacted defense stronghold of the Unitary State of Indonesia Republic. Finding out strong nationalism is indeed one of solutions needed to avoid from the destructive scenario of Indonesia nation.

Many threats are potentially impairing the progress of Indonesia. The growth of radicalism, terrorism, narcotics, free intercourse, hedonic culture, and communal conflict, is indeed representing all these threats. The impact of these threats are not artificial. Many people are death and the material is lost in waste. Nationalism is fallen and replaced by the birth of communism. Community members are quite vulnerable to certain conflict. Corruption spreads out, and is worsened by free intercourse, consumptive and hedonic cultures, and also egocentric and apathic postures. People begin losing their trust on national officers. Opinions are expressed exaggeratedly. All these problems must be resolved integrally and comprehensively to prevent them from becoming the timing bomb that brings destruction to the sovereignty and unity of the Unitary State of Indonesia Republic.

Taking account this overview above, TNI-AD attempts to internalize the youth generation with several understandings, such as the affection to the nation, the consciousness to the nation, the belief to Pancasila as national ideology, and the ability to conduct national defense. If all these understandings are successfully delivered, it would facilitate TNI-AD in preparing reserve and supporting components. Territorial fostering activity for preparing reserve and supporting components is truly effective activity. The fostering of reserve component is preparing human resource and also national structures and infrastructures to be mobilized to enlarge and empower the strength and capacity of main components. This fostering activity is done through territorial fostering (Binter) subjected to community, government, and TNI. Meanwhile, the fostering on supporting components is preparing human resource and national structures and infrastructures to be used to

improve the strength and capacity of main components. Such fostering is done through territorial fostering (Binter) given to other national resources including SDA/SDAB, community, mass organization, OKP, security guard, civil police, and others.

TNI-AD territorial fostering plays important role in fostering reserve and supporting components at central and local levels. The objective of research is:

to analyze the effect of territorial fostering national defense competence;

to find out the factors with dominant effect on national defense competence; and

to acknowledge strategy and implication of the result of research.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

2.1. Time and Location of Research

Research was conducted in Kalipare District, Malang Regency. Reason behind the selection of location is because Kalipare District is a District Model for the implementation of national defense consciousness program. Time of research started from 9 July 2016 to 24 December 2016.

2.2. Method of Research

Method of research is analytical-descriptive with qualitative approach. It involves processing some numbers, and these number are applied into Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). This method is selected because it helps the author to obtain clear and detail description of problems and phenomena of research.

2.3. Sampling Technique

Sampling technique is total sampling, and the sample includes all students who attend national defense education in Kalipare District, counted for 80 persons.

2.4. Data Analysis Technique

Validity and reliability tests are conducted with SEM facilitated by Software WARP PLS 5. This technique is selected because SEM can directly explain the result of validity and reliability tests. The validity of the indicator measuring latent variables is assessed by testing whether the load of indicator is significant ($p < 0.05$) with a parameter of t-value bigger than 1.96. Reliability of certain indicator is known by estimating reliability or construct reliability (Ghozali and Fuad, 2005).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Data Analysis

3.1.1. Validity Test

Data obtained from questionnaire are subjected to validity test. This test is aimed to examine the compatibility between the measuring instrument (questionnaire) and what is measured (statements in questionnaire). Data used for instrument trial are also subjected to instrument validity test. Based on utilization, two types of validity are known. One is content validity, or also popularly called face validity. It is measured based on theoretical base or expert opinion. Other is criterion validity. This validity is measured by comparing correlation rate between the measured items and the corrected scores using Product Moment correlation technique or intercorrelation method.

Other types of validity exist and these are based on the load on variable. These are discriminant validity and convergent validity. As in other researches, the outer model with cross-loading is subjected to discriminant validity test. If indicator has the biggest loading rate on variable, and then it satisfies discriminant validity of outer model. Result of statistic data processing using WarpPLS is shown in the following table where covergent validity is also indicated within it.

Table 1.Convergent Validity (Combined Loading and Cross Loading)

	OKT (X1	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)	Type (a	SE	P-value
X1.1	0.662	-0.230	0.202	Reflect	0.084	<0.001
X1.2	0.868	0.079	0.013	Reflect	0.079	<0.001
X1,3	0.767	-0.040	-0.061	Reflect	0.081	<0.001
x1.4	0.797	-0.017	-0.054	Reflect	0.081	<0.001
x1.5	0.724	0.177	-0.076	Reflect	0.082	<0.001
X2.1	-0.092	0.862	-0.066	Formati	0.079	<0.001
x2.2	0.092	0.862	0.066	Formati	0.079	<0.001
y1	0.135	0.097	0.792	Reflect	0.081	<0.001
y2	-0.035	0.072	0.834	Reflect	0.080	<0.001
y3	-0.051	0.021	0.734	Reflect	0.082	<0.001
y4	0.051	-0.165	0.759	Reflect	0.081	<0.001
y5	-0.098	-0.033	0.808	Reflect	0.080	<0.001

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Result of validity test indicated that validity type in this research was criterion validity. First criterion is p-value < 0.05 and convergent validity is used to attest questionnaire as data collecting instrument. Second criterion requires loading rate to be bigger than cross-loading rate in order to satisfy discriminant validity. Research is said as valid discriminatively if it minimizes errors and deviations that cause biased data. The biased data may produce outputs with less validity and also with less compatibility to comparative references. If biased data are found, further testing cannot be done. Data processing with WarpPLS indicates a result that p-value < 0.001 and loading rate > cross-loading, and thus, data of research can be said as valid.

3.1.2. Reliability Test

People consider reliability as the synonymous of dependability, meaning that research instrument must be dependable when it comes to the usage. Reliability test is conducted through three paths, such as test-retest, alternative-norms, and internal consistency. Reliability test using internal consistency would involve coefficient rate of Cronbach-Alpha. If alpha is greater than 0.5, then instrument is considered as reliable (Malhotra, 1992).

Internal consistency test on the indicator of structural outer model is carried out by estimating composite reliability of each latent variable. The indicator has a good internal consistency if composite reliability of latent variabel is greater than 0.6 (Ghozali, 2008).

In designing an instrument of reliability test, correlation test must be conducted. Before performing further analysis, data must be valid and reliable. It must be ensured in that way because it would facilitate the processing and analysis of the data with Software WarpPLS. By this software, reliability test is conducted with two criteria, respectively composite reliability coefficient and Cronbach Alpha coefficient. Each would be presented in the following table.

Table 2. Composite Reliability

OKT (X1)	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
0.876	0.853	0.890

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Reliability test with composite reliability criteria has been conducted. Data are reliable if composite reliability is more than 0.7. If it is less than 0.7, data are not reliable and if data analysis is still performed by perforce, data are vulnerable to bias. Table shows that reliability rate is more than 0.7, and thus, data are reliable. It is then concluded that the indicators that constitute latent variables have good internal consistency.

Table 3. Reliability of Cronbach Alpha

OKT (X1)	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
0.822	0.654	0.845

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Software WarpPLS has been used for processing reliability data, and the result shows that reliability rate is more than 0.6, and thus, data are reliable.

3.1.3 Goodness-of-Fit Test on Structural Model (Inner Model)

WarpPLS analysis uses Model's Goodness-of-Fit as index or measure to assess whether correlation of latent variables (Inner Model) has good relation or not. The correlation of variables is assessed using Fit and Quality Indices with three indicators, respectively Average Path Coefficient (APC), Average R-Squared (ARS), and Average Variance Inflation Factor (AVIF). These three indicators are used to estimate parameter average rates which in turn are used to evaluate the model. To obtain the significant result of model evaluation, then p-value of APC and ARS must be less than 0.05, while AVIF as multicolinearity indicator must be smaller than 5. In this research, Goodness-of-Fit has been satisfied and proved by APC, ARS, and AVIF rated at 0.238, 0.818, and 2.576, and all these rates are satisfying criteria of significance. The proposed models must be subjected to Goodness-of-Fit test because the goal of this test is to obtain the best model from the existing models (competing models).

The competing models must be compared. The best model can be derived from these competing models by searching it through the order of ARS, AVIF, and APC. It must be noted that APC rate can be lower due to different path coefficient. Thus, this research uses PLS regression method because non-linear relationship is found in a form of S-Curve which represents the relationship between territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing as shown in the following tables.

Table 4. Output of Path Coefficient

	OKT(X1)	PKT (X2)	BN (Y)
OKT (X1			
PKT(X2)			
BN (Y)	0.384	0.273	

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Table 5. Output of P-Values

	OKT(X1)	PKT (X2)	BN (Y)
OKT (X1			
PKT(X2)			
BN (Y)	<0.001	0.002	

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on both tables of the output of path coefficient and of the output of p-values, it was shown that territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing are partially influential on national defense competence in significant way but each has different p-value. WarpPLS output is standardized data, and thus, it can be inferred that the higher is path coefficient, the stronger is the effect. However, quantitative prediction is prohibitive. If the effect of territorial skill optimization on national defense competence is shown by path coefficient of 0.579, it cannot be interpreted that the increase of territorial skill optimization by 1 unit would increase national defense competence at rate of 0.579.

3.1.4. Outputs of Laten Variable Coefficient

The author has proposed a model to represent the activity of explanatory research and Goodness-of-Fit Test is performed against this model. The estimation of coefficient of determination (R-squared) is very important here. R-Squared is aimed to show the percentage proportion of response variable explained by predictor variable. The higher is the coefficient of determination (approaching to 1 or 100%), the better is the model. If the coefficient is lower (away from 1 or 100%), then the model is vulnerable to bias. Result of R-squared is described in the following table.

Tabel 6. R-Squared

	OKT (X1)	PKT (2)	BN (Y)
OKT (X1			
PKT(X2)			
BN (Y)	0.786	0.714	

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Pursuant to the outputs of R-squared value or usually called as coefficient of determination, it was shown that territorial skill optimization have positive effect at 78.6% level at national defense competence whereas the rest 21.4% are influenced by other variables out of research and also errors.

Goodness-of-Fit can also be measured through Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The goal of this measure is to evaluate convergent validity with the required rate of > 0.5. AVE outputs are illustrated in the following table.

Table 7. Output of AVE

OKT (X1)	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
0.588	0.743	0.618

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

The outputs of Average Variance Extracted showed that response and predictor variables have AVE > 0.5, which means that the effect of territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing on national defense competence has met the criteria of convergent validity.

Next reliability test for Goodness-of-Fit involves the use of Full Collinearity VIF. In this case, full collinearity is measured with vertically and laterally multicolinearity. Lateral collinearity is a collinearity between predictor and criteria latent variables, and it can used to attest common method bias. Criteria rate for VIF standard is required at < 3.3. The output of WarpPLS for VIF measurement is illustrated as follows.

Table 8. Full Collinearity VIF

OKT (X1)	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
1.283	1.254	1.252

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the output of full collinearity test in table above, it was discovered that all variables observed have rate satisfying VIF criteria, precisely < 33. Then, it can be assumed that multicollinearity (between independent variables) is not evident.

3.1.5. Output of the Correlation among Latent Variables

Output of the Correlation among Latent Variables is the coefficient of correlation among variables with p-value also shown. The rate of coefficient of correlation is used to evaluate discriminant validity of research instrument. The criteria of evaluation include AVE rate root-squared, diagonal, within bracket, and higher than the rate of correlation among latent variables in the same column. The table of the output of the correlation among latent variables is given as follows.

Table 9. Output of the Correlation among Latent Variables

	OKT (X1	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
OKT (X1	0.767	0.388	0.386
PKT(X2)	0.388	0.862	0.361
BN (Y)	0.386	0.361	0.786

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

The table above showed the Output of the Correlation among Latent Variables, and it indicated that territorial skill optimization satisfied validity criteria because AVE root-squared was 0.767 higher than 0.388 and 0.386 obtained at Case X1 in territorial skill optimization. Therefore, response and predictor variables are taken from the root-squared of the highest AVE rate.

Table 10. P-Values for Correlations

	OKT (X1	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
OKT (X1			
PKT(X2)			
BN (Y)	<0.001	0.002	

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

As shown by table above, showing the outputs of p-values through WarpPLS, most p-values were rated at < 0.001, meaning that the correlation of each variable was very strong.

3.1.6. The Output Block of Variance Inflation Factors

The Output Block of Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) shows the result of vertical collinearity test, precisely the collinearity among predictor variables. Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) of each criterion variable is counted to ensure whether there is a collinearity among independent variables. The rate of criterion variable is similar to the rate of tested full collinearity, which in here is required to be <3.3. Therefore, it can be concluded that no vertical collinearity problem is found in this research. VIF rates are displayed in table as follows.

Table.11. VIF

OKT (X1)	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
1.283	1.254	1.252

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

In pursuance of data analysis using WarpPLS, it was indicated that VIF rates have satisfied criterion rate < 3.3, and thus, collinearity problem was not found in this research.

3.1.7. Total Effect dan P-Value Total Effect

Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect were preconditions required in the analysis. Both conditions are needed to understand the effect of each manifest in predictor variable on response variable. The effect level of each manifest can be understood from p-value rate. If p-value is <0.001, then predictor variable has significant effect on response variable. If p-value > 0.05, predictor variable does not have significant effect on response variable. Taking account the result of data analysis with PLS, then Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect are illustrated in the following table.

Table 12. Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect

	OKT (X1	PKT(X2)	BN (Y)
OKT (X1			
PKT(X2)			
BN (Y)	0.384	0.273	

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the WarpPLS output for total effect shown in table above, some variables have bold sign. These variables are predictor variables with significant effect on response variable. Each latent variable has one manifest variable with strong effect, and thus, this manifest variable can represent latent variable in influencing response variable. Manifest variable has the stongest load in latent variable, and therefore, it represents indicator load. Territorial skill optimization has positive and significant effect on national defense competence. Strong indicator load is shown by the item "territorial management skill" (X1.2). This item has adequate capacity to represent territorial skill optimization in influencing national defense competence. Respondents assumed that the higher is managerial capacity potential, the greater is national defense competence. Indeed, the management is an activity emphasizing the skills of planning, organizing, implementing, supervising and controlling the community. Detail elaboration about new model development using PLS analysis would be explained in the model and hypothesis testing.

3.3. Structural Model of The Effect of Territorial Skill Optimization and Territorial Skill Briefing on National Defense Competence

Structural Model was made using Partial Least Square. This process is
the engineering of a construct model to develop a theory used by the author to make the more established model. PLS-SEM is aimed to attest predictive relationship among the constructs by examining whether there is a relationship or an effect among the constructs. The benefit of using PLS-SEM is that it does not bother the author to search for strong theoretical base, and thus, few assumptions (non-parametrical) can be neglected. Precision parameter of prediction model can be known from coefficient of determination (R-Square). PLS-SEM is proper in this research, especially when it is used to develop a theory. In SEM, few variables are considered, such as predictor, response and mediation variables. Mediation variable is a variable connecting predictor and response variables. Mediation variable can be changed into response variable if it is affected by predictor variable, and it can be converted into predictor variable if it is influenced by response variable.

Mediation variable (mediator) is also called as intervening variable, or variable theoretically influencing the observed phenomena (endogenous variable) which the effect can be examined through the effect of relationship between exogenous variable and its phenomena. If exogenous variable does not have anymore effect on endogenous variable after controlling mediator variable, then this condition is called as perfect or complete mediation. If the effect of exogenous variable on endogenous variable is declining, but still different from 0 after controlling mediator variable, then it is called as partial mediation (Jogiyanto and Abdillah, 2009).

Reason why WarpPLS is used by the author as a tool for statistic data processing is because it can be used to understand the effect of variables with various degrees of complexity, and also the effect of constructs and indicators in recursive form. Variance approach is used to explain the path of this effect. Each load of each variable may help the author to estimate the load representing latent variable as the predictor to influence response variable. The following is structural model figure showing the effect of territorial skill optimization on national defense competence.

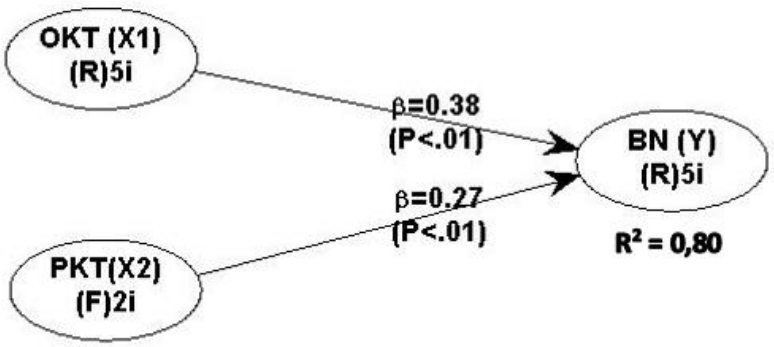

Figure 1. Path Interpretation

3.4. Implication of Result of Research

As shown by the result of data analysis using WarpPLS 5, territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing have an effect of 80% on national defense competence. Beta coefficient rate of territorial skill optimization has reached at 0.384, meaning that the increase of territorial skill optimization by 1 unit would increase national defense competence at rate of 0.384. In the latent variable of territorial skill optimization, the item with the highest load, or with positive and very significant effect, is territorial management. In this case, territorial management has been influential on national defense competence at 78.6% level.

Result of data analysis with WarpPLS 5 has shown that territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing have an effect at 80% level on national defense competence. Beta coefficient rate of territorial skill briefing is 0.273, which means that the increase of territorial skill briefing by 1 unit would increase national defense competence of 0.273. In the latent variable of territorial skill briefing, the item with the highest load and also with positive and very significant effect is the ability to understand crisis anatomy. The ability to understand crisis anatomy is influential on national defense competence at 71.4% level.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

Territorial skill optimization and territorial skill briefing have positive and significant effect on national defense competence at 80% level, while the remaining 20% are influenced by other variables beyond research.

Factor with the most dominant effect on national defense competence is territorial management as one item in the variable of territorial skill optimization. Management has few activities such as planning, organizing, implementing, supervising, and controlling. Second dominant factor is the ability to analyze crisis anatomy. Respondents have assumed that the ability to analyze crisis anatomy is the early step to resolve the problem in territorial skill briefing. Therefore, problem is solved directly in the first moment based on crisis anatomy.

Strategy that must be used for the interest of national defense competence is by carrying out territorial fostering to produce national defense consciousness. By this territorial fostering, the nation is required to implement national defense mechanism to assure that various services are given at various degrees. The services may include security clearance for national officers, distribution of welfare, justice in people's right and obligation, confidence among people representatives and government, sense of belonging and pride of nation, consciousness on importance of unity, and having more understandings on positive values and national wealths.

4.2. Suggestion

The incoming of foreign culture and expatriates into Indonesia has implied on the reduction of national defense consciousness. The emphasis with the highest load of attention is given on national defense competence that is built through Pancasila as national ideology, as normative system, and also as behavioral guidance. Territorial fostering, therefore, is quite important to improve national defense consciousness and also to strengthen the belief to Pancasila as national ideology.

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