The Effect Of National Defense And Security Toward The National Resilience(A Study at YONARMED 1/ROKET)

Luvky Raditya[1*], Zaenal Fanani[2] dan Rudy Sulistyono[3]

[1]*A Student at the Master's Program, Study of Archipelagos and National Resilience, University of Brawijaya*
[2]*A Lecturer at the Graduate Program, Study of Archipelagos and National Resilience, University of Brawijaya*
[3]*A Lecturer at the Graduate Program, Study of Archipelagos and National Resilience, University of Brawijaya*

Abstract: The research was conducted with several aims. First, it was to analyze the influence of the national defense and security toward the national resilience as a case study of YONARMED 1/Roket. Second, it was to analyze the most dominant factor affecting the national resilience as a case study of YONARMED 1/Roket. Third, it was to know the strategy and efforts to make in the implementation and development of defense and security. This study was conducted in YONARMED 1/Roket Singosari Malang. The study was done from August 9 until November 24, 2016. Quantitative data was analyzed using Structural Equation Model with WarpPLS Software 5.0. The results of the study confirm that the defense and security of the country has a positive and significant impact on national resilience by 66.4%, and the remaining 33.6% is influenced by variables outside the study. The most dominant factor affecting national resilience in the perspective of national defense is the state budget, assuming that the territorial apparatus further increase sensitivity toward possibilities to happen in the potential areas by 59.5%. The most dominant factor affecting national resilience in the perspective of security is the commonality of the system by 66.9%, as there are similarities from the variety of complex cultural political, social, and economy system to improve solidarity. Strategies and efforts must put more emphasis on the identity of the people, as currently foreign culture and foreign workers are easily found in Indonesia. National resilience is influenced by the national defense and security. The dependent variable of national resilience that has the highest weight is identity, as respondents believe that identity represents a country as a whole, as an organization, as a society limited by territory, as population having their own history, government, national goals, and international roles.

Keywords: Infantry Battalion, Leadership, National Resilience, Performance, Soldier, Achievements

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I.   INTRODUCTION

National resilience in essence is a universal defense effort; its implementation is based on awareness of rights and obligations of all citizens as well as confidence to maintain the survival of Indonesia as an independent and sovereign country. Universality implies the involvement of all the people and all the national resources, national infrastructure, as well as the entire territory of the country as a whole. National resilience aims to maintain and protect the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from any forms of threats. The purpose of national resilience in maintaining state sovereignty includes each and every effort to keep the ideology and political system of the country. In maintaining the ideology of the Republic of Indonesia, the national defense efforts are directed to ensure and secure Pancasila as the philosophy of the nation. Any attempts to change Pancasila shall face the defense instruments of the nation. In terms of maintaining the country's political system, the efforts of the national resilience aims to establish a democratic, stable, clean, and dignified government, which also manifests the good governance value. This kind of government makes it possible for such good and reliable development process of the nation, and the vice versa—an unstable government would hinder development and the future of the nation. The values of the Republic of Indonesia is summarized in the motto of the country "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" or Unity in Diversity, representing Indonesia as a country which upholds the values of democracy, law, human rights, and the environment, and which is not based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup. Any interference on those aspects represents problems for the national resilience.

RESEARCH METHOD
This study was conducted in YONARMED 1/Roket Singosari Malang. The study was done from August 9 until November 24, 2016.

II. DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The sampling technique used in this study was total sampling techniques for the samples taken were all students taking the education Defending the State[1] in YONARMED 1/Roket Singosari Malang as many as 18 people. The analysis in this study used quantitative descriptive analysis to describe data obtained in the form of numerical data. This analysis describes in more depth about the variables studied. Validity and reliability in this study was conducted using SEM via software WarpPLS 5. The validity of questions as an indicator for measuring specific latent variables was assessed by examining whether all loading is significant ($p < 0.05$) indicated by the value of t greater than 1.96. To test reliability of an indicator can be done by calculating the composite reliability or construct reliability using the formula (Ghozali and Fuad, 2005):

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

Test on validity of the data obtained from the instrument, in the form of questionnaires, aims to determine the suitability of the instrument (questionnaires) measured and the construct being measured (statements in the questionnaire). The data in this study was tested for two kinds of validities, i.e. content validity and criterion validity. Content validity is performed by grounding a theory or opinion of experts or so-called face validity. Criterion validity is performed by comparing the value of the correlation between each item with a corrected score; this is by using a method called Product Moment correlation technique or intercorrelation method. Based on table above on discriminant validity of outer model using cross loading, it can be explained that each indicator has the greatest loading value on the variables measured. Thus, from this test, it can be concluded that the discriminant validity of outer model has been met. The following table presents feasibility of cross loading, discriminant, and convergent based on the results of statistical data processing using WarpPLS.

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

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y	Type (a	SE	P value
X1.1	0.776	-0.293	0.020	Formati	0.081	<0.001
X1.2	0.766	-0.072	-0.121	Formati	0.081	<0.001
X1.3	0.762	0.012	0.071	Formati	0.081	<0.001
X1.4	0.642	0.005	-0.035	Formati	0.084	<0.001
X1.5	0.277	0.420	-0.036	Formati	0.093	0.002
X1.6	0.283	0.375	0.166	Formati	0.093	0.001
X1.7	0.103	0.456	0.078	Formati	0.097	0.146
X2.1	-0.148	0.581	-0.022	Formati	0.085	<0.001
X2.2	-0.340	0.328	0.207	Formati	0.091	<0.001
X2.3	0.046	0.779	-0.054	Formati	0.081	<0.001
X2.4	0.102	0.770	-0.067	Formati	0.081	<0.001
X2.5	0.111	0.746	0.052	Formati	0.082	<0.001
Y1	-0.018	0.645	0.432	Formati	0.089	<0.001
Y1_2	-0.116	-0.145	0.758	Formati	0.081	<0.001
Y3	-0.166	0.002	0.804	Formati	0.080	<0.001
Y4	-0.107	-0.054	0.759	Formati	0.081	<0.001
Y5	0.188	-0.048	0.603	Formati	0.085	<0.001
Y6	0.297	-0.151	0.662	Formati	0.084	<0.001

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the validity test, it is known that the validity used in the study is the criterion validity, with a p-value <0.05. Convergent validity is required for testing an instrument in the form of questionnaires and loading value must be greater than the value of cross loading for the discriminant validity to be said fulfilled. A study can be said to be valid if it is able to minimize the occurrence of errors and irregularities that can lead to a bias that the results are not good, even not in accordance with the reference comparison. If there is bias in the research data, then we shall not continue to the next test step. In processing the data using WarpPLS, we obtained a p-value < 0.001 and loading value > cross loading; thus, it can be said that the research data is valid.

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[1] *Bela Negara* is a concept drawn up by the legal authorities of the country about the patriotism of a person, a group or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the existence of the country.

Reliability Test

Reliability is the degree to which the result of a measurement, calculation, or specification can be depended on to be accurate. There are three ways to test reliability, including test retest, alternative-forms, and internal consistency method. An example of reliability test using internal consistency is through Cronbach Alpha coefficient value, where if alpha is greater than 0.5, then it can be said that the instrument is reliable (Malhotra, 1992).

Testing internal consistency of outer structural model is done by calculating the composite reliability of each latent variable. Indicators are said to have good internal consistency or reliable if the composite value on the latent variable is greater than 0.6 (Ghozali, 2008). In designing an instrument, the most important correlation test before data analysis is to ensure that the data is valid and reliable in order to proceed to the analysis using WarpPLS. On the use of WarpPLS software, there are two criteria for reliability test for internal consistency, i.e. composite realiability and and Cronbach alpha coefficient as presented in the following table.

Table 2. Composite Reliability

PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X2	KTHN_Y
0.737	0.786	0.834

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the reliability test under the criterion of composite reliability, a data is said to be reliable if the composite value is more than 0.7, and the vice versa—if the composite value is less than 0.7, the data is not reliable and the next analysis cannot be done, as bias will happen. The table shows that the data produces a composite value of more than 0.7, then it can be concluded that indicators constructing the latent variable have good internal consistency.

Table 3. Cronbach Alpha Reliability

PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X2	KTHN_Y
0.633	0.663	0.759

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the reliability test using WarpPLS, the data produces a value of more than 0.6, and then it can be said as reliable.

Testing Goodness of Fit of the Structural Model (Inner Model)

Goodness of Fit Model on WarpPLS analysis is an index and measures in assessing the relationship in correlation between the latent variables (inner model). The fit model and quality indices present the results of the three indicators in the measurement of fit models including the Average Path Coefficient (APC), Average R-Squared (ARS), and Average Variance Inflation Factor (AVIF). The measurement is required for the calculation of the average value of parameters to do an evaluation of a model. P-value for the APC and the ARS must be less than 0.05 showing a significant model evaluation. AVIF as an indicator of multicollinearity should be smaller than 5. With three predetermined criteria, then output indicates if the goodness of fit models has been met and that the value of APC and ARS was significant at 0.298 and ARS 0.664 and AVIF value was 1.279. Goodness of Fit model test is considered important as it is to determine the best model of the models existed (competing model).

Comparison of models is considered very important for competing models, within the sequence of ARS, AVIF, and APC because APC may likely be lower if there are differences on path coefficient. PLS regression method was selected in this study because there was a non-linear relationship in the form of the S curve for national defense and security against national resilience, which is described in the following table.

Table 4. Output of Path Coefficient

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
PTHN_X1			
SCRTY_X			
KTHN_Y	0.235	0.360	

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Table 5. Output of P-Values

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y

PTHN_X1			
SCRTY_X			
KTHN_Y	0.007	<0.001	

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the path coefficient and p-value shown in the above table, the defense system has a significant effect against national resilience. The security also significantly influences national resilience but with a different p-value. Output of WarpPLS is standardized, can be interpreted that the greater the path coefficient, the stronger the effect is. However, the prediction cannot be done quantitatively, for example, if the national defense against national resilience shows a path coefficient of 0.235 (p < 0.001), which can be interpreted that an increase, by one (1) unit, in the national defense system will increase national resilience by 0.579.

Output on Latent Variabel Coefficient

In the discussion of the goodness of fit in a new model created by the researchers, as one of the activities of explanatory research, then calculation on the coefficient of determination becomes very important. R-squared shows the percentage of the response variable explained by the predictor variable, in which the higher the value of coefficient of determination obtained (close to 1 or 100%), the better the value of model will be. The vice versa, the lower the value of coefficient of determination, the worse the value of the model will be, meaning that calculations in the model produces bias. R-square calculation results are described in the following table.

Table 6. R-Square

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
PTHN_X1			
SCRTY_X			
KTHN_Y	0.595	0.669	

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the output shown in R-square table, the coefficient of determination of defense system has a positive effect by 59.5% against national resilience and the remaining 41.5 %% is influenced by other variables outside the research and error. The security of the country positively and significantly affects national resilience by 66.9% and the remaining 33.1% is influenced by other variables outside the research.

The next measurement criterion for goodness of fit is Average Varian Extracted (AVE). This measurement objective is evaluation on convergent validity, requiring that the value should be > 0.5. Output of AVE is described in the following table.

Table 7. AVE Output

PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
0.536	0.640	0.664

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the table on the output of Average Varian Extracted, it is known that overall response variable and predictor variables observed have an AVE value > 0.5, which means that the variable of national defense and security against national resilience is qualified for convergent validity.

The next goodness of fit test is Full Collinearity (VIF), a measurement that includes multicollinearity vertically and laterally. Lateral linearity is collinearity between the predictor latent variables with the criterion that can be used to test the common method bias. The value of the criteria used in the standard VIF is < 3.3. The following is the WarpPLS output on the measurement of VIF.

Table 8. Full Collinearity VIF

PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
1.327	1.439	1.355
1.327	1.439	1.355

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the table on output of Full Collinearity test, it is known that all variables observed have a value suitable with VIF criterion, which is < 3.3, then it can be assumed that multicollinearity does not happen (free among the independent variables).

Output Correlations among Latent Variables

Output correlations among latent variables are the correlation coefficient between the variables, along with the results of the p-value. Results are needed as evaluation on the discriminant validity of a research instrument. The criterion used is the square root of an AVE value, i.e. diagonally, by a parenthesis, which should be higher than the correlation between the latent variables in the same column. The following is the table of output correlations among latent variables.

Table 9. Output on Correlations among Latent Variables

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
PTHN_X1	**0.579**	0.452	0.394
SCRTY_X	0.452	**0.664**	0.470
KTHN_Y	0.394	0.470	**0.681**

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

According to the table of output correlations among latent variables, it is known that the validity of the variable of national defense system is met, as the root value of AVE is 0.579 larger than 0.452 and 0.394. As with X1, the defense system, then the response variable and the predictor is taken from the value of the highest root of AVE.

Table 10. P-Values for Correlations

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
PTHN_X1			
SCRTY_X			
KTHN_Y	0.007	<0.001	

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the results of data analysis using WarpPLS program, it is known that VIF value is in accordance with the criterion of < 3.3; it means, there was no collinearity problem in this study.

Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect

Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect is one of the requirements used in the analysis to determine the effect of each manifest in the predictor variable toward the response variable. The effect in a variable can be observed from the p-value, if $p < 0.001$ then the predictor has a significant influence on the response variable, and if $p > 0.05$, meaning that the predictor does not have a significant effect on the response variable. Based on the analysis of data using WarpPLS, the obtained value of the Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect is as follows.

Table 12. Total Effect

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
PTHN_X1			
SCRTY_X			
KTHN_Y	0.235	0.360	

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Table 13.P-Value of the Total Effect

	PTHN_X1	SCRTY_X	KTHN_Y
PTHN_X1			
SCRTY_X			
KTHN_Y	0.007	<0.001	

(Data processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the output of WarpPLS on the total effect, it is known that some of the variables, in bold, are the predictors that have a significant effect on the response variable. Each latent variable has a variable manifest that has a strong influence to represent the effect of latent variables against the response variable. The strongest weight of a latent variable can be seen in the attachment to weight indicator. National defense variable has a positive and significant impact on national resilience, and for this effect, the strongest weight of the indicator to form the characteristic is on the state budget (X1.1). Respondents, as the representatives of the national resilience, assumed that territorial apparatus would be more sensitive to possibilities in their territory as there is the spirit to maintain national resilience and the availability of the state budget. Elaboration in detail in the development of new models using PLS analysis is explained further on the model and hypothesis testing.

The Structural Model of the National Defense and Security against National Resilience

Structural model using Partial Least Square is planning for model of construct, aiming at the development of a theory by the researchers in developing the existing model; thus, PLS-SEM aims to examine the predictive relationship between the constructs to see if there is a connection or influence between the constructs. The good side of using PLS-SEM is testing can be done without a strong theoretical basis, ignoring some assumptions (non-parametric) and prediction on the accuracy of the model seen from the coefficient of determination (R-Square). Therefore, PLS-SEM is appropriate in research aimed at developing a theory. In SEM, there are several variables, knows as predictor variable, response variable, and mediator variable. A mediator variable is the variable that causes mediation in the predictor and response variable. A mediator variable could turn out to be the response variable if it is affected by the predictor variable and is able to be a predictor variable if it has an influence on the response variable.

A mediator variable is also called as an intervening variable or variable which theoretically affects the observed phenomena (an endogenous variable). The effect of a mediator variable should be inferred through the relationship of an exogenous variable with the phenomenon. If the exogenous variable no longer has an influence on the endogenous variable after controlling the mediator variable, then a perfect or complete mediation is said to exist. If the influence of the exogenous variable on the endogenous variable is reduced, but still different from 0, after controlling the mediator variable, partial mediation is said to exist (Jogiyanto and Abdillah, 2009).

The reason the researchers to use WarpPLS in the processing of statistical data is that the study involves examination on the effect of complex variables with many constructs and recursive indicators, and that it requires a variance approach that the weight of each item can be seen. This way, the researchers know the weighting able to represent the latent variable as a predictor for the effect on the response variable. Here is the illustration of a structural model in the present study.
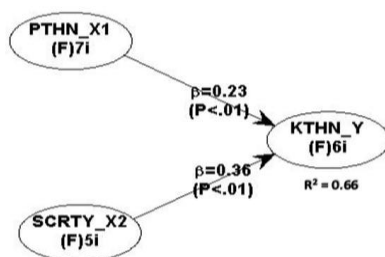
Path Interpretation

Implication of the Study

Based on the results of data analysis using WarpPLS 5, it is known that the national defense and security have an effect by 66% on the national resilience. Beta coefficient for the national defense is 0.235, which means that increasing the national defense system by one (1) unit will increase national resilience by 0.235. The latent variable on the national defense with the highest weight able to bring a positive effect and is highly significant to national resilience is the state budget. The state budget for the defense system of the country affects the national resilience by 59.5%. Territorial officials are expected to be always sensitive to the possibilities that will occur in their territory.

Based on the results of data analysis using WarpPLS 5, it is known that the national defense and security have an effect by 66% on the national resilience. Beta coefficient for the security is 0.360, which means that increasing the national security by one (1) unit will increase national resilience by 0.360. The latent variable on the national security with the highest weight able to bring a positive effect and is highly significant to national resilience is the similarity in the system; this affects the national resilience by 66.9%. The similarity in

the system refers to the various systems of cultural, economic, social, and political. The assumption is that the more commonality of these various and complex systems will foster a strong sense of solidarity. National resilience is influenced by the national defense and security. For the dependent variable of national resilience, the latent variable with the highest weight is identity. The respondents believe that identity represents a country as a whole, as an organization, as a society limited by territory, as population having their own history, government, national goals, and international roles.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions
1. National defense and security has a positive and significant impact on national resilience by 66.4% and the remaining 33.6% is influenced by variables outside the present study.
2. The most dominant factor affecting national resilience in the perspective of national defense is the state budget, assuming that the territorial apparatus further increase sensitivity toward possibilities to happen in the potential areas by 59.5% against the national resilience. The most dominant factor affecting national resilience in the perspective of security is the commonality of the system by 66.9%, as there are similarities from the variety of complex cultural political, social, and economy system to improve solidarity.

Strategies and efforts must put more emphasis on the identity of the people, as currently foreign culture and foreign workers are easily found in Indonesia. National resilience is influenced by the national defense and security. The dependent variable of national resilience that has the highest weight is identity, as respondents believe that identity represents a country as a whole, as an organization, as a society limited by territory, as population having their own history, government, national goals, and international roles.

Recommendations
Current issues get the most attention by respondents as these issues have the highest weight on the perspective of national defense and security, yet any efforts have not been implemented. Analyses of the causes of conflict that arise in potential areas must be done, as to identify the form of the crisis as early as possible. This way, problems that may lead to conflict and crisis can be solved far before they grow into conflicts or crisis that can threaten the national defense and security. Finally, national resilience can be manifested in its best form.

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